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A VICTIM OF SPANIARDS

Richard J. Navarro Treated with Revolting Brutality.

IMPRISONED IN A FILTHY CELL

No Ground Found for the Suspicion that He Was Giving Aid to the Cubans.

SET AT LIBERTY WITH A WARNING

His Case Not an Isolated One—Eight Other Young Men Deported for Life Without Trial.

Richard J. Navarro yesterday told to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES a story of Spanish oppression in Cuba that must seem incomprehensible to people living in the nineteenth century. Mr. Navarro, who arrived in this city a few days ago, was himself the victim of the outrage, and the authenticity of his recital is vouched for by J. F. Pierra, a prominent shipping merchant, at 81 New Street, in whose office Mr. Navarro was seen.

Mr. Navarro is stopping temporarily with his uncle, Robert Navarro, at 817 Union Street, Brooklyn. He is twenty-eight years old. His mother is a native of the United States, having been Miss Louise Ely before her marriage. His father is Dr. José J. Navarro, a distinguished physician of Santiago de Cuba, the home of the family. The Navarro family is one of the best known on the island. Mr. Navarro is an electrical engineer and manufacturing chemist. He studied his profession in this country, and for some time past he has been connected with the firm of Mosquera & Co., importers of electrical appliances and machinery, in Havana. In his business capacity, the young man had occasion to travel extensively over the island, and this fact was alleged as justifying the suspicion that he was connected with the insurgents as an agent for the introduction of dynamite and firearms. The account of his treatment is best told in his own words.

"I was on my way to breakfast in Havana," said Mr. Navarro, "when, as I crossed Villegas Street, I was approached by a detachment of police, who informed me that I was under arrest for treason, and that I must go to the office of the Chief of Municipal Police. I protested my innocence, but they paid no attention to me. They took me to the quarters of the Chief, put handcuffs on me, and kept me there all day without anything to eat or drink. They told me I was being held until my papers in my lodgings could be examined. No attention was paid to my requests for food, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon I was marched to prison, where I was flung into a dungeon that was filthy beyond description.

"I use the word dungeon advisedly. The place of my confinement was a hole without light or ventilation, 7 feet long and 4 feet wide. The floor was covered to the depth of about half an inch with a dark, thick loathsome fluid, too foul to be called water. The walls oozed a green slime. There was no sink or closet, and one corner of the dreadful place was piled with filth left by other unfortunates who had been confined in the dungeon. The smell was so horrible that giddy as I was for the lack of nourishment my head began to fail me, and I had to lean against the filthy wall for support. But contact with the ice cold slime was so shocking that I was unable to avail myself long of the support furnished by the walls, and I took my place as nearly in the centre of the den as possible.

"There was nothing to sit on, nothing to lie on. Not a chair; not even a box or a board. Nothing but the four reeking walls, the slime-covered floor, and the ceiling dripping with a sickening moisture, from which great drops would fall every now and then to the pool below. The dungeons of the middle ages could have been no worse if as bad.

"In the course of time, twenty-four hours after my arrest, a jailer came and flung a mess of beans to me on the filthy floor, as if I had been a dog. Famished as I was I could not touch them, befouled as they were with the dirt on the floor. I then learned that I was expected to provide myself with a tin plate and a pitcher, and on the following day I succeeded in inducing one of the soldiers to fetch these, having fortunately a little money in my possession.

"At the next distribution of the revolting prison food, I got a share, and strongly as my stomach turned against it, I forced myself to swallow some, for I had fasted forty-four hours. In the meantime, I had not closed an eye. As long as I could endure it, I had remained standing in the middle of the dungeon, with my arms folded, in order to brace myself, and keep from collapsing. But no human being can stand this posture for very long, and, as the hours passed, bringing no sign or hope of relief, I finally yielded to the intense fatigue that had taken possession of me. I took my coat off, and, folding it, I laid it on the wet floor, and then I sat down on the coat. I drew my knees up under my chin, and in this way I 'rested.' When I could hold that position no longer, I got on my feet again, and by alternating in this way I kept myself from going utterly to pieces. Sleep, of course, was out of the question.

"I received a summons next day," continued Mr. Navarro, "notifying me that I was to be transferred to another prison. The joy of that message no man who has not been similarly situated, can appreciate. Nothing they could subject me to could prove worse, and a transfer meant at least a breath of fresh air, and a glimpse of the sky while in transit. Carrying my platter and pitcher I was marched to a prison under the police station in Cuba Street. The conditions here were exactly the same as in the other place. My place of confinement was an unlighted, unventilated, underground dungeon, without a single article of furniture. There were, as in the other place, only the four cold reeking walls, the filth-covered floors, and the dripping ceiling."

"Well," Mr. Navarro went on, with a deep sigh of pain, as if he were living it all over again, "they say no one knows what a human being can stand until a test is made, and I am now convinced of the truth of this. It seemed to me at first that I could not live forty-eight hours in such a hellhole, yet I existed there for twenty-six days, without once seeing the light of day or having anything to lie on except my coat, which was little better than no protection at all against the foul moisture in the floor. They told me in the prison that a court-martial was sitting on my case, and that I should either be shot or sent for life to the Spanish penal colony at Ceuta, in Africa. I heard this with composure, almost with pleasure, for anything was preferable to the terrible state in which I was existing.

"I was summoned before the military tribunal at the end of the twenty-sixth day. The court was composed exclusively of Spanish officers. They asked me all sorts of absurd questions, and it became evident to me that they had no evidence against me, but were trying to convict me out of my own mouth. As I had been guilty of no plotting, they could learn nothing, and I was sent back to the dungeon. Here I remained for twenty-five days longer, living like a wild beast. Then my prison door was flung open.

"'You are free to go away,' they said; 'the charges against you could not be substantiated.'

"I exclaimed against the outrage of keeping me confined in such a horrible place for fifty-two days, but I was advised that I had better keep quiet and get out; I was lucky to have escaped the executioners. So I went away. Very carefully I investigated the motive for my arrest. I found that I had been denounced by a Police Inspector named Trujillo, who, using my business trips as a pretext, had caused my arrest in the hope of getting the reward offered by the Government for the conviction of political prisoners.

"This man has been guilty of several acts of criminal prevarication. It is his habit to hunt up innocent persons, get some perjured witnesses to depose against them, and by false swearing and evidence manufactured for the occasion he gets them convicted, and receives the blood money. He has been found out several times, but on account of the protection he receives, he has rarely been interfered with up to the present. His last offense was committed in connection with a fellow named Aguila. They denounced a number of unoffending citizens of a small town—Jaruco—as having formed a conspiracy to blow up the town and join the insurgents. He managed to smuggle a Cuban flag and some guns onto a stage coach in which several young persons were going to a picnic. When the picnickers were under way, he pounced upon the party, seized the flag, and took them in charge, with several other inhabitants of the place. They were shut up at the Morro Castle and court-martialed. The military Judge found out that it was all a put-up job, and set the prisoners free. The clamor of the papers at Havana and the pressure of public opinion forced the Government in that case to prosecute Trujillo, and he is under sentence for false denunciation and for swindling, because he got $200 from the Chief of Police, pretending it was the price fixed by the spy Aguila for his services, whereas he gave his associate $5 and pocketed the rest. Yet this man, despite his conviction, walks the streets with the baton of Inspector of Police, and disposes at his pleasure of the lives and security of respectable citizens."

"How soon after your release did you leave Havana?" Mr. Navarro was asked.

"I lost no time," he replied. "My departure was hastened by the information that eight other young men confined in dungeons like my own in the Cuba street prison had been deported for life to Ceuta. I knew only one of them, a poor student, eighteen years old, named Americo Ferica. These four chaps had no trial. They were suspected and that was enough. They never even saw their judges. The same thing is being done every day."

"And where is it that this is done?"

"In the civilized City of Havana, within ninety miles of the United States, Sir; within a few hours' steaming of your Southern coast."

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATIONISTS BUSY

A Joint Resolution Being Made Ready for Congress Providing for the Accomplishment of Their Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—It is understood that a joint resolution is being prepared with much care for introduction in Congress which will provide for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States under a Territorial form of Government.

The case of Texas is referred to as furnishing a precedent for Hawaii. Joint resolutions providing for the annexation of Texas passed the House of Representatives Jan. 25, 1845, by a vote of 120 to 98. In the Senate the vote was 27 to 25. The resolutions were approved by President Tyler the first of the following March. Dr. Anson Jones, who was the President of the Texas Republic, called a convention of sixty-one delegates, who met on July 4 of that year, to consider the proposition for annexation.

The convention ratified the act, and prepared a Constitution for the Republic as a State of the Federal Union, which was submitted to the Texas people and approved by them. A joint resolution of Congress passed Dec. 29 declared Texas admitted into the Union as a State.

It is not the purpose of the Hawaiian people to ask for admission as a sovereign State. They will be satisfied, it is said, to remain under a Territorial form of Government, like Oklahoma, Arizona, and New-Mexico.

What they want is protection against the aggressions of other countries, and that sense of security and personal satisfaction which would result from becoming a part of the great North American Republic.

Annexation, it is claimed, also would add greatly to their material prosperity, and aid largely in the development of the islands. The white element in Hawaii is principally American, and the administration of affairs is wholly in the hands of men of American birth. It is said the remaining whites who are not Americans favor annexation as heartily, with few exceptions, as those who are held to this country by the ties of birth and parentage.

It is also reported that a joint resolution is being prepared which will "affirm" the Monroe doctrine, and express in plain and vigorous language the sympathy of the American people with the Government of Venezuela in its boundary dispute with Great Britain.

Wants to be the House Postmaster.

CALDWELL, Ohio, Nov. 15.—J. M. Dalzell has announced his candidacy for the office of Postmaster of the House of Representatives.

Interesting to Printers, Stationers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders.

In the columns of The City Record are now being printed advertisements calling for proposals for supplying the city departments with their necessary blank-books, printed and lithographed forms, and various articles of stationery for the year 1896. These contracts are of considerable magnitude, involving an aggregate expenditure of nearly $100,000. Full and fair competition is assured by the Board of City Record, which is composed of the Mayor, the Counsel to the Corporation, and the Commissioner of Public Works. Specifications can be found at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works, and also at the office of the Supervisor of The City Record, No. 2 City Hall, from whom full information in reference to the contracts, samples, &c., can be obtained. —Adv.

THE WINONA SET ON FIRE

While Tenants Were Extinguishing One Blaze Another Was Started.

A STOCKING SOAKED IN KEROSENE

Incendiary Fire in the House a Few Months Ago—Yesterday's Blaze Was Discovered Just in Time.

An attempt was made early yesterday morning to burn the Winona apartment house, 334 Central Park West.

W. H. Duckwitz, who lives on the second floor, was aroused by his wife about 3 o'clock. He saw the light of the flames through the transom of the dining-room door, and went into the hall. He found a stocking lying in a pool of kerosene midway of the hall, against the woodwork. It was blazing, and the wallpaper had already been scorched.

Mr. Duckwitz made no outcry, but took off his nightshirt and smothered the fire. He told his wife that the house had been set on fire and then called the tenants below. H. C. Parker, who occupies the north flat on the first floor, ran up stairs, where the tenants had already assembled. They were greatly excited and stood talking for several minutes, when Parker went down stairs and found the carpet of the hall ablaze directly in front of his door. Mrs. Howard, Parker's mother-in-law, who lives with him, saw the flames at the same time and extinguished them with a pail of water. Messrs. Parker and Duckwitz then armed themselves and searched the house from top to bottom, but could find nothing suspicious. Mr. Parker remained on guard at his door until daybreak and then notified the police, who are making an investigation.

One of the strangest things about the fire is the fact that the people on the first floor did not discover the fire in the lower hall when they came out in response to Mr. Duckwitz's alarm. It is thought that the incendiary lighted the fire on the second floor first and while engaged in the lower hall became frightened by the noise of the discovery up stairs, hid in the cellar stairway until all of the tenants had got on up stairs, then lighted the second fire and crept out by the cellar.

The north flat on the second floor is unoccupied and it is the opinion of the janitress, Mrs. Madden, that some one may have crept in there during the daytime when the door was unlocked.

There have been several small fires in the building in the last three or four years, one of which, a few months ago, is believed to have been of incendiary origin, as kerosene was used to start it. The damage done by the fires yesterday is trifling. The tenants and janitress deny that there has been any trouble in the house.

TENANTS FOUND HALLS ABLAZE.

Kerosene in Large Quantities Used in an East Side Tenement.

What seems to have been a deliberate attempt to set fire to the five-story tenement house 16 Second Street, containing twenty families of poor Hebrews, was made in broad daylight yesterday afternoon. Kerosene was spilled in large quantities over two of the upper hallways, and a light was afterward applied to the pool of oil left in the lower one. The fire was discovered by the housekeeper, and was extinguished by the tenants before it had gained any headway.

An investigation by the Fire Marshal is now in progress, but there is little hope of his discovering the incendiary.

All was comparatively quiet in the house at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when Mrs. Domizalski, the housekeeper, who occupies one of the rear apartments on the first floor, saw a bright light in the hallway above, and went up stairs to investigate. She found a large patch of oilcloth in the corner of the hallway on the second floor blazing furiously and the flames licking the panels of the door of a vacant apartment adjoining. Mrs. Domizalski's screams brought out a number of the tenants, and they threw water on the fire and extinguished it. A dozen burned matches were found near where the flames had been, and the whole oilcloth was seen to have been flooded with kerosene.

Kerosene had also been spilled all over the third floor hallway directly above where the fire had been. The discovery stupefied the tenants. They stood about the staircase wondering who the villain could have been who had displayed such malice. Joseph Lagno, a tailor of 537 Sixth Street, who had been visiting his parents on the third floor of the house, went to the Fifth Street Station House and notified the police.

A policeman tried to persuade the tenants that the fire must have been accidental, and so reported it to his Sergeant, but the people, after remarking the quantity of kerosene used, the manner in which it had been spread around the doorway of the vacant apartment and in the hallway above, and the burned matches scattered about, declined to believe any such thing.

Fireman Hall of Engine Company No. 23, who visited the house and examined the burned hallway, also scouted the idea, and notified the Fire Marshal. Deputy Fire Marshal O'Sullivan went to the tenement, but learned nothing of importance. No one in the tenement house had seen any one carrying kerosene down stairs. The vacant apartment had not been occupied for two months, its last tenants being a respectable German couple, who left it to return to their native land. The Marshal confessed himself puzzled by the case. He is not satisfied, however, that the fire was accidental, and will have the place watched.

MR. BROOKFIELD TALKS TO THE MAYOR

His Resignation May Be Accepted Before the First of the Year.

As has already been told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, William Brookfield is fully determined to resign as Commissioner of Public Works.

It is now only a question when the resignation will be handed in. It may be in a few days, or it may not be until Dec. 1, or perhaps Jan. 1.

Commissioner Brookfield had a long talk with Mayor Strong yesterday forenoon, and the Mayor reluctantly consented to accept Mr. Brookfield's resignation when it is offered, but the Mayor is anxious that he remain in office as long as possible.

Mr. Brookfield will go to Atlanta either Monday or Tuesday, and will remain there over Manhattan Day. Mrs. Brookfield will accompany him, and they will return to this city in time to eat their Thanksgiving dinner here with their sons.

After Commissioner Brookfield's retirement from office Mrs. Brookfield and himself will spend the Winter either in Southern California or on the Mediterranean, the former being favored by Mr. Brookfield at present.

Gave $1,016.25 to Their Pastor.

FLUSHING, L. I., Nov. 15.—The Rev. Father Cronin, who has been for the last seven years assistant rector in St. Michael's Church, this place, has been transferred to a new charge at King's Park, near Smithtown, L. I. The members of his parish here have presented to him a purse of $1,016.25. The presentation speech was made by Postmaster J. H. Quinlan.

South Carolina Poll Tax a Dollar.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 15.—The Constitutional Convention discussed to-day the question of poll tax. A resolution to make it $2 or $1.50 was voted down, and it was fixed at $1. The age of exemption was made sixty years.

GOLD SHIPMENT ABROAD TO-DAY

Over Two Millions Engaged at the Sub-Treasury—Plan Talked About for Restoring $100,000,000 Mark.

Gold to the amount of $2,250,000 was engaged at the Sub-Treasury yesterday for export to Europe to-day. Lazard Frères took $1,250,000 and L. von Hoffmann & Co. arranged to withdraw $1,000,000 this morning. There was talk of further engagements, following Thursday's uncertain rumors. The total reported fell short of apprehensions. With rates of foreign exchange high enough to show a profit in shipments, the danger of further loss of gold is generally recognized. Operators in the markets seem to feel, however, that Europeans have prepared themselves for their market settlements, and that sales of American holdings have about ended. Should that expectation be confirmed prices must rally sharply. On this account, the markets continue dull, without material losses.

Apparently, no one wishes to venture to raid such prices as those now quoted. The only noticeable decline yesterday was in cotton, whose movement was slightly accelerated on rumors that had nothing to do with gold or cotton. Their denial checked the downward course, but did not turn it, showing that manipulation alone controlled the market.

The possibility of further gold losses has developed a plan for restoring gold to the one-hundred-million-dollar mark, over which some informal consultation has taken place between Treasury officials and bankers. The proposition is that if the reserve shall decline to $75,000,000, the banks will transfer from their vaults $25,000,000 to the Treasury and accept therefor certificates or the equivalent of bonds on a 3 per cent. basis.

Bankers have expressed their willingness to make an exchange, so that should the gold loss occur it may be met in that way. There is also talk of currency legislation. Report down town credits Congressman Reed with having reached the conclusion, from conferences with his banking friends here, that any proposition in Congress to retire the greenbacks must provide specifically for an adequate substitute, if it is to have any chance of success.

$1,500 FOR FORCED VACCINATION

Emil Schaefer Wins a Suit Against a Doctor in the Brooklyn Health Department.

When smallpox was epidemic in Brooklyn in April, 1894, Commissioner Emery of the Department of Health sent out a corps of vaccinators, with instructions to vaccinate every person living within a certain distance of houses where it was known that smallpox patients were being cared for.

The police were frequently called upon to protect the vaccinators, and midnight raids were made by the vaccinators and the police, and people were vaccinated whether they submitted or objected.

Emil Schaefer of 241 Suydam Street was one of the victims. Dr. Henry L. Schelling visited his house April 27, 1894, and said he had come to vaccinate the family. Schaefer objected, and said he was suffering with a tumor on the brain, and thought it would be dangerous to be vaccinated.

According to Schaefer's story, Dr. Schelling seized him by the arm, and exclaimed: "You shall be vaccinated, if I die for it."

Mr. Schaefer said that, against his will and by force, he was vaccinated, and that he was laid up for a long time, and came near dying from loss of blood and shock.

He began suit against Dr. Schelling for $10,000, and the case was tried before Justice Gaynor, and a jury, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. The jury gave a verdict for $1,500 in favor of Mr. Schaefer.

It is expected that other suits will be brought, as the Schaefer suit was looked upon as a test case.

WANT THE BIBLE READ IN SCHOOLS

Petition to be Presented to the Chicago Board of Education—Sixty Thousand Signatures—Notable Indorsements.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Sixty thousand men and women who believe the Bible should be read in the public schools "in a non-sectarian manner," have signed a petition to that effect, which will be presented to the Board of Education. Signatures are still being obtained.

The petition is being circulated by the Woman's Educational Union of Chicago.

Letters of indorsement have been received from Cardinal Satolli, Archbishop Janssen, New-Orleans; Bishop Keane, rector of the Catholic University, Washington; Bishop Reslin, Natchez, Miss.; Bishop Hennessy, Wichita, Kan.; Dr. Paul Coene and Dr. Kohler, for the Jewish Congregation of New-York; Bishop Fallows of the Methodist Church, President Harper, University of Chicago, and President Rogers of Northwestern University.

It is proposed to have a committee representing the various churches prepare selections from the Scriptures to be read.

DEATH INTERFERES WITH CUPID

Marriage Rendered Practically Impossible in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—A peculiar condition has been produced in this city by the death, Wednesday, of John T. Gray, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, which court issues marriage licenses.

No license may be issued in Baltimore without the signature of the Clerk of the Court, and, therefore, no license was issued yesterday. The same condition will continue until Mr. Gray's successor is appointed.

In the meantime, the unexpected obstacle to the course of true love is causing disappointment in many homes. What was intended to be a big church wedding, to take place last night, was postponed because the license was not procured before Mr. Gray died. Towson, seven miles away, is now the nearest place to Baltimore where licenses may be obtained, and the little country office is doing a rushing business. The law, however, requires that the marriage shall be performed in the county where the license is issued, and, therefore, those who get their licenses in Towson must be married in Baltimore County. Those Baltimoreans who want to get married and cannot or will not get married in the county, will have to wait until a successor to Mr. Gray is appointed.

Badly Injured in Collision.

UNION HILL, N. J., Nov. 15.—A furniture truck owned by Baumann & Sons of New-York this morning ran into a carriage in which Mrs. H. C. Baritz of Bergenwood Road was riding. One of her horses was killed, the carriage was wrecked, and Mrs. Baritz was thrown out.

She was badly injured, and is now lying in a critical condition at her home. The driver of the truck was not arrested.

Banana Peel Causes Death.

Bridget Murphy, 46 years old, of 287 Front Street, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday from the effects of slipping on a banana peel and falling on the sidewalk at Front and Roosevelt Streets three weeks ago.

Thomas F. Byrnes Goes to Berlin.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Thomas F. Byrnes, ex-Chief of the New-York police, has gone to Berlin, where he will remain several weeks in connection with detective matters.

On The Yacht Race.

The Valkyrie has sailed o'er the waters, and failed,
And the sportsmen and crews all the errors bewailed,
The Defender has gained the proud goblet of gold,
While Vinolia has long held the medal.
As Defender now holds the famed goblet of gold,
So Vinolia will long hold the medal.

Toilet Vinolia Soap, 35 cents. Floral Vinolia Soap, 20 cents. C. N. CRITTENTON CO., 115 Fulton St., New-York.—Adv.

TO AID MISSIONS ABROAD

Presbyterian Campaign Ends with a Big General Meeting.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON PRESIDES

His Belief in the Scriptures as Inspired and in Orthodox Doctrine of His Church.

ADDRESS BY EX-SECRETARY FOSTER

Tells What Has Been Accomplished in Foreign Fields—The Rev. Dr. Clark Also Speaks.

All the seats in Carnegie Hall, except those in the grand tier, were filled last night before 8 o'clock by members of the Presbyterian Church who wished to show their sympathy with their Board of Foreign Missions.

The dresses and hats of the women in the audience, who numbered more than half of it, were noticeably sombre, displaying scarcely a gleam of bright color. As the men present were either in morning or evening dress, the whole house had the note of a serious business meeting.

On the platform, before business was begun, sat many prominent clergymen in the Presbyterian Church, including the Rev. Robert Russell Booth, Moderator of the General Assembly; the Rev. Jesso F. Forbes, Moderator of the Presbytery of New-York; the Rev. Dr. John Hall, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, and the Rev. Dr. James Chambers.

While Miss Anna and Miss Georgie Park were playing Smart's "The Lord Is My Shepherd" as a cornet duet to the organ accompaniment, ex-President Harrison came on the platform through the side door, followed by the Rev. John R. Davies, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Missions of the Presbytery of New-York, and by ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster.

Applause for the Ex-President.

Gen. Harrison's presence was immediately recognized by the audience, and he was greeted with hearty applause, which seemed to gratify him. He smiled and bowed three times to the audience in front of him, then, turning round, bowed once to the clergymen who stood behind him, then bowed once to the reporters, and twice to the audience again.

During the applause the graceful cornet players had stood aside and had ceased their music; as soon as it was over, they resumed and finished Smart's composition.

Every one being seated, the Rev. John R. Davies introduced Benjamin Harrison, ex-President of the United States, as presiding officer of the evening, in a short speech, in which he said that ability at home and opportunity abroad meant responsibility for all who believed it to be a Christian duty to convert the heathen.

Gen. Harrison, as he stepped forward to the front of the platform, seemed in excellent health and spirits. His speech, which was delivered without notes, was a clear-cut and vigorous utterance. He easily made his voice heard in every part of the hall, and enforced some of his arguments with his clenched fist.

His address was couched in terms which revealed the strictest Presbyterian orthodoxy. His voice rang as he pronounced the Bible "God's Word" and as he dwelt upon the belief in its inspired character as an absolutely necessary concomitant to Presbyterian faith. His emphasis at this point in his speech was so pronounced that Dr. John Hall sat suddenly bolt upright in his chair, as if he could hardly trust his own ears.

When Gen. Harrison said that the Presbyterian Church had always been a bulwark of law and liberty, there was loud applause. When, a little further on, he said that the members of the Presbyterian Church had held "bloody angles for the truth," he paused for a few moments, but the audience had missed his point and did not make the response which he evidently expected. Near the close of his address he raised a laugh by saying that the pharse, "'Hold fast that which is good,' has relation to doctrine, not to shekels."

As a whole the speech seemed to create an excellent impression on the audience, conveying, as it did, Gen. Harrison's thorough sympathy with missionary effort in its primitive and orthodox significance.

Gen. Harrison's Speech.

Following is Gen. Harrison's speech in full:

"The Presbyterian Church has been greatly—perhaps unduly—celebrated for its power of resistance. It has kept the command to 'stand fast' very well. It has stood fast for law and liberty the world around. It has stood fast for education. It has been in the United States the pioneer of education. It has stood for the highest scholarship, but it has equally stood against that pseudo-altitudinous philosophy that from a study of God's Word finds that there is no God, and that from a study of His Word finds that He has given us no Word.

"It has been strenuous in its opposition to this doctrine, and has stood with the stiffness of a steel beam for the faith delivered by the Father, and it still stands for the essential doctrines of the inspired Word. It is not an illiberal church. No body of churches in the world opens its arms more widely or more lovingly to all who seek the Master. It is catholic in its sympathy and co-operation with other Churches. And although it has been conspicuous in its stiffness in defense of doctrine, and although it has had no shout and yell, it has yet always been an aggressive Church.

"It has never regarded steadfastness and inertia as synonymous terms. Many a 'bloody angle' has the Presbyterian Church held for the truth. It has not contented itself with a defensive war. It may not have gone forward with the dash and shout of Cavaliers, but it has moved with the steady tread of Ironsides. It has been a missionary Church from the beginning.

"It is inherent in it that the one name under heaven whereby men may find salvation must be published. He who has been drawn out of the hungry waters cannot be without sympathy for those who are still in doubt. The missionary spirit is inherent in Christianity. And so we meet here to-night in the meeting which

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MANY BRITISH SAILORS DROWNED

Forty-eight Lost Near Nagasaki from a Steam Launch of the Cruiser Edgar Which Was Recovered.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Admiralty has received information that a steam launch belonging to the British cruiser Edgar was lost near Nagasaki Nov. 13.

Forty-eight persons in the boat were drowned. The launch was found and taken on board the Edgar.

INDEMNITY FOR LIAO-TUNG READY

China Having Fulfilled Her Condition, the Peninsula Will Be Evacuated by Japan Within Three Months.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Morning Post will to-morrow say that the indemnity agreed to be paid to Japan for her evacuation of the Liao-Tung Peninsula will be handed over to the Japanese representative by the Bank of England on Saturday. The Japanese will, therefore, evacuate the peninsula within three months.

FIRE ISLAND LIGHT GOING OUT

At the Request of the Maritime Exchange a Lightship Is to be Put Six Miles at Sea.

The Maritime Exchange of this port not long ago petitioned for a lightship off Fire Island, and as a result the historic beacon at this point is to go. It was built in 1826 and rebuilt in 1858. Both times it was prophesied that it would be destroyed by the sea, but instead the Lighthouse Department has ordered its removal, and the 750,000-candle-power light will be transferred to Barnegat Light.

At the time of the wreck of the Cunarder Oregon a lightship was placed there, but was removed, as the hulk settled and became sanded over. Recently many complaints about the Fire Island Light have been made. It was declared to be useless in a fog, as it could be seen but a short distance. In clear weather the light, which stands 180 feet above the sea, can be seen nearly twenty miles.

The Lighthouse Board, as a result of this petition of the Maritime Exchange, has decided to place a lightship permanently six miles due south of the present light. The ship will be provided with cable communication, and news of vessels that pass will be sent to the city as in the past. The position of the lightship further from the shore will make such news more reliable in the future.

The new light, it is thought, will be the same as the old one—clear white, flashing once a minute.

The old Fire Island beacon was one of the best known on the coast. Its tower was painted in alternate black and white bands, two of each color, and stood on a white pier by the gray granite dwelling of the lightkeeper. Near by was the life-saving station.

Fire Island Light is thirty-seven miles from Navesink Lights, thirty miles from Sandy Hook Lightship, and sixty-seven miles from Montauk Point.

GRAIN BLOCKADE AT BUFFALO

The Elevators Are Full and Many Vessels Are Unable to Unload—A Serious Loss to Canal Boatmen.

BUFFALO, Nov. 15.—The grain blockade here is increasing, and the situation is becoming serious. All the elevators are full and the railroads cannot meet the demand for cars. A score of vessels are tied up at the docks all along the creek, awaiting their turn to get to certain elevators.

The incoming fleet yesterday delivered over 800,000 bushels of grain, and there is a large quantity on the way down.

The railroads will practically have to handle it all after Saturday, because the various insurance companies have decided not to take any more risks on canalboats after midnight Saturday.

The low water in this division of the Erie Canal has delayed traffic to a considerable extent, and has helped to add to the blockade. Vessel owners are complaining bitterly about the delay in unloading, which means a serious loss to them.

WHITTIER HOMESTEAD TO BE PRESERVED

A Popular Subscription Asked to Erect a Memorial Building.

AMESBURY, Mass., Nov. 15.—It is proposed to merge the homestead of the poet Whittier in a memorial building open to the public, and the plan is being received in literary circles with general approval.

It is desired to have the homestead remain intact just as Mr. Whittier left it. The poet came here in 1836, and here he wrote all his greatest poems.

Letters from many prominent persons, including the Rev. Edward Everett Hale of Boston, ex-Gov. John D. Long of Massachusetts, United States Senator Hoar, Congressman Morse, and the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer of New-York have been received, urging the fulfillment of the project.

The house is now the property of Mr. Whittier's niece, Mrs. Pickard of Portland, Me. Under her instructions, nothing has been disturbed in the poet's study since his death. Visitors from nearly all the States in the Union have called to view the homestead. It is proposed to purchase the place by popular subscription.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY BRIDGE

Sinking Fund Favors Fifty-ninth Street for the Metropolis End.

Mayor Strong and his associate members on the the Sinking Fund Commission had a long talk yesterday as to the location of the proposed New-York and New-Jersey Bridge.

The bridge men want the New-York end to be at Sixty-ninth Street on account of the easy grade, but the Sinking Fund Commissioners think Fifty-ninth Street would be better, on account of the lesser damage to property.

The Mayor wanted to know what proofs should be required as to the value of the property to be taken at the sites named. It was finally decided to call on the Tax Commissioners for copies of the assessment rolls, and there will be a public meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners at 2 o'clock next Wednesday, to further discuss the subject.

South Jersey Quail and Rabbits.

EGG HARBOR CITY, Nov. 15.—The open season for quail and rabbits began to-day, and last night this place was invaded by a small army of gunners, who made at once for the woods at daybreak this morning. In spite of the ravages of the forest fires during the Summer, quail and rabbits are plentiful.

Bids for Lighting the City.

The Gas Commission held a meeting yesterday in the office of the Mayor. It was decided to open bids for public lighting for next year on Dec. 12. There are now in the city 2,751 electric lights and about 25,000 gas lights. It is proposed to put 117 new lights on the new reservoirs and 25 new ones on Lexington Avenue.

Tax Value on Whisky Reduced.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 15.—The State Board of Assessment and Valuation, composed of the Auditor, Treasurer, and Secretary of State, to-day reduced the tax value on whisky from $10 to $8 per barrel.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts took the gold medal at the Midwinter Fair.—Adv.

CLOSING THE HORSE SHOW

Duke and Duchess of Marlborough Were Again Visitors.

SOCIETY PEOPLE TIRE OF THE SHOW

A Competition in the Four-in-Hand Class That Occasioned Much Merriment—Where the Prizes Went.

But one day more remains in which society may disport itself at the Horse Show. The occupants of the boxes during the last five days will probably not complain when their days of inspection by a surging crowd of promenaders are passed.

Some of the ladies who have regularly sat in the boxes night after night, began to show signs of weariness last evening, and one heavy-eyed woman, who has been a regular attendant, was caught nodding while the horses were jumping. A week of chatter, in which she had been compelled to take part, had plainly proved too much for her. She at least will not regret that this will be the last day of the show. There are many others like her.

But the managers regret that there is not another week of it. It has been a week of unprecedented profit to them, and naturally, they do not care to let such a rarely good thing get away from them. But there must be an end even to horse shows.

So after to-day, there will be no chance to see that wonderful scarf with which Francis T. Underhill adorns his neck before entering the show ring. That scarf of black silk is a wonder in its way, and has been conceded to be the most up-to-date thing in the way of dress that the Horse Show has developed. It cannot exactly be called an endless band of black ribbon, for Mr. Underhill gets out of it at times, and appears with a white tie when his dress suit is required in the evening. It is a dream in its way, and has caught the fancy of the Philadelphians, who have decided to abandon their four-in-hand scarfs in its favor, if they can find out how to tie it.

So, too, there will be an end to the display of purple gowns in the boxes and purple frocks on the promenade after this afternoon. Ladies have made this the fashionable color this year. Shades of purple and plum color in the afternoon have, of course, been restful after the pinks and yellows and brilliant greens and reds that have glittered and glinted and glimmered and glared at night, but there are times when even purple pales, and so the regular attendants at the show will be glad to get away from the color of royalty.

The young man has found out that a white tie is the proper thing for evening wear, that the walking stick must be carried crook end up this season, that a boutonnière is not the proper thing with a dress suit, that he must send huge bunches of violets to his best girl if he would be thoroughly in the swim, that turned-up trousers are passé, and that loud waistcoats are the proper thing for morning wear. So now he is ready to save for the opera season soon to begin. Therefore he is ready for the close of the Horse Show.

Yesterday was rather a tame day for the set who make the Horse Show their lounging place, and things passed off in listless fashion, except when the four-in-hand class was being judged. Even the jumping contest at night failed to arouse much enthusiasm, which was probably due to the fact that all the horses except the winner were better fitted for manufacturers of kindling wood than for jumping purposes. This seemed certain from the way in which they crashed into the rails they were supposed to jump, but which, instead of clearing, they smashed into splinters.

The appearance of the Duke of Marlborough and his bride in the box of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt was clearly the event of the evening. But the novelty of their appearance had worn off somewhat, and the crowd that gazed at them was less of a mob, and much more like a collection of ladies and gentlemen than that which made the notable and almost riotous crush of last Wednesday. When the ducal party left the box, with Mr. Vanderbilt, by the Twenty-sixth Street entrance, Lander's band played "God Save the Queen," as a compliment to the party.

"DICK" DONNELLY'S HAT.

It Easily Overshadowed Everything Else in the Show Ring Yesterday.

It was coaching day at the Garden yesterday. Had the general public known what was to have been seen at the Garden in the afternoon there would have been a crowd that would have made that of Wednesday night, to see the Duke of Marlborough and his bride, seem as a mere handfull of people in comparison.

"Fatty" Bates was completely eclipsed and "Fatty," as a Horse Show spectacle, is as hard to eclipse as would be half a dozen Peers of the United Kingdom massed in one arena box. Yet "Dick" Donelly, hailing this time from Ohio, did the trick with consummate ease. If John A. Logan had only thought to temporarily lease Harry Miner's "val-let," and mount him on the box seat of his coach with Donnelly, nothing would have been lacking.

When four horses and a coach dragged Donnelly's hat into the ring there was the first general evidence of interest in what was going on in that ring that has been shown by box holders this week. The hat rode in with a blare of the coach horn that completely paralyzed the efforts of Lander's musicians, that made the rafters of the Garden echo and re-echo again and again, and caused the ruddy face of the only Charley Bates to blanch first, and the turn an eminence purple. His hat—which was a marvel in the way of a bell crown—was as the most ordinary sort of a derby from a Bowery "hand-me-down" in comparison with Donnelly's.

Ed Gilmore left the café, and for as long as fifteen consecutive minutes stood spellbound among the masses that thronged the promenade. That shows what sort of a sensation the hat was, for Gilmore was dry. There was a sight in the ring that drove him wild with envy. If he could only have dreamed of Donnelly and his hat before the production of "The Sporting Duchess," Gilmore would have had it on the Academy stage for the season. Then all doubts as to the possibility of the show running for a year would have been dispelled.

Donnelly's hat was of white silk, something after the fashion of the "plug" that "White Hat McCarthy" used to wear in his palmy days on the turf. That was for several seasons one of the sights of Suburban Day. Donnelly's hat was as bell-crowned as the great bell of Moscow would be if turned mouth up. The brim was a gigantic thing in curves, and pro-

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jected out over Donnelly's ears and face as do the galleries of an old residence in the French qaurter of New-Orleans over the ground floor of the house and the adjoining "banquet." It looked as if made from the design of a hatter in the last stages of delirium tremens. Brims of the enormous "picture hats" that the ladies in the boxes wear seemed very, very narrow in comparison. Where that hat came from is a stable secret. It was stated by a coaching enthusiast that it was a reproduction of an English coaching print of a couple of centuries ago. If that is a fact, there could have been no room for anything else in the picture except the hat.

Under the hat were just visible the red cheeks of Donnelly, and the shadow of his sandy mustache. Donnelly's waistcoat, that has been the despair of the dudes of the promenade, was obscured by it. A suit of light tan cloth helped in the obscuration. There was a bit of flaring red that showed where there was knotted a four-in-hand tie, and in the left lapel was a huge yellow chrysanthemum. All in all, the rig was the loudest ever shown in a Horse Show's ring. Its appearance evoked a laugh and a welcome that were simply astounding. People in the boxes for once forgot that they were also on exhibition and joined in the hilarity just like ordinary human beings.

The coach was equally stunning. It was called "Oriole;" and it was duly proclaimed in black letters on the bright yellow body that it ran from "Youngstown to Bass Ale" or Bass Lake, or some place of the sort. The underbody was of dark blue. The guard was arrayed gorgeously in a uniform of dark blue with bright yellow collar and cuffs and silver buttons.

Now, Charley Bates had done himself proud for this especial occasion, which was a competition for a prize for the best road team shown before a coach. He had gotten four spanking horses together, and had arrayed himself in a driving costume of tan-colored cloth that was topped by a hat of the most pronounced bell shape, also of tan-colored cloth. He had adorned himself with a red, red rose, with his ruddiest complexion, and his reddish scarf, and, driving his canary and black coach, "Defiance" was certain that he would meet no rivals. His guard was rigged with the reddest kind of a red coat, and the copper horn that he tooted shone under the electric lights as if it was of burnished gold. To be overshadowed by a freak team from Ohio was too much, and Bates's chin dropped and destroyed the contour of his apple-round face.

There were four other teams in the class, all of them modestly manned by drivers in

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THE BALANCE OF OUR ELEGANT

GOWNS AND WRAPS

SPECIALLY IMPORTED FOR THE

HORSE SHOW,

will be disposed of for the next few days regardless of cost.

I. BLOOM, Mgr.,

287 FIFTH AVE.

Meteor, a well-known high stepper, as having a spaven. It is understood, that this excrescent and troublesome eyesore was also found by the veterinary inspectors, but as Meteor did not go lame, the blemish was not considered sufficient to disqualify him. The incident serves to emphasize the generally admitted fact that Mr. Bates is a close observer, and in the language of the sporting set, does not "overlook any bets."

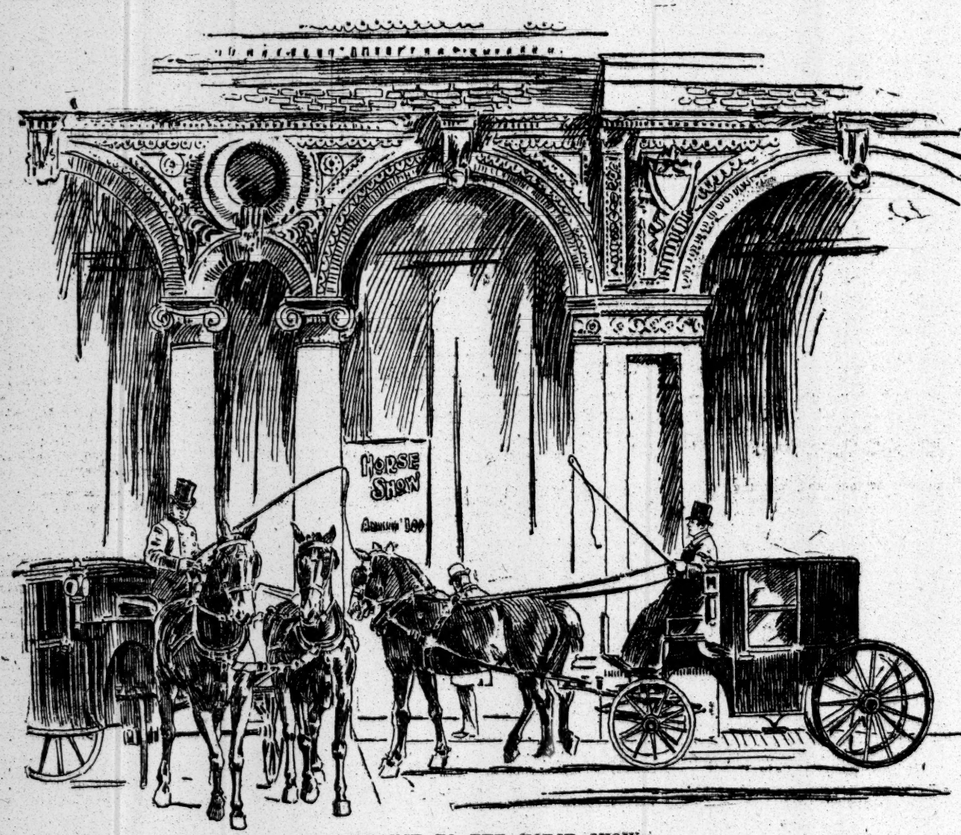
Outside of the local contingent, the largest number of experts come from New-England. These visitors take little or no interest while the thoroughbreds and hackneys are being judged, but are much in evidence when the trotters come into the ring. One of them took occasion to remark yesterday that the old rivalry between Mambrino King and Quartermaster appeared to be carried on by their sons, and that the award given to Carroll over Vice Regent was the occasion for much crowing in the Eastern States. The Yankees were acknowledged very gracefully by the managers of the show, when they invited Col. John E. Thayer, the President of the New-England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, to act as a judge. A patriarch in his patronage of the light-harness horse is the Boston merchant prince, John Shepard, who has been in constant attendance all the week.

A Maine contingent was headed by that practical, heard-headed horseman, C. Horace Nelson, the owner of Nelson, (2:00.) His followers were mostly interested when one of the sons of the Northern king received high commendation from the judges, in the driving class for stallions. Unfortunately for the trotting enthusiasts, the exhibit of their favorites this year is rather a light one, for, outside of Quartermaster, there is not a single light-harness celebrity of National repute at the show. This is no reflection on Martha Wilkes, but as she is kept in a private stable, and has only been up for competition once, the racing queen of 1892 can scarcely be called part and parcel of the big cavalcade under discussion.

It has come to be admitted on all sides that the American trotter, with his vertebrae properly abbreviated and in regulation hitch, can beat the hackney at his own game of high stepping. This was exemplified for perhaps the hundredth time yesterday, when the four-in-hands, tandems, and pairs abreast were put through their paces. Yet the hackney breeders go bravely on, and Friday's card included some valuable events for the imported stock and their progeny reared in this country. Indeed, the produce prize, which has been inaugurated since the last show, is the biggest plum ever offered to the breeders. The futurity of 1895 is worth $2,655, in all of which the association contributed $1,000. This was divided equally between the colts and fillies. O. H. P. Belmont, who gave $4,500 for an antiquated old trotter patched up as a great all-around goer some two years ago, got $928.25 of it back yesterday by the success of his brown colt Blue Stripes.

If this very pleasing youngster holds his present form he will doubtless reccup Mr. Belmont for paying about 100 times the value of Sundown in 1808. Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia really, though he hails from the more lovely borough of Ogontz, got the largest slice of the futurity for fillies with Lady Lynnewood.

Later in the day there was another flutter in hackney circles when the struggle for the junior championship prize was on. Four young stallions constituted the post entries in this, and native stock had to take a back seat. Neither Four Stripes nor Wildfire nor Evolution II., all foaled in this country, would suit the imported judge and his American confrères. They sent the tricolored rosette to Langton Performer, and



ENTRANCE TO THE HORSE SHOW.

correct dress, and with tigers of the modest sort, instead of blatant guards. The single prize was awarded to Dr. W. Seward Webb's team, which was handled by Richard F. Carman, the gentleman whip. His only real competitor for the prize was Frank D. Beard, who gave a magnificent exhibition of skillful driving within the narrow limits of the ring that evoked the livellest applause from the occupants of the boxes. The applause was deserved, for it was the most spirited thing of the kind that has been seen during the show, and thoroughly surprised even the best informed people at this sort of thing, as they had no idea that Mr. Beard was such a master of the art. But Dr. Webb's leaders outpointed the Beard pair, and for that reason he lost the prize.

When this prize had been disposed of there was another class for the coachers, to which only the teams driven by Bates and Donnelly were eligible. This was for road teams, in which coach and appointments were to count 50 per cent. Here it was that Bates more than squared accounts with his hated rival with the marvelous hat. Bates had a little "up his sleeve," and the gate was swung open to admit a heavy gray nag that is known in coaching parlance as the "cock horse." He was ridden by a jockey in tan cloth and a dark brown cap.

Bates knew that the proper thing in England is to have a "cock horse" which is fastened ahead of the leaders when the horses are required to "spring the coach" up a bit of a stiff hill. He played the "cock horse" as his last trump in the game, and it won. Bates got the blue ribbon, and the disconsolate Donnelly had to wear that gorgeous headgear out of the ring without having it decorated with a blue rosette, as he had expected. There will be wailing in Youngstown, Bass Lake, and other places in Ohio, when it is learned that that hat on which the swells of Ohio and of all of the country west of the Alleghanies had been willing to stake their last dollar, failed to win a blue ribbon.

Dime museum managers crowded about the Garden last evening trying to secure the hat and its wearer for their "family entertainments." Donnelly does not know whether to accept their tempting offers or go on the stage as an "actor" in a play written around that hat.

Five days of opportunity in the way of premiums and trophies have not exhausted the apparently insatiate appetites of the exhibitors. Indeed, it has only whetted their desire for further honors, so that the final struggles will be the more interesting. If you are really horsey and are in seach of knowledge as to any or all of the various types now on view at the Garden, there is no limit to the amount of information on tap. Little groups of owners, farm superintendents, and trainers, not to mention a whole congress of grooms and lackeys, are to be seen at all hours, vigorously discussing the merits of the awards.

There used to be a noted member of the fraternity known as "Gyps" on Great Jones Street in brave old pre-Rooseveltian age, who had also a great reputation as a buyer of horses. It was said that he could find defects and blemishes on a prospective purchaser that no other expert, however keen and experienced, could see. His mantle seems to have fallen on more than one of the critics to be found at the show, for they know of spavins, splints, curbs, thoroughpins, ringbones and kindred evils on about every one of the prize winners.

It matters not that three skilled veterinarians, like William Sheppard, Edward Loomis, and Thomas G. Sherwood, have examined every animal that has been decorated and certified as to its soundness. Occasionally these floating objections take official shape, as, for instance, when the genial Charles Four-in-Hand Bates protested W. Gould Brokaw's bay gelding.

GAY GOWNS AND COSTUMES.

Duchess of Marlborough Wore a Blue Satin and Tulle Dress.

With the exception of Wednesday evening, the crowd in the Garden last night was the biggest of any night during the week. Every seat in the galleries was occupied and the arena promenade was so crowded that walking was uncomfortable to say the least.

To the credit of the men and women who purchased admission tickets it can be said that they were not attracted to the show through the knowledge that the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough would be there, for as the head of the house of Marlborough and his young bride sail for England to-day it was not expected that they would put in an appearance. They did, however, attend the show, and were in William K. Vanderbilt's box.

It was shortly after 9 o'clock that they entered the box, and directly the fact was known there was an immense gathering of men and women in front of the box, who simply stared and, as on Wednesday night, passed remarks about the young couple.

Her Grace of Marlborough was looking particularly charming, in fact, more so than on Wednesday. She wore a handsome gown of blue satin and tulle. The bodice was entirely of tulle with "leg o' mutton" sleeves. Her toque was of blue satin and white tulle.

Mrs. George Jay Gould, who had been costumed in light colors during the other evenings of the week, wore a gown last night of black velvet, trimmed with white lace. Her bonnet was of the same material, relieved by a large bunch of violets. On her corsage was a cluster of diamond stars and a bunch of violets.

Mrs. Hamilton Fish wore a frock of black velvet and a bonnet of velvet, with a white aigrette.

Mrs. S. Carmen Harriot wore a handsome costume of purple silk, trimmed with black lace, and a bonnet of lace with purple flowers. Miss Florence Harriot wore a costume of dark blue and a bonnet of dark blue silk, with white ostrich tips.

Miss Julia Morosini wore a skirt of heavy black silk, with bodice of yellow tulle. Around her neck was a wide band of yellow satin, fastened at the back of the neck with a large rosette. On the front of the corsage was a large diamond pin.

Mrs. de la Mar was charming in a frock of salmon-pink satin, with jacket of lace.

Mrs. Charles T. Howe of Boston wore a gown of light blue satin. The skirt was made plain, with the exception of a narrow band of sable. On the bodice were rows of sable. A toque was worn, trimmed with lace.

Mrs. Dr. Dessar wore a handsome costume of salmon-pink satin. Her bonnet was of the same material trimmed with velvet and a white aigrette.

Mrs. Stephen Hait wore a handsome gown of black velvet, trimmed with lace. The jacket had a vest of lace and a wide collar of the same material. A picture hat was worn. It was of velvet, trimmed with lace. On the corsage were worn two superb diamond stars.

Mrs. Charles F. White wore a frock of gray silk and lace. Her bonnet was of the same material, and had a cluster of roses on the front. Miss Estelle White wore a gown of cream-colored silk, with bows of crimson. Her bonnet was fastened with a diamond and pearl pin.

The Awards.

HACKNEYS.

Class 39.—Mares, 4 years or over (foaled in or before 1891), 15 hands and under 15.2 hands. Certified to be in foal or to have produced a foal in 1895. To be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse. Seven exhibited.
First Prize, $150—Pepita, chestnut, 15.1 hands, by Cadet, dam Belle V.; H. McK. Twombly, Madison, N. J. Second Prize, $75—Dorothea, chestnut, 15.1¼ hands, by Prince George, dam Dorothy; Joseph E. Widener, Ogontz, Penn. Third Prize, $35—Viscountess, chestnut, 15.1 hands, by Cassirulannus, dam Overton Princess; H. G. & R. Cheney, South Manchester, Conn. Highly Commended—Sweetbriar, brown, 15.1 hands, by Denmark, dam Empress, H. McK. Twombly.
Class 40.—Mares, 4 years old or over (foaled in or before 1891), 14 hands and under 15 hands. Certified to be in foal or to have produced a foal in 1895. To be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse. Eight exhibited.
First Prize, $150—Nelly III., chestnut, 14.3 hands, by Denmark, dam Nelly; H. McK. Twombly. Second Prize, $75—Princess Fireaway, brown, 14.3¼ hands, by Fireaway, dam Burlington Wildfire; H. G. & R. Cheney. Third Prize, $35—Garton Pride, brown, 14.3 hands, by Fireaway, dam Polly Garton; Chestnut Hill Stock Farm, Philadelphia. Highly Commended—Pandora, bay, 14.3 hands, by Vigorous, dam Peggy; C. Wiedenfeld, New-York City.

THE HACKNEY PRODUCE PRIZE.

(Futurity of 1895 for Yearling Stallions.)

Class 45—The prize will be divided into two classes, one for colts and the other for fillies and geldings, the entrance money of the mares to be divided equally between the two classes. The Association to add $500 to each class, and in each class the gross value of the stakes, including the added money, to be divided as follows: 50 per cent. to go to the owner of the winner of the first prize, 20 per cent. to the owner of the second, and 10 per cent. to the owner of the third; the remaining 20 per cent. to go to the breeder of the winner, that is to say, the owner of its dam at the time of foaling. To be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse. Eleven exhibited.
First Prize, $868.75, and $265.50 to breeder—Four Striper, brown, by Cadet, dam Blue Ribbon. Bred and exhibited by O. H. P. Belmont, Newport, R. I. Second Prize, $265.50—Forest Bean, chestnut, by Rufus, Jr., dam May Queen; George Green, Katouch, N. J. Third Prize, $132.75—Sparke, brown, by Dr. Parke, dam Princess Fireaway; H. G. & R. Cheney. Highly Commended—Lord Rattler, bay, by Lord Bardolph, dam Lady Fashion; Joseph E. Widener.

THE HACKNEY PRODUCE PRIZE.

(Futurity of 1895, for Yearling Fillies.)

Class 46—The prize will be divided into two classes, one for colts and the other for fillies and geldings; the entrance money of the mares to be divided equally between the two classes. The Association to add $500 to each class, and in each class the gross value of the stakes, including the added money, to be divided as follows: 50 per cent. to go to the owner of the winner of the first prize, 20 per cent. to the owner of the second, and 10 per cent to the owner of the third, the remaining 20 per cent. to go to the breeder of the winner—that is to say, to the owner of its dam at the time of foaling. To be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse. Ten exhibited.
First Prize, $868.75, and $265.50 to breeder—Lady Lynnewood, chestnut, by Lord Bardolph, dam Woodbine; bred and exhibited by Joseph E. Widener, Ogontz, Penn. Second Prize, $265.50—Frills, chestnut, by Fashion, dam Ready; Prescott Lawrence, Newport, R. I. Third Prize, $132.75—Her Highness, bay, by Matchless of Londesborough, dam Her Majesty; W. Seward Webb, Shelbourne, Vt. Highly Commended—Polly, chestnut, by Cadet, dam Portia; Chesterbrook Farm, Philadelphia.

TROTTERS.

Class 6.—Staillons, three years old, (foaled in 1892;) to be judged by their pedigree, color, size, conformation, speed, and general appearance; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse. Three exhibited.
First Prize, $200—Carroll, br., by Quartermaster, dam Belle Medium; Rundle & White, Danbury, Conn. Second Prize, $100—Vice Regent, ch., by Mambrino King, dam Estabella, by Alcantara; Village Farm, East Aurora, N. Y. Third Prize, $50—No award. Sumioleaf exhibited and disqualified for lameness.
Class 10.—Fillies, three years old, (foaled in 1892;) to be judged by their pedigree, color, size, conformation, and speed; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse. Four exhibited.
First Prize, $150—Beattie Chimes, b., by Chimes, dam Beattie; Village Farm. Second Prize, $75—Tahita, b., by Wilkes Bay, dam Marie; Forest Park Farm, Brandon, Vt. Third Prize, $35—Lady Allerton, br., by Allerton; Charles M. Reed, Erie, Penn. Highly Commended—Winoga, b., by Hernando, dam Guinea; E. T. Stotesbury, Philadelphia.
Class 16.—Pair of horses, four years old or over; to be shown to harness or wagon. Three pairs exhibited.
First Prize, $250—Emolita, b. m., 15.2 hands, by Sealskin Wilkes and Mambrino Belle, b. m., 15.2 hands, by Blue Danube; Col. Lawrence Kip, New-York City; driven by C. G. Moser. Second Prize, $125—Alice Leyburn, br. f., 15.2½ hands, by Baron Wilkes, and Clara, br. m., 15.2½ hands, by Willow; Charles M. Reed; driven by E. W. Bernard. Third Prize, $75—La Belle, b. f., 15.2 hands, and La Rose, b. m., 15.1½ hands, both by Wilkemont; Col. Lawrence Kip; driven by W. H. Snyder.
Class 14.—Stallions, any age; to be judged by their pedigree, color, size, conformation, speed, and general appearance; to be shown to harness or wagon. Seven exhibited.
First Prize, $150—Beauty Chimes, b., by Chimes, dam Lady Olney, by Mambrino King; Village Farm; driven by Harry Hamlin. Second Prize, $75—Ben Thurston, b., by Jubilee de Janette, dam Nelly; W. M. V. Hoffman, New-York City; driven by owner. Third Prize, $35—Nero, b., by Winooski, dam Lady Ethan, by Ethan Allen; William Pollock, Pittsfield, Mass.; driven by E. E. Dodge. Highly Commended—Conrad, ch., by Nelson, dam Kantaka; S. Conrad Harriot, New-York City; driven by L. H. Hurd.

PONIES IN HARNESS.

Class 78.—Pair of ponies, above 12.1 hands. To be shown to an appropriate vehicle. Four exhibited.
First Prize, $100—Spot, b. m., 12.1½ hands, and Lightfoot, skew g., 12.0¾ hands; Mrs. R. F. Carman, Huntington, L. I.; driven by R. F. Carman. Second Prize, $60—Lady Elsie, r. m., 14 hands, and Lady Ethel, br. m., 14 hands; Marion Story, Port Chester, N. Y.; driven by Hanlon. Third Prize, $25—Larima, ch. m., 13.3 hands, and Fleur de Lis, blk. m., 13.2½ hands; George Green; driven by William Ash.

PONIES UNDER SADDLE.

Class 89.—Ponies, under 12 hands, 3 years old or over. This class must be ridden. Seven exhibited.
First Prize, $80—Jenny, blk. m., 11.3 hands, George Green; ridden by Eugene Miller. Second Prize, $40—Topsy, g. m., 11.2 hands; George Green; ridden by John Lyons. Third Prize, $20—Spot, Skew g., 10.1¾ hands; Lemuel E. Wells, New-York City; ridden by Ralph White. Highly Commended—Colonel Breckinridge, ch. s., 9.2 hands; ridden and exhibited by John Lynch, Philadelphia.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Offered by Mr. George B. Hulme.

Class 118.—For the best harness tandem. Horses to be over 14 and under 15 hands. The wheeler to have substance and action, the leader to be a showy, well-bred, all-around actor, with good mouth and manners. Five tandems exhibited.
Prize, $100, in money or plate—The Rat, b. g., 14.2 hands, and The Ferret, b. g., 14.2 hands; exhibited and driven by George S. Gagnon, New-York City.

Offered by Mr. Charles R. Pratt.

Class 116.—For the best road team (four-in-hand). Team to count 50 per cent., coach and appointments 50 per cent. Two teams exhibited.
Prize, $100; in money or plate—New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's team and coach Defiance; driven by Charles F. Bates.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND APPOINTMENTS.

Class 67.—Pair of horses. To be shown before a Brougham, the horses to count 50 per cent. and the Brougham and general appointments 50 per cent. Eight pairs exhibited.
First Prize, $200—Unnamed bay geldings, each 15.1½ hands; Joseph E. Widener; driven by Coachman Nichols. Second Prize, $100—Sensation, b. g., 15.1½ hands, and Monarch, b. g., 15.1½ hands; Francis D. Beard, Brooklyn; driven by Coachman White. Third Prize, $50—Unnamed bay geldings; W. L. Elkins, Ashbourne, Penn.; driven by R. H. Dunn. Highly Commended—Dom Pedro, b. g., 15.3¼ hands; Fred, b. g., 15.3½ hands; W. Seward Webb; driven by Coachman Welch.

FOUR-IN-HANDS.

Class 74.—For the best road team, four years old or over. This class must be shown before a coach. The horses should have substance, pace, and good manners, and not be under 15 hands. Six teams exhibited.
Prize, $100—Offered in money or plate by certain members of the Coaching Club. Angelica, br. m., 16 hands; Hexter, br. g., 16.1½ hands; Erie, br. g., 16.1 hands, and Lewiston Boy, br. g., 16.0¾ hands; W. Seward Webb; driven by R. F. Carmen.

HACKNEYS.

Class 25.—Junior Champion Prize, open to stallions winning first prizes in Classes 33, 34, 35, 36, and 45; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse; prize, $250; reserve ribbon for second; post entries. Four exhibited.
First—Langton Performer, chestnut, 15.3 hands. 3 years, by Garton-Duke of Connaught, dam Fusee II.; F. C. Stevens, Attica, N. Y. Second—Wildfire, bay, 2 years, by Matchless of Londesborough, dam Czarina; W. Seward Webb.

HORSES IN HARNESS.

Class 62.—Pair of high steppers, not under 15.2 hands; style, conformation, and hock action also to be considered; to be shown to a four-wheeled carriage, wagons excluded. Seven exhibited.
First Prize, $200—Monarch, br. g., 15.3½ hands; and Performer, br. g., 15.3½ hands; John T. Talmadge, Jr., Brooklyn; driven by Samuel Hexter. Second Prize, $100—Greenwich, b. g., 16 hands, and Norwich, b. g., 16 hands; exhibited and driven by Joseph E. Widener. Third Prize, $50—Sunrise, b. g., 15.2½ hands, and Shining Light, b. g., 15.2½ hands; New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company; driven by Charles F. Bates. Highly Commended—Sweetheart, b. m., 15.3½ hands, and Senator, b. g., 15.3½ hands; New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company; driven by C. J. Pratt.

JUMPING CLASSES.

Class 100.—For the best performance of hunters or jumpers over six fences—two at 5 feet, two at 5 feet 6 inches, and two at 6 feet; to carry a minimum weight of 140 pounds. Seven exhibited.
First Prize, $200—Lady Bird, br. m., 15.3 hands; Mrs. S. S. Howland, Mount Morris; ridden by E. English. Second Prize, $100—Hurricane, b. g., 16 hands; Adam Beck, London, Ontario; ridden by Wilson. Third Prize, $50—Perfection, br. m., 16 hands; Mrs. Francis D. Beard; ridden by R. Donnelly. Highly Commended—Freak, br. g., 15.3 hands; Julian Morris, Richmond, Va.; ridden by owner.

TANDEMS.

Class 70.—Harness tandem, the wheeler to be over 15.2 hands. Eleven exhibited.
First Prize, $200—Guardsman, b. g., 16 hands, and Sensation, b. g., 16 hands; F. D. Beard, Brooklyn; driven by owner. Second Prize, $100—Lady Jess, br. m., 15.2½ hands, and High Flyer, br. g., 15.1½ hands; H. H. Salmon, Brooklyn; driven by owner. Third Prize, $50—Buster, b. g., 15.2½ hands, and Trilby, b. m., 15.2¼ hands; John F. Baudoine; driven by owner. Highly Commended—Genesee, ch. g., 15.3 hands, and Great Scott, ch. g., 15.1½ hands; G. B. Hulme, New-York City; driven by R. F. Carman.

CAB HORSES AND HANSOM CABS.

Class 54.—Horse and best appointed licensed hansom cab as let for hire; the horse to count 60 per cent; the cab and appointments 40 per cent. Ten exhibited.
First Prize, $80—Spider, b. g., 15.2 hands; William Donovan, New-York City. Second Prize, $25—Nero, br. g., 16 hands; the Mason Stable Company, Limited, New-York City. Third Prize, $10—Pete, ch. g., 16.1 hands; John McGowan, New-York City. Highly Commended—Benny, br g., 16.1 hands; Samuel R. Parker, New-York City.
Class 110.—For best performance of hunters or jumpers over six successive jumps, five feet high, and to carry a minimum weight of 140 pounds. Twenty-two exhibited.
First Prize, $200—Hurricane, b. g., 16.1 hands; Adam Beck, London, Ontario; ridden by Wilson. Second Prize, $100—Perfection, br. m., 16 hands; Mrs. Francis D. Beard; ridden by R. Donnelly. Third Prize, $50—Sport, b. g., 16 hands; H. L. Herbert, New-York City; ridden by W. Stanton Elliott. Highly Commended—Quadrille, br. m., 15.2½ hands; R. L. Stevens, Hoboken, N. J.; ridden by Gordon Paddock.

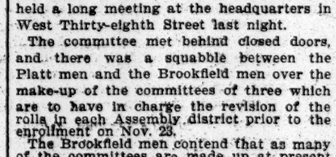
The Card for To-day.

11:30 A. M.—Judging 3 saddle horses, Class 87.
11:45 A. M.—Judging 7 ponies under saddle, Class 90, and 4 Shetland ponies, Class 92.
12:15 P. M.—Judging 3 Morgan stallions, Class 50.
12:30 P. M.—Judging 4 hackney fillies for junior championship, Class 27, and 8 hackney mares for the championship, Class 26.
1 P. M.—Recess.
2 P. M.—Judging 3 pairs of ponies, in harness, Class 120.
2:20 P. M.—Judging hackney stallions for the American Hackney Horse Society's Challenge Cup, Class 25.
2:40 P. M.—Judging 6 trotting stallions, with a record of 2:25 or better, shown to harness, Class 13.
3:15 P. M.—Judging 14 horses and best appointed road rigs, Class 22.
4 P. M.—Judging 21 pairs of carriage horses, Class 58.
4:40 P. M.—Judging 6 unicorns, Class 117.
5:15 P. M.—Judging 18 qualified ladies' hunters, Class 102.
6 P. M.—Recess.
8 P. M.—Parade of all prize winners.
8:15 P. M.—Judging 20 carriage horses, Class 63.
8:45 P. M.—Judging 16 horses and best appointed runabouts, Class 119.
9:10 P. M.—Judging harness horses having taken first prizes in Classes 55, 57, 59, and 61, Class 115.
9:30 P. M.—Judging 6 thoroughbred qualified or green hunters, Class 103.
10 P. M.—Judging hunters for the championship, Class 111.

LAST DAY'S EXHIBITION AT THE

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms,

238 FIFTH AVENUE.
WILLIAM B. NORMAN, AUCTIONEER,
of the
REMARKABLE COLLECTION
of
HIGH-CLASS
FURNITURE
of All Periods.
RARE SEVRES PORCELAINS.
ANTIQUE DINING ROOM CHAIRS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
ARMS—Miniatures, Articles de Vertu,
The Collection of
MONSIEUR ETIENNE ALLAIN,
47 Boulevard Magenta, Paris, France.
(Consigned direct from Paris.)
and
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
MONDAY, NOV. 18, AND FOLLOWING DAYS, AT 2 P. M.
EXHIBITION, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., this day.



Colored Transparent Glass Pictures.
NOW ON EXHIBITION.

12:15 P. M.—Judging 3 Morgan stallions, Class 50.
12:30 P. M.—Judging 4 hackney fillies for junior championship, Class 27, and 8 hackney mares for the championship, Class 26.
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SQUABBLE OVER REVISING ROLLS

Lively Meeting of the Republican County Committee's Committee on Organization.

The committee on organization of the Republican County Committee, which has practically arrogated to itself the power to say who are and who are not Republicans, held a long meeting at the headquarters in West Thirty-eighth Street last night.

The committee met behind closed doors, and there was a squabble between the Platt men and the Brookfield men over the make-up of the committees of three which are to have in charge the revision of the rolls in each Assembly district prior to the enrollment on Nov. 25.

The Brookfield men contend that as many of the committees are made up at present there is no chance for fair play.

The discussion ran very high, and it is even claimed that names were called to enliven the proceedings.

Edward Lauterbach suavely says the revision of the rolls will be properly made, and if any Republican is left off by any of the sub-committees he can appeal.

There will probably be a big fight over this way of revising the rolls at the next meeting of the Republican County Committee. Under this plan Mr. Platt will be made stronger than ever in the county.

ALLEGED CHRISTIAN INEXPEDIENCY

The Methodist Conference Concerned About Marriage.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 15.—In the Methodist Conference to-day, a question concerning the Rev. Dr. Carter, charged with immorality in having contracted a third marriage, which had been referred to an investigating committee, was withdrawn.

Dr. Carter's case is attracting much attention. He has warm friends and bitter enemies. Conservative opinion seems to be that he cannot be adjudged guilty of immorality in contracting his third marriage, nor convicted of any violation of Church laws; but it is expected by many that he will be located—that is, deprived of a charge—which would mean that his last marriage, while not unscriptural, involved what is called "Christian inexpediency," and so impaired his influence and usefulness in the Church as to render his active connection with the ministry undesirable.

Unless the committee of inquiry shall be a unit, as does not now seem altogether probable, there will be two reports. In this event, the matter will come up in open conference.

Yes?

From The Albany Journal.

Either Edward Wemple is the victim of a foul conspiracy, or else he is suffering from insanity. A man of his prominence and influence could have no reason for wilfully destroying property unless he was afflicted with a disordered mind.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

WHITNEY'S POINT, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Sillmer Thurston died at 3 o'clock this morning in the Town of Barker with symptoms of poisoning. His wife has been arrested on a charge of murder. George Hale, a neighbor, is also in custody. On Oct. 30 Mrs. Thurston purchased some paris green, and last Saturday she purchased some strychnine. It is supposed that the poison was administered in food to Mr. Thurston.

PHOENIXVILLE, Penn., Nov. 15.—Domestic unhappiness and drink caused Thomas Elwin to cut the throats of himself and two children this afternoon. The children are dead, and Elwin will probably die.

SALEM, Ore., Nov. 15.—The State Insurance Company has closed its offices and asked for the appointment of a receiver. The failure is a result of the closing of the Williams & England Bank.

THE SECRET OF A BEAUTIFUL SKIN IS FOUND IN CUTICURA SOAP

Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

THEY WILL RETALIATE

Insurance Superintendents Against Prussian Companies.

GERMAN OPPRESSION THE CAUSE

A Proposition Not to Relicense Prussian Organizations—American Agencies Driven from Germany.

Superintendents of Insurance from several States were guests of Stuart Brown of the New-York Life Insurance Company yesterday afternoon at luncheon in the Hoffman House. During and after the luncheon the Superintendents discussed the question of reissuing licenses to Prussian companies doing business in this country.

The Superintendents present were James F. Pierce of New York, George S. Merrill of Massachusetts, James K. Wadill of Missouri, H. S. Duncan of Kentucky, W. H. Brines of Rhode Island, S. W. Carr of Maine, F. A. Betts of Connecticut, and J. F. Craig of Tennessee. Deputy Superintendent Isaac Vanderpoel of New York was also present. Among those who were unable to be present but who had signified their intention of abiding by the action of the majority of the State Superintendents were W. M. Hahn of Ohio, B. K. Durfee of Illionis, and C. W. Brownell of Vermont.

As was told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday by President McCall of the New-York Life Insurance Company, American life insurance companies doing business in Prussia were compelled in 1803 to make deposits in German securities to protect policy holders there. This they did to the extent of $5,000,000. The companies were notified a year ago that if they wished to continue business in Prussia they must make out reports on new forms and in great detail.

These burdens were looked upon as part of a scheme to exclude American companies from Germany. The Equitable Company of this city withdrew its agencies, and later the German Government withdrew its concessions to the New-York and Mutual Companies. The Federal Government and Superintendent Pierce sent protests to Berlin, but no heed was paid to them. Since then a protest has been filed with Superintendent Pierce against the licensing of the Hamburg-Magdeburg Company. The meeting yesterday was to consider the adoption of retaliatory measures.

After the meeting, Mr. Brown, with some hesitation, said to a reporter:

We have had a luncheon, and foreign insurance matters were informally discussed. I might add that we have come to a mutual understanding regarding future relicensing of the Prussian companies, and it is this: That so long as Prussia has forced the American life companies to withdraw from that country, we shall see to it that Prussian companies get no privileges here.

Of course the different States have different laws, and therefore one general broad plan cannot be formulated. However, we will use every means in our power to retaliate on the Prussian companies. Now, mark you, this does not include any companies save those of Prussia. The other German companies will not be molested.

In some States the laws now permit us to do as we would wish, namely, to refuse to relicense the companies of Prussian allegiance. In others the matter lies with the State Superintendents of Insurance; and then, again, by legislation we can accomplish our ends.

Our meeting to-day was merely to see just how we stood. We find all the companies in favor of the retaliatory measures proposed, and now it will be left to the individual States to apply the remedy.

All the Prussian companies in the United States will be notified soon of the proposed refusal to relicense. It is believed that they will fight the matter in the courts.

SCHLATTER'S WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN

Alderman Fox Insists His Guest Is the Second Christ.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 15.—The whereabouts of Francis Schlatter, the healer, is still unknown, though he is supposed to be somewhere on the road to Gray's Peak.

It would seem that where he is so well known he could not move far without being discovered, but he has not been seen. Schlatter has suffered many privations in the Arizona deserts, and a few days of fasting in the Colorado hills during comparatively mild weather would prove no hardship. Besides, he is so respected by the general public that were he to request seclusion and privacy he would be granted them without question.

Schlatter's warm friends have accepted his departure as only another manifestation in his remarkable career, though they disagree as to the purport of his farewell message. Whether he meant to say that his earthly mission was ended or that his Denver mission only was closed they cannot decide. He may appear unexpectedly in Chicago or some remote hamlet, or he may never again be seen. If he has been conscious that he has been playing a part all these months he chose a happy way to end the farce. Few take this view; many think him crazy, but many more believe he has simply left Denver to again begin his healing elsewhere.

Schlatter's mail this morning consisted of 2,104 letters, largely from railroad people. Yesterday's was even larger. During the last four weeks he received over 42,000 letters. Those containing money were all returned to the writers.

Fox, the deaf ex-Alderman at whose house Schlatter lived, said to-day that he believed Schlatter was the second Christ; that he had given him his hearing, and that he did not expect to hear from "the Messiah" again for two years.

THE PARKS WON TWICE

In the Bank Clerks' Tourney They Beat Mount Morris and Republic.

Only one close game was rolled in the bank clerks' bowling tournament on the alleys at 109 Horatio Street last evening. It was between the teams representing the Park and Mount Morris Banks and was won by the former, the score being 827 to 826. Of course this result gave the Parks a chance to yell, and they let out the loudest cheer heard this season in Horatio Street.

The Republic team met the Mount Morris boys in the second game and beat them with a small score. In the final contest the Parks had an easy time with the Republics. Currie of the Mount Morrises distinguished himself by making the top score of the evening—225. The results follow:

FIRST GAME.

PARK BANK. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	MOUNT MORRIS BANK. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Terwilliger	1	5	147	Gross

NEW PUBLICATIONS

MR. RABBIT AGAIN

MR. RABBIT AT HOME. A Sequel to "Little Mr. Thimblefinger and His Queer Country." By Joel Chandler Harris. Illustrated by Oliver Herford. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

The stories told by Little Mr. Thimblefinger for the entertainment of Buster John, Sweetest Susan, and Drusilla, when they visited him for the second time in his queer country, have not the perfect ease of the Uncle Remus histories. We may say that Mrs. Meadows expresses something of our feeling when she complains of a vague sense of having heard a good many of the tales before. Memories of Hans Andersen and the brothers Grimm and Jean Macé keep floating about the text and annoying the reader, besides doing injustice to Mr. Harris's really original vein. One is tempted to generalize that a fairy story must be half believed by the person telling it to be a complete success. Uncle Remus was at least three quarters convinced of the reality of Br'er Wolf's and Br'er Rabbit's experiences, and so, in consequence, was the little boy who heard them related. There is, however, much that is entertaining in Mr. Thimblefinger's queer country—his friends at times discuss the weighty questions of "the world next door" with a good deal of what might be called brute sense; for example, the following:

"If calamus root passes current with some of my acquaintances, and catnip with others," remarked Mr. Rabbit, apropos of the gold question, "I see no reason why people shouldn't play make-believe among themselves, and say that pieces of metal and pieces of paper are worth something. In this business people have a great advantage over us. They can put figures on their pieces of metal and paper and make them worth anything, but with a lump of calamus root is worth just so much. It has been worth that since the year one, and it will be worth that right on to the end of things. Just so with a twist of catnip. But tell us the story—tell us the story. I may drop off to sleep, but if I do, that will be no sign that the tale isn't interesting!"

The tale did not send Mr. Rabbit to sleep, because, it was about money, and could be twisted into an argument by advocates of free trade as well as by the single standard men. Drusilla was right in thinking that "ef you say 'money' folks'll stop der work an' lissen at you; an' ef you say 'Big-Money' dey'll ax you ter say it again."

Drusilla is, in fact, the one perfect character of the book, looked at with "grown-up" eyes. It is she who is always responsive, always convincing, always herself. "I reckon," said Mr. Rabbit, "you all never stood on the top of a hill three quarters of a mile from the smoking pits and got a whiff or two of the barbecue?" "I is! I is!" promptly replied Drusilla. "Don't talk! Hit make me dribble at de mouf. I wish I had some right now." She doesn't like the stories "what move along too slow fer to suit her," neither does she like the ones that have "too much kingin'" in them, and she distinctly disapproves of the Woog who crushes fairies:

"I mayn't look like no fairy, but I don't want no Woog fer ter be cuttin' up no capers 'roun' me, I tell you dat, an' I don't charge nothin' fer tellin' it. Black folks don't stan' much chance wid dem what knows 'em, let 'lone dem ar Woog an' things what don't know 'em. Ef you all hear 'im comin', des give de word, an' I bet you'll say ter yo'se'f dat Drusilla got wings. Now you min' dat."

On the whole, we think Drusilla is worth the price of admission to Mr. Thimblefinger's queer country.

BAGEHOT'S WRITINGS

LITERARY STUDIES. 3 vols. BIOGRAPHICAL STUDIES. 1 vol. ECONOMIC STUDIES. 1 vol. By Walter Bagehot. Edited by Richard Holt Hutton. New edition. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Generally, it is the financier, the politico-economist, who only knows Walter Bagehot, and, as Mr. Hutton writes, his books have been used in American colleges. As editor of The Economist he made himself a lasting reputation. What is not so well known is the literary side of the man. It is in the three volumes entitled "Literary Studies" that the many-sidedness of Bagehot may be seen. There has never been a topic more universally written about than Shakespeare, and yet, there is an originality, a force, in Bagehot's study of Shakespeare the man which has never been surpassed.

In the biographical studies are given the characteristics of Peel, Brougham, Pitt, and Bolingbroke. The analysis of Pitt, the understanding shown of Bolingbroke, are marvels of thought. It is in his economic studies that Bagehot's keen insight appears at its best. The study of political economy is not fully understood unless "The Postulates of English Political Economy" is studied. Mr. Hutton says that when Bagehot was young he seemed to have shown something akin to mental arrogance, but if he had a contempt for what was intellectual feebleness, he never seemed to appreciate his own varied powers. In after life he became, however, more mellow, and "often even delicately considerate of others." As to his religious thought, Bagehot apparently had drifted in many directions. Certainly he seemed at the beginning to have veered toward Rome, and finally he became vaguely Unitarian.

There were some curious things in Bagehot's mental equipment. He was a poor accountant. His friends insist that with mathematical proficiency he could never add up a column of figures without a blunder. But if the details escaped him, the great underlying principles he at once grasped.

No one ever could talk as did this remarkable man. He was conspicuous for his rapidity of thought. A lady who knew him well says that one seldom asked him a question without his either making you think or laugh, or both think and laugh together."

PICTURES FROM WAGNER

PICTORIAL WAGNER. By Ferdinand Leeke. With an Introduction by Henry T. Finck. Folio. New-York: Franz Hanfstaengl. $10.

Fifteen full-page photogravures, after paintings by the German artist, Ferdinand Leeke, are contained in this volume, and Mr. Finck has written an entertaining introduction—biographical, critical, and explanatory—that, coming from so well-informed and eminent a source, is valuable and thoroughly comprehensive. Mr. Finck says:

When we speak of Wagner to-day we generally imagine him as presiding over a Baireuth festival, surrounded by devoted artists, listened to by an audience including Emperors and Kings, the observed and envied of all observers. It was, indeed, a great triumph, that Baireuth festival of 1876. But he would never have enjoyed it had he not lived over sixty years. His life, as a whole, was a bed of thorns with few roses. It seems almost incredible, yet it is true, that he was forty-four years old, and had written all but three of his works before a single one of his operas was performed at Vienna, Munich, or Stuttgart; that he was fifty-six and over before Italy, France, and England began to listen even to his early operas! The Germans, whose chief pride he is now, made war on him as if he had been an invading Tartar. Yet his operas gradually made their way, and now there are over a thousand Wagner performances in the cities of Germany every year, and the opera houses live chiefly on the profits from his operas.

The artist, Mr. Leeke, has done his work conscientiously, according to his abilities, though his drawing is of the familiar German type—hard and conventional—and his compositions are theatrical and forced.

But if his heroes and heroines of the ever-fascinating Nibelung Trilogy are conventional and of the sort that are seen upon the operatic stage, they will satisfy many people. They certainly illustrate the story very fully. The pictures comprise scenes from "The Flying Dutchman," "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," "The Rheingold," "The Walküre," in which the male figure is one of the best things in the book; "Siegfried," and "Götterdammerung," and all are excellent pieces of reproductive work. There is as well a capital portrait of the great composer.

NATURE SEEN AT HOME

INMATES OF MY HOUSE AND GARDEN. By Mrs. Brightwen. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

Mrs. Brightwen, knowing that through her fortunate station in life she has had opportunities to observe and study nature more fully than the majority of those who will read her book, has transcribed with minute detail much that she has perceived in connection with nature that is common to all. For years she has been a close observer of the animals, birds, and vegetation that surround her home, and has grown familiar with them.

There are none whose circumstances are so humble that they do not at times have opportunity to study nature if they so desire, but to do so with any sort of satisfaction it is necessary for most persons to have the way pointed out to them.

Every leaf and flower, every animal, bird, and insect, has many points of interest, even to the casual observer. This being so, it will be admitted readily that he or she who has the power to look closely into the most common of the objects by which nature has surrounded us has a means for obtaining pleasure and useful knowledge that all would profit from possessing.

To awaken her readers to a recognition of their ignorance and to a knowledge of the beauties of nature, Mrs. Brightwen has given her observations of her household pets, the common small wild animals and birds, and the flora of the garden and the fields. Her stories of monkeys, squirrels, owls, tortoises, and other animals and birds are delightful, and may be read simply as stories if one wishes so to do; but even then it will be impossible not to obtain and retain information that on future occasions will awaken interest in things that were formerly passed unobserved.

Mrs. Brightwen not only points out pleasant paths to the study of nature, but also shows the beneficent effect that a knowledge of it has upon the young; how children may readily be taught to be humane through a knowledge of the harmlessness of the animal and insect life that surrounds them and the suffering that is occasioned by thoughtless acts.

To the young student she opens vistas any one of which, when followed up with perseverance, will add immensely to the pleasure of walks abroad and quiet hours at home. She shows the possibilities for enjoyment that there are in the trees, flowers, and shrubs with which all are familiar, and the delights that may be obtained by putting them to various uses. To the housewife she imparts information by which she can rid her home of moths and such pests, and to the charitably inclined simple ways for bringing sunshine and joy to those who most need them.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S

BULLETIN OF

NEW BOOKS

For the week ending Nov. 16, 1895.

CAMPBELL.—The Structure and Development of the Mosses and Ferns, (Archegoniatæ.)

By Douglas Houghton Campbell, Ph. D., Professor of Botany in the Leland Stanford, Junior, University. 8vo, cloth. $4.50, net.

CRANFORD.—Series. New Volume—Country Stories.

By Mary Russell Mitford. With numerous illustrations by George Morrow. 12mo, cloth, extra gilt edges. $2.00.

D'ARCY.—A Short Study of Ethics.

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FORTESCUE.—A History of the 17th Lancers, (Duke of Cambridge's Own.)

By Hon. J. W. Fortescue. With 17 illustrations, comprising 3 portraits and 14 colored lithographic plates. Imp. 8vo, cloth, extra. $8.00, net.

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The purpose of this series has regard to the Bible as part of the world's literature, without reference to questions of religious or historic criticism.

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By Joseph Pennell, author of "Pen Drawing and Pen Draughtsmen," &c. PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED WITH EXAMPLES OF ILLUSTRATIONS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA, REPRODUCED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, MANY INACCESSIBLE AND OUT OF PRINT, AND SOME PRINTED HERE FOR THE FIRST TIME FROM UNPUBLISHED DRAWINGS. Imp. 16mo, satin. $3.50, net. (New volume of "EX-LIBRIS SERIES.")

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By William Shakespeare. Illustrated by Robert Anning Bell. Edited, with an Introduction, by Israel Gollancz. Small 4to, cloth. $2.00.

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STEVENSON.—The Art of Velasquez. A Critical Study.

By R. A. M. Stevenson. Sumptuously printed on hand-made paper at the Chiswick Press. With 20 Photogravure Plates and an Appendix of about 50 full-page Illustrations. 4to, half vellum. $18.00. 500 copies only.

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MR. TOWNSEND'S ABLE STORY

A DAUGHTER OF THE TENEMENTS. By Edward W. Townsend. 12mo. New-York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. $1.75.

There is a snap about this work which makes it delightful reading. It is so easy—just that easiness in it which is true, natural, spontaneous art, and not studied art. It is sometimes such a relief to get at a book of fiction which requires no deep study to understand. Suppose you do know beforehand that Tom is coming out all right, that Carminella is going to be happy, or that the bad Mark Walters will catch it hot and heavy? It is not the plot you care about so much as the bright, vivid way Mr. Townsend has of setting up and sending off his characters. As an example of this manner, take Mrs. Jack Daring. Mrs. Jack may not be absolutely necessary, for Mr. Townsend only uses her once or twice, so as to excite Carminella's jealousy, but Mrs. Jack Daring is a perfect picture of a dare-devil woman, who is not bad, but who likes to set at naught all the proprieties. Dominico, the fruit-stand Italian, is, at least to Americans, a picture taken from life.

The theatrical knowledge Mr. Townsend may have he uses for all it is worth, and he evidently knows about those matters. Maggie Lyon, who becomes Marie Léon, and puffs cigarettes, and is a trifle maudlin, is essentially amusing. There are on every page evidences of Mr. Townsend's powers of observation, and above all the gift he has of telling just what he observes. You never see any of the Riccodonnas, Dominico's rivals in the banana business, but you can appreciate and enjoy Dominico's jealousies. Dan, the janitor of the Niantic Building, is a man you must have known. What is essentially sound about Mr. Townsend is his tempered realism. All the vice doesn't belong to Mulberry Bend, any more than does all the virtue to Fifth Avenue. You may be a thoroughpaced scoundrel, and drink Veuve Cliquot and eat terrapin, or be a model of sanctity, and take your beer in a mug and grease your chops with frankfurter sausages. It is a nice knowledge the author possesses of that most important adjunct to the bookmaking of today which is allotted to the illustrator, Farrington we all know, and Mr. Townsend catches cleverly his portly good nature.

Go as you please, Mr. Townsend. Some might advise you to be prudent, circumspect, and to dally yet a while over your coming pages, but the world, with ample capacity of judging, cannot fail in appreciation of your books, for your readers will never be special, but general. And so the prophecy is thrown out that there will be many editions of "A Daughter of the Tenements" before the big public is sated.

ITALIAN MASTERS OF MUSIC

MASTERS OF ITALIAN MUSIC. By R. A. Streatfield. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The series of volumes under the general title of "Masters of Contemporary Music" has thus far fairly fulfilled its promise. The books meet a distinct demand in that they deal with composers whose activity is of the present, not of the past. The musical dictionaries and the encyclopedias are silent in regard to such men as Mascagni, Bruneau, and Kistler, and they are hopelessly behind the times in regard to some of the older masters who have done much significant work in recent years. Grove's Dictionary goes no further than "Aida" in Verdi's career, and Signor Mazzucato's article is erroneous and misleading in its critical views of the master's genius. Scribner's "Cyclopedia of Music and Musicians" barely mentions "Otello," and that, too, in a doubtful tone.

Yet all estimates of the rank and character of Verdi as a composer founded on the works previous to "Otello" must be false. It is, therefore, a pleasure to meet with a volume which brings Verdi down to date and whose author is so sound an admirer of the master's latest works that—with some exaggeration—he believes that a fondness for "Falstaff" is the truest evidence of taste in music. Mr. Streatfield is candid in his discussion of the earlier works of Verdi, and, while he fails to perceive the superiority of "Il Trovatore" to "Traviata," he makes no hesitation about pointing out the weakness of such works as "I Due Foscari" and "Aroldo." He does not feel obliged to make a special plea for every product of Verdi's pen, for he knows that the grand old man of Italian music can safely rely on his last three works to place his name in the temple of the immortals.

Mr. Streatfield has not relied upon Pougin and Mazzucato for his materials, but has had valuable assistance from the Messrs. Ricordi and Signor Bossetti, who furnished him with an interesting bit of the composer's autobiography. The author's study of Verdi's career and work is written with a view to the instruction of the average reader, and is clear, direct, and interesting. The critical opinions are fair, though no attempt is made at a profound analysis of the composer's style or methods.

The other contemporary musicians treated of in this volume on "Masters of Italian Music" are Boito, Mascagni, Puccini, Leoncavallo, Sgambati, Bazzini, and Mancinelli. The list itself is a sufficient commentary on the present state of composition in Italy. The author justly says that music in Italy means opera. He might have added that scores upon scores of new operas are produced there every year, and that out of them all only those of Verdi, together with "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Pagliacci," and "Manon Lescaut," have claimed the attention of the transalpine world. As for Mancinelli, admirable musician and conductor that he is, he has no right whatever to a place among masters of Italian music. The author errs when he makes so great a concession to the narrow views of his native England as to exclude men like Franchetti in order to make room for the popular conductor of the opera at Covent Garden.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY ON THE STATE OF THE FINANCES FOR THE YEAR 1894. 8vo. Washington: Government Printing Office.

A BAD LOT. A Novel. By Lovett Cameron. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 50 cents.

LABORATORY MANUAL OF INORGANIC PREPARATIONS. By H. T. Vulté and George M. S. Neustadt. 8vo. New-York: George Gottsberger Peck. $2.

THE MISSING POCKETBOOK; OR, TOM MASON'S LUCK. By Harry Castlemore. 12mo. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

DEFOE'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT PLAGUE IN LONDON. A Journal of the Plague Year. Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by Byron Satterlee Hurlbut. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

FIRST THINGS FIRST. Addresses to Young Men. By the Rev. George Jackson. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF JOHN KEATS. Given from His Own Editions and Other Authentic Sources, and Collated with Many Manuscripts. Edited, with Notes and Appendices, by H. Buxton Forman. Two volumes. 8vo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50 per volume.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR WILLIAM II. By Charles Lowe. With Two Portraits. 12mo. New-York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

STUDIES IN EARLY VICTORIAN LITERATURE. By Frederic Harrison. 8vo. New-York: Edward Arnold. $1.50.

MRS. TREGASKIS. A Novel of Anglo-Australian Life. By Mrs. Campbell-Praed. 16mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE MAKING OF MANHOOD. By W. J. Dawson. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

THE HAWTHORN TREE, AND OTHER POEMS. By Nathan Haskell Dole. 16mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

THE SORROWS OF SATAN; OR, THE STRANGE EXPERIENCE OF ONE GEOFFREY TEMPEST, MILLIONAIRE. By Marie Corelli. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

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RARE ENGLISH BOOKS SOLD

A Fine Set of The Edinburgh Review—Scarce Publications of the Percy Society—Illustrated Works.

A consignment of books from England was sold yesterday by Bangs & Co., some of the prices obtained being as follows:

James Aikman's "History of Scotland," portraits, &c., 1855, $6; Dean Alford's "Greek Testament," last edition, 1894, $8.80; a splendidly bound edition of Pickering's "Lord Byron," sixteen volumes, 1825-34, $36; twelve engravings by W. Blake, 1813, $5.50.

Murray's fine edition of Lord Byron, steel plates, by Finden and others, seventeen volumes, 1932-3, $22.10; J. Coney's large etchings of celebrated cathedrals, folio extra, 1842, $7.50; Charles Dickens's Complete Works, three volumes, Chapman and Hall, no date, plates by Cruikshank, Phiz, &c., low at $23.25.

The Edinburgh Review, from the commencement, in October, 1802, to 1888, with three indexes, strongly bound in half calf, 169 volumes, fine bright set, $46.50; Henry Fielding's Novels, de luxe edition, London, 1884, only 250 copies printed, five volumes, royal octavo, uncut, $9; R. F. Gould's "Freemasonry," three volumes, 1886, $9.88; "Greville Memoirs," eight volumes, London, 1875-7, $12.80.

Ben Jonson's Works, large paper copy, limited edition, London, 1875, $19.25; eight volumes of Lange's New Testament, T. & T. Clark, 1872, $1.40 a volume, an advance; "Manon Lescaut," edition de luxe of Leloir, 1886, $6.50.

Percy Society publications, a complete set, comprising an extraordinary collection of early and rare specimens of English poetry, ballads, and popular literature of the Middle Ages, edited by eminent literary men, thirty volumes, unusually fine set, very scarce, London, 1840, $63; "National Portrait Gallery," no date, $6; E. Rechlus's Works, London, 1879, $10; Roberts's "Sketches in the Holy Land," 250 plates in double tint, fine copy, Day & Son, 1855, $14.25; Samuel Rogers's "Poems" and "Italy," two volumes, 1842, plates by Turner, &c., $13.50.

PRINCIPAL W. B. RIDENOUR'S CASE

Brooklyn Board of Education Hears Favorable Report of Committee

The Brooklyn Board of Education, at its meeting yesterday, began to consider the question of the serious charges against William B. Ridenour, the Principal of Public School No. 43, but adjourned before taking any definite action.

The matter, it will be remembered, was referred to the Teachers' Committee, who held a secret session, and exonerated the Principal. This report was presented yesterday by James Weir, Jr., Chairman of the Teachers' Committee, and he moved that the report that the charges be dismissed be acted upon. H. W. Maxwell objected, and said if this resolution was adopted it would be approving the action of the committee.

Mr. Maxwell moved that it be given as the opinion of the Board of Education that the usefulness of William B. Ridenour as a Principal in the public schools of the City of Brooklyn was at an end. Mr. Weir said that by adopting Mr. Maxwell's resolution, the board would throw discredit on the committee. The matter was then adjourned until next Monday afternoon, when the exclusive business will be that of the Ridenour case.

Want $60,000 for a High School.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The Board of Education has decided to ask for an appropriation of $60,000 to build a high-school building that shall have accommodations for a library and meeting rooms for the Board of Education. The board asks for $5,000 to purchase a site for a public school in the Fourth Ward.

TO AID MISSIONS ABROAD

Continued from Page 1.

culminates our efforts to take counsel as Presbyterians how we can advocate the cause of foreign missions.

"Sometimes in our missionary meetings I have heard speakers talk about 'the needs of the board.' That always seemed to me to be a wrong way to put the thing, and is to be compared to a man whose grocery bills are unpaid talking about the needs of his butler. It is not for us to consider the needs of the board, but our needs—the needs of the Church and the needs of the world—and here to summon you to those duties which your church membership implies. The command to hold fast that which is good is relative to doctrine, not to shekels."

After Gen. Harrison's speech, the Rev. Robert Russell Booth led in prayer, those present joining with him at the end in repeating aloud the Lord's Prayer.

During the delivery of the prayer, all kept their seats, except Gen. Harrison and the Rev. John R. Davies, who stood beside Dr. Booth.

Dr. John Hall, in the absence of the Rev. Dr. John Wells, President of the Board of Foreign Missions, read a chapter from the New Testament.

"All Hail the Power of Jesus's Name," was then sung, with a cornet and organ accompaniment. Gen. Harrison was among those who sang heartily.

Ex-Secretary Foster Introduced.

In introducing ex-Secretary Foster, Gen. Harrison dwelt upon his exceptional opportunities for making a candid examination of missionary work throughout the world. It was a cold and businesslike introduction, with the exception of the phrase near the end, when the ex-President referred to Mr. Foster as "my friend," with a bow toward him and a pause, which the audience felt and applauded.

Mr. Foster had his address written out in a manuscript book. He is tall, thin, and white haired, with a flowing white mustache and a trimmed beard. His forehead is high and somewhat narrow. His appearance and gestures convey the impression of the refined elegance of a man of the world in the best and highest sense of that term. His address was clear, cogent, without much evidence of humor, and with great plainness of speech on necessary occasions. It was, in part, as follows:

"Among the Moslems the growth of missions had not been great, but it had been substantial and couldn't go backward. While the number of converts had been relatively limited the influence of missions upon the people had been very marked. It had forced the Government to establish schools; it had effected some progress toward religious liberty, and toleration brought a ray of hope to women and awakened a spirit of inquiry and intelligence not to be extinguished. An incidental, but important, result had been an elevation of the tone and a quickening of the energies of the native Christians. The most important part of the mission work in the Ottoman Empire is being done by Americans, mainly Presbyterians and Congregationalists."

After a brief reference to Ceylon, a somewhat lengthy review was made of the great work in India. That country was styled the citadel of Brahminism, a perfectly organized system, supported by caste, apparently impregnable to the attacks of Christianity.

"A first glance," said Mr. Foster, "created the impression that the missions were making little progress against it, but a more careful examination and comparison with the state of the country before the advent of the missionaries brought about a different conclusion. It was claimed that all the great moral and social reforms were the direct result of the introduction of the Gospel, among which were the prohibition of human sacrifice and torture on the religious rites, the burning of widows, the killing of female children, the reform as to child marriage, the establishment of schools and colleges, and the zeal created for education, and the awakened interest of the Brahmins for reform in their religion. These results are a sufficient indication of the work of missions, even if no conversions could be recorded. But it was stated that the conversions in India during the present century were equal to the total number in the whole Roman Empire in the first century of the Christian era, and that now the ratio of additions to the native Presbyterian churches was twice as great as in the churches in America."

Reference was made to other influences at work in India to undermine Hinduism aside from Christianity, among which was the indirect results of British rule, tending to overthrow caste, and the introduction of modern science and learning, which must result in the disintegration of the ancient superstitions and religious ideas. All these causes were bringing India to a great social crisis, which would bring about either the acceptance of Christianity or of infidelity.

Replies to Some Criticisms.

A reply was then made by the speaker to the criticism so frequently heard that the missionaries in India and elsewhere lived in luxury, with fine houses and servants in abundance. The baseless character of this charge was shown from personal observation, and it was asserted that no friend of the missionaries would wish them less comfortably situated.

Mr. Foster made a passing allusion to Burmah, and said that, notwithstanding the superstitious character and low grade of morality of the mass of the people, the Gospel had developed some of the most striking examples of regeneration and fruitful Christian life.

The Chinaman, he said, was by no means beyond the spiritual influence of religion. The work of the medical missionary in China and throughout Asia was highly commended, and the speaker made special mention of the educational work, referring to the colleges at Shanghai and Pekin, and the imperial schools, taught by foreign professors.

"The causes of the recent riots," said he, "grew out of general hatred to foreigners, and not from religious intolerance. The American missionaries have not been great sufferers, and the Government has shown a greater readiness to punish the offenders and repair the losses than was evinced by our authorities when riots against the Chinese have occurrerd in the United States. The missionaries in China are there in conformity with the treaty and the local law, and they should be maintained and protected there. No backward step in the mission work in that great empire should be contemplated by the mission boards, as it is a most hopeful field, and calls for the hearty support of the churches.

"The work in Corea has been retarded by the late war, but even this impediment will doubtless result in enlarged opportunities for the missions."

Mr. Foster spoke at considerable length on the mission field of Japan. He praised that country for its beauty, the people for their polite and cleanly habits, and the Government for its progressive ideas. He criticised the Government, however, for accepting so readily the results of Western civilization and failing to encourage the great cause of it—the Christian religion.

The mission schools were doing a good work, and in this country more probably than in any other in Asia, the intellectual and ruling classes had been reached. The speaker here complimented the Roman Catholic missionaries for their work.

Mr. Foster, in conclusion, presented a hopeful prospect for the ultimate triumph of Christianity in the East, and made an eloquent appeal to the churches to supply the mission boards with more liberal contributions to enable them to meet the largely increased demands which were being made upon them.

The Rev. F. E. Clark.

Mr. Foster was greeted with an outburst of applause at the conclusion of his address, and, after another hymn had been sung, ex-President Harrison introduced the Rev. F. E. Clark, D. D., President of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor, who spoke, in part, as follows:

"We are frequently appalled by the limitless need of the heathen world. As we think of the midnight of darkest Africa, of the dense solidity of China, which a great war can scarcely arouse to a sense of her condition; as we think of servile India, steeped in centuries of degrading idolatry; as we call to mind the great stone bulls, foul with the grease and dirt of centuries of priestly libations, worshipped as gods by millions of people, fit symbols of the filthy religion of which they are the deities; as we call to mind downtrodden Turkey, and pray that God would hasten the day when the cruel Sultan shall no longer lord it over His heritage; as we remember the islands of the sea, that lift their fringed palms in air, and hold out their hands for the Gospel which alone can rescue the people of these lands from their lusts and their cannibal orgies, we indeed feel that the need of the heathen world is a limitless need. This factor is the staple of many a missionary address, and well is it for us that the crying need of the heathen world should be set before us in all its horror and ugliness.

"But this evening let us dwell on other limitless factors which offset the limitless need. Let us not forget the limitless capacity of these people for enlightenment and elevation, or the limitless power of the Gospel to uplift them. The question is sometimes asked, and more often does it come to our minds, perhaps, than we dare frame it in words: 'Are these people worth saving, and do missions pay? Are the people to whom the missionary heroes of the nineteenth century have gone worth all the blood and treasure which they cost?'

"Surely, when we look at this matter from the Gospel standpoint, there can be but one answer. These are the people for whom Christ shed His blood; and to those for whom He gave His life, it is a paltry thing that we give our money.

"But from every other standpoint this question must receive the same answer. Look at Japan! the young giant which within a quarter of a century has sprung forward into the forefront of the family of nations. Is not this quick, sensitive, inventive, progressive people worth saving? Look at China. As a nation it appears to be rotten to the core, but individual Chinamen by the million are found to be generous and faithful, and are needing the Gospel to turn them away from the sterile morality of Confucius to the loving personality of Him who said to all, 'Come unto me ye that are weary and heavy laden.'

In the Mohammedan's Land.

"Even when we come to the lands of Mohammedan superstition and bigotry we find that though the unspeakable Turk has ruled for a thousand years over these fair lands, the capacity to receive the Gospel and to die for the faith of the Gospel has not been crushed out by the long series of tyrannous reigns. God is still in the heavens. The imprisoned and murdered Christians call to Him for vengeance. The awful tyranny and the petty interference of the past must alike come to an end in the better days that are coming; and either some justifiable revolution on the part of the subject races, or the interference of enlightened Christian nations, will bring better days and better prospects to the country of the Sultan.

"But the interesting thing to note is that even the Turkish character itself has not lost its capacity for better things. Apart from the ruling officials, the Turk is still often a chivalrous, generous, trusty fellow in common life. He has his good qualities and his asperities. His native nobility is not altogether crushed out of him. He is still worth saving, and by God's grace has the making within him of a noble Christian. Yes, wherever we look, we find limitless capacity for improvement, boundless opportunities for the sowing of the good seed.

"But again to offset the limitless need which oppresses our spirits and weighs us down, is the limitless factor of God's power and love. He who reckons upon the power of the Holy Spirit need never be afraid to attack the strongholds of heathenism. The power which gave our struggling religion its ability to overcome the hostile legions of ancient Rome is still at work in the world. The stars in their courses are fighting against heathenism and for Christianity. We need not be afraid of overdrawing our resources, which are stored in the bank of God's providence.

"Ten thousand Niagaras furnish but a faint and rude idea of the power of the Spirit of God, which is ageless, ever present, limitless, and sufficient for every missionary problem and for the elevation of every degraded race."

Dr. Clark spoke of the different missionary lands he had visited, and concluded: "The one idea which, more than any other, seemed to arouse the generous impulse of the young to-day was the thought of the whole wide world for Christ. Hundreds of young people are offering themselves to our missionary boards. It may almost be said that there is a limitless supply of young men moved by the limitless power of the Spirit of God to meet the limitless need of the heathen world."

The meeting closed with a hymn and the benediction, pronounced by the Rev. Jesse F. Forbes, Ph. D., Moderator of the Presbytery of New-York.

RALLY FOR THE FOREIGN WORK.

Missionary Meeting Held in the Marble Collegiate Church.

There was a missionary rally yesterday afternoon in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, under the auspices of the Women's Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church of America. The object of the rally was to encourage and incite interest in foreign mission work.

Addresses were made by the Rev. D. S. Mackay, D. D., of Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Nikambe of Bombay, India; the Rev. J. G. Fagg, and Miss O. H. Lawrence. The Rev. Dr. Burrell presided. The Rev. Dr. Fagg, who spent six years in China, told incidents of life in that country, and described the methods of living and form of idol worship.

The Rev. Dr. Mackay made a strong plea for financial assistance to foreign mission labors. He said Christianity was incomplete if it did not take up the subject of foreign missions.

Miss Lawrence, a foreign missionary on a visit to this country, told of the customs of Japan and what progress Christianity was making there.

Among those present at the rally were the Rev. Dr. Cobb, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mrs. Thomas Wood, Mrs. Peter Donnell, Mrs. De Witt Knox, Dr. Otte, who has a hospital in China; Mr. and Mrs. Bussing, and a number of church scholars from Newark.

Capt. Healy's Defense.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—Capt. Healy of the United States revenue boat Bear, is preparing his defense against the charges filed in Washington by several officers, who formed part of the Bering Sea patrol this year. While the Captain is not disposed to make public any details of the trouble, he spoke lightly of the affair. He denied that he ever arrested an officer and then ordered that no entry be made of it in the log. He also denied that he insulted an American officer while aboard the British ship Pheasant.

Do YOU make doughnuts this way?

Sift 1 quart of flour, 1 saltspoonful salt, 1 saltspoonful ground nutmeg or cinnamon, 2 rounding teaspoonfuls baking powder together. Beat 2 eggs; add 1 cup sugar, 1 cup milk, 2 tablespoonfuls melted Cottolene. Stir these into the flour, roll and cut into shape. Have kettle ¾ full of Cottolene—at just the right heat—and fry the doughnuts in it for 3 minutes.

For frying, Cottolene must be *hot*, but don't let it get hot enough to smoke or it will be burned and spoiled. To find if it is hot enough, test it by throwing into it a single drop of water. When at just the heat, the water will *pop*. Get the genuine.

The Cottolene trade-marks are "Cottolene" and a steer's head in cotton-plant wreath.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, and Produce Exchange, NEW YORK.

IVORY SOAP

IT FLOATS

Wash doilies and other silk embroideries in a strong suds of Ivory Soap, press with a hot iron on the wrong side while they are quite wet. Use no starch.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

WANTS MR. PRESTON REMOVED

C. A. Haviland for Commercial Bank Depositors Accuses the State Superintendent of Banking.

C. Augustus Haviland of the depositors' organization of the defunct Commercial Bank of Brooklyn has filed with Gov. Morton charges against State Superintendent of Banks Charles M. Preston, whose term expires May 9, 1896. Mr. Preston is charged with being absolutely derelict, negligent, and false to his trust in dealing with the affairs of the Commercial

The New-York Times

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Becket—8:00. Matinée—King Arthur—2:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—In Sight of St. Paul's—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Night Clerk—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:10. Matinée—2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Philharmonic Society of New-York—8:15. Matinée—Piano Recital—2:30.
CASINO—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
DALY'S—Hansel and Gretel—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—Gismonda—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—Trilby—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—Merry Countess—8:30. Matinée—2:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—For Fair Virginia—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Widow Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00. Matinée.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30. Matinée—2:00.
IRVING PLACE—Zwei Wappen—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Horse Show—9:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN FIELD—Football—3:00.
METROPOLITAN BICYCLING COMPANY—Bicycling—Afternoon and Evening.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Loan Exhibition of Portraits—9:30 to 6:00; 8:00 to 10:30.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Honour—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
STAR—Year One—8:30. Matinée—1:30.

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To Chicago by Horseless Vehicle.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	38	48	40
6 A. M.	38	47	40
9 A. M.	37	46	49
12 M.	46	49	50
4 P. M.	52	40	51
6 P. M.	51	40	49
9 P. M.	49	46	48
12 P. M.	48	45	47

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....40.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....47.40
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....44.70
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....46.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 16, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

START RIGHT.

The German-American Citizens' Union begins work for a right object in the wrong way.

President PANNES's address, announcing that the union is about to put its joint and several shoulders to the wheel for liberalizing Sunday excise laws, rails in good set terms at Mr. RIDDER's German-Americans and at Tammany. No doubt they deserve all the rebukes he heaps on them and more. But why does he waste his wind in that profitless fashion? Above all, why does the German-American Citizens' Union determine to go it alone in a vast undertaking where it should summon all available regiments to its aid?

The attempt to reform the Sunday excise laws will encounter an immense resistance. It will encounter prejudice, a Republican Legislature saturated with Warner Millerism, and an unreasoning spirit that shuts its eyes to the horrors of the side-door Sunday and stubbornly opposes any amendments in the direction of liberalism.

To overcome this resistance the forces of enlightened and practical reform must be consolidated. It is not alone in the interests of German-Americans of whatever union that the reform must be undertaken. It is in the interests of all society, the whole body politic, of all races and nationalities here resident, of the clergy and the laity, that an enforceable Sunday excise law be enacted, one that will stop the scandal of illicit Sunday selling under privileges purchased from Police Captains.

THE TIMES has advised that the Legislature be stormed by a petition of compelling weight and numbers. The campaign for ballot reform must be repeated for excise reform. Mr. WILLIAM M. IVINS and his associates, who organized and won the ballot-reform fight, also had powerful influences to contend against. Three times a hostile Executive blocked the way, but when a petition of 68,000 signatures was trundled into the well of the Assembly Chamber, the Legislature and the Executive paid respectful heed to its prayer. This immense number of names was marshaled in support of the movement through systematic work. A central committee, made up of representatives of half a score of clubs and reform organizations, caused the city to be canvassed from end to end. Nobody escaped them, nobody who was willing to sign lacked the opportunity. The result was victory for the movement.

We advise Dr. PANNES to stop fighting old battles with burnt powder and to devote himself with wiser tactics to the work in hand. The German-American Citizens' Union should associate with itself every working body of men in sympathy with its purpose that will contribute brains and services to the common end.

THE KING'S BRIDGE FRANCHISE.

The enormous bid of the Third Avenue Railroad Company for the privilege of operating a cable road from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street north to the city line exhibits in a very vivid light the past improvidence of the city. It is true that this franchise is one of the most valuable that have ever been offered by the community, and that it promises to be far more valuable as time goes on and the upper part of the city is developed and populated. The conformation of the island makes it tolerably certain that the corporation which secures this franchise will enjoy over some parts of its route a monopoly of the traffic, and this traffic will be worth an enormous sum of money. Nevertheless the bid of 43½ per cent. of the gross receipts is such a handicap as any corporation might well hesitate to pay even for a business that was certain and established and not more or less experimental. The Metropolitan Traction Company declined to venture further, and it may be conjectured that the Third Avenue Company would have declined to venture so far if it had not seemed to discern a prospect of invalidating the proceedings and of escaping the fulfillment of the conditions on which the franchise was awarded to it.

It is questionable whether the interests of the city would not be better subserved by requiring the holder of such a franchise to accommodate the public better than he would be inclined to do of his own accord rather than by considering merely the promise of revenue. The system of surface transit is really only at its beginning, for the discarding of horses marks a new stage in it, the results of which nobody can foresee. The "underground trolley" of which so much is heard and so little has been seen should meet all the economical and practical requirements far better than the cable. But even the cable is already a formidable rival to the elevated roads, and its rivalry will be even more formidable as the system of transfers is extended. What makes this King's Bridge franchise so especially valuable is, as we have said, that it creates in part a monopoly of transit in the region affected. This monopoly ought to be mitigated as much as possible by requiring the holder of the franchise to make transfers on equal terms with the connecting surface roads, so that for one fare a passenger might be able to go the whole length of the island or to deviate to any crossroad leading to either river. The introduction of cables has already made less urgent the demand for real rapid transit. That question will not lose its importance until it is solved by a genuine and permanent system that will carry passengers really at railroad speed. But a complete system of transfers upon the surface roads, together with the general supplanting of horses by more rapid means of locomotion, will both enable us to wait for rapid transit with more patience and will form a valuable adjunct to it when it arrives.

GOLD EXPORTS.

The renewal of gold exports in a moderate degree the past week has naturally aroused a good deal of interest and some uneasiness. The only element in the general situation that explains the rise in exchange to the shipping point is the reaction in the intense speculation in London and Paris, requiring the raising of money by the sale of securities, among which American securities have been found the most readily sold. This has created a current demand on this country which our grain and cotton exports and such securities as have been taken abroad have not sufficed to meet. The important point, which it is not easy to decide with entire certainty, is, What are the reasons why American securities are more promptly used than others to meet this emergency? Of course they are neither few nor simple, and are determined by very complex forces which we can trace only in part and not very clearly.

On the one hand, we know that there is always at home a market for American securities, and that at present the prices are such that foreign holders who took them at almost any time in the first half of the current year can realize on them without loss, or without serious loss. The very demand which sprang up after the syndicate loan re-established confidence brought about a rise which, even with the recent decline, still leaves our securities the most available for the purposes of foreign holders pressed for money. If that were the sole cause of the return of these securities, it could be regarded with equanimity, especially as they come back to us at intrinsically low prices. There are, however, others. The delay in reorganizing great properties which had been damaged to the point of ruin by mismanagement, and in some conspicuous instances by conduct that can be called nothing less than rascally; the necessarily exacting terms on which the plans for such reorganization have been based; the slowness and difficulty with which the vital evil of rate-cutting has been dealt with—these considerations and others of like character, which it is not necessary to describe in detail, have combined to influence the temper of foreign markets. This influence is not agreeable to contemplate. It leads, logically and reasonably, to definite distrust in regard to certain active securities, and it tends to create general distrust. It is one thing to have our securities used in an emergency because they find a ready home market at fair prices; it is quite another to have them sent back because their holders are afraid to keep them.

If, however, the condition of our currency were sound, if it were normal, as the currency of England and Germany and even France is in normal condition, we could regard the fluctuations of the demand for either our securities or our gold with calmness if not with satisfaction. But our currency is not in such a condition, and though many of the elements of the situation are decidedly and permanently inproved, we shall not be able to face such emergencies with entire security until there has been radical action by Congress. The currency, as it was in 1890, has been largely inflated by the arbitrary injection into it of $150,000,000 of legal-tender demand notes, payable in gold, while no measures have been taken to strengthen the Treasury to meet these notes. This inflation is represented in the public mind, and is represented in fact, only by a mass of depreciated silver bullion. Through the heroic policy of the Administration all demands on the Treasury have been promptly and fully met. But that does not remedy the evil; it only postpones it. It only gives us time and opportunity to provide a real remedy. The wholly arbitrary, unnecessary, and mischievous addition to the legal-tender demand paper of the Government works in various ways, all injurious. For a time it tended to advance prices, promote importations, and encourage the formation of heavy obligations abroad. At the same time it filled the channels of trade with an essentially inferior currency and, the moment there was a foreign demand, forced the export of gold while the Treasury was filled with paper. Thus the pressure on the Treasury was steadily increased and its capacity to meet it was not increased at all, and became relatively less.

As we have said, the policy by which the Treasury has been sustained has been effective, but it has been heroic—that is, it has been an extraordinary method of meeting an urgent and extraordinary demand. In the nature of things it ought not to be continued. Yet it must be continued unless some better policy is provided. That depends on Congress. Unquestionably the best thing Congress could possibly do is to provide for the funding of surplus legal tenders in a low-rate bond, even if the refunding were confined to the notes of 1890. That would do more than anything else to restore a healthy and safe condition of the currency and free the trade of the country from the extraneous and artificial sources of disturbance to which it is constantly exposed.

BLUNDERS WITH THE BALLOT.

The canvassing of the election returns in this city and in Brooklyn reveals the fact that a great many blunders were made by both voters and Election Inspectors in using the blanket ballot for the first time. Though most of these seem to be utterly inexcusable, they were inevitable in the first use of a new system of voting, for there are always an uncertain number of citizens who are either so careless or so dull that nothing can be made so plain that they will not err therein, and it seems to be impossible to get election officers some of whom will not make stupid errors.

Notwithstanding the simplicity of the ballot and of the method of using it, and the pains that were taken for weeks before the election to make everybody familiar with it, there seem to have been many voters who either marked it wrong or did not mark it at all. Incredible as it may seem, scores of citizens returned the ballot just as it was given to them, without indicating at all their choice of tickets or of candidates. These were, of course, simply blank votes and could be counted for nobody. Others marked more than one ticket, or more than one candidate for the same office where only one could be elected, thus making it impossible to determine their choice as between the tickets or the candidates for which the vote was duplicated.

But the worst blunders were made by Election Inspectors in making up the returns, and their blunders were less excusable because it was their special business to be familiar with the requirements of the law relating to their duties, and they had special instructions with reference to them. Their principal mistakes, of which there seem to have been many instances, were in throwing out entirely, as "defective," ballots which were defective only with regard to the vote for certain offices, and in rejecting from the count ballots alleged to have been "marked for identification."

The law is perfectly clear in regard to these points. If, for instance, a voter marked the names of more candidates for any office than there were persons to be elected to that office, as two candidates for Secretary of State, or four candidates for Supreme Court Judge, three being the number to be chosen, he made it impossible to determine his choice for those offices, but it did not invalidate his vote for other candidates, and the ballot could not be "thrown out." The law specifically says that in such cases of duplication of votes, or, if it is "impossible to determine a voter's choice for an office to be filled," his ballot shall not be counted "for such office," but "no ballot shall be rejected for any technical error which does not make it impossible to determine the voter's choice."

The only thing which the law declares will make a ballot "wholly void" and not to be counted is erasing "any device, figure, or word" or writing upon the ballot some word or words other than the name of a candidate in the blank column, as provided for. It is made unlawful to "make any mark" upon the official ballot other than the cross (X) mark with a pencil, having black lead, in the manner prescribed, or to "mark, deface, or tear a ballot in any manner for the purpose of identifying the same." Now, if these "technical errors" in marking a ballot leave the voter's choice clear and are not for the identification of votes, the ballots cannot be rejected. Whether they are marks for identification is a question of judgment, and if objection is made to ballots on that score the Inspectors must still include them in the count, but must preserve them attached to the return and indorsed with the objection. They can be rejected from the canvass then only by affirmative proceedings for that purpose and upon a judicial decision. This would apply to all the cases reported of imperfect making of the cross or of making it in some other form than the letter "X."

Thus far in the canvass in this city it is said that blank and really defective ballots average about 250 to an Assembly district, or nearly 9,000 for the city, while in some cases 50 or more had been rejected in a single election district as "defective" which were not actually or completely so. The blunders of canvassers and Inspectors should be severely dealt with. Those of voters cannot be helped, but they carry their own penalty, and will diminish with experience with the new ballot. They will in the long run be fewer under this system of voting than under any other, because they are only made in the effort to mix tickets, and the mass of voters always vote "straight." That process is made so plain and easy that there is hardly a chance for mistake. This is the great merit of the party column and emblem system. "Independent voters" and those who wish to choose candidates from different tickets are generally capable of making their selections and need only to take a little care. They have no excuse for mistakes or for neglect to express their choice with this ballot, but to try to bring everybody up to their level by requiring each name to be separately marked would not only multiply the mistakes of the less informed, but would lead to the absolute omission of many candidates in the voting. This is a serious drawback even in Massachusetts, where there is an educational qualification for the suffrage, candidates for minor offices being thus placed at a great disadvantage.

THE CABMEN'S STRIKE.

The strike of the cabmen looks like an imprudent and irrational business, especially in the phase it has now assumed. A man who has a situation which does not require a high degree of skill to fill and who nevertheless quarrels with his bread and butter just as Winter is coming on incurs a very serious responsibility if he has anybody but himself depending upon his earnings. The merits of the original demand of the strikers cannot be accurately estimated by anybody who is not actually engaged in the business. But the merits of the original demand have been entirely lost sight of in the later expansion of the strike, and upon the merits of this it requires no special knowledge to pronounce.

It seems that the original demand of the union was complied with by a considerable number of employers, and obstinately resisted only by one. Doubtless this fact raises a presumption in favor of the reasonableness of the demand. But the dissenting employer had a perfect right to his opinion, and to the enforcement of it by manning his cabs with such men as he could find who did not belong to the union. But, after a day or two, the members of the union whose employers had granted their demand nevertheless struck work, disabled themselves from taking care of their "brethren" or even from supporting themselves, and justified their employers in holding that it was of no use to make bargains with such men, who would not keep their agreements, and in acting accordingly.

The sympathetic strike is usually an idiotic proceeding. In this case it is particularly idiotic. In the first place, if all the cabmen in New-York were to go on strike nobody would be seriously inconvenienced but themselves and their employers, who would be inconvenienced in a much less degree. It is not by any means as disagreeable to have a number of horses eating their heads off in stalls as not to have wherewithal to eat for one's self. The community at large is not interested. Only a small fraction of it uses cabs at all, and this small fraction can betake itself to cheaper modes of conveyance without undergoing any real hardship. In the next place, nothing is easier than to assemble at twenty-four hours' notice a thousand men capable of driving cabs as well as the cabdrivers who have thrown up their situations for no reason whatever and injured themselves without benefiting anybody else.

REPUBLICAN TARIFF POLICY.

Since the recent election a considerable number of prominent Republicans have been induced to express for publication their views as to what course their party should take with respect to tariff legislation at the coming session of Congress or later. A majority of them deal in generalities which may or may not have very much meaning when applied to the details which must eventually be considered. They are "for protection" and opposed to the present tariff, although they ought to know that a large part of that tariff is decidedly protective. We notice that many of these gentlemen, recalling the forcible rejection of the tariff which bore the name of McKINLEY, are careful to say that they are not in favor of restoring the McKinley rates, although they ask for an increase of the rates now in force. What some of them want is a McKinley tariff under another name. One Congressman remarks that the tariff "should be left where it is" and also that the rates should be made "more protective," and several others express opinions which are almost as ambiguous as his.

Those who really know something about the tariff and who know how much or how little can be done at the coming session are not in agreement as to a policy. For example, Congressman BINGHAM of Philadelphia, a legislator of long experience, says that the new Congress will attempt to shorten the free list and increase the duties on woolens, crockery, and glassware, and will "resist any additional internal taxation." "Whether President CLEVELAND will approve our proposed legislation," he remarks, "is not a question for us to consider." Another member's tariff programme for the coming session is the imposition of "a duty on wool and a few other articles." These men represent a considerable number who urge that the new House should pass a bill taking wool from the free list and increasing some of the existing duties, leaving to the President—if their bill should pass the Senate—the responsibility of vetoing it. They would in this way make a platform for the campaign, and would postpone until 1897 or 1898 the thorough revision which they have in mind. They assume, of course, that they are to control legislation in those years. On the other hand, Congressman CANNON of Illinois, a veteran legislator and politician, would have the new Congress avoid all attempts to change the tariff. The party should wait, he says, until it has full power, and, of course, he predicts that it will exercise this power two years hence.

It remains to be seen whether those who agree with Mr. CANNON are a majority. It will be difficult to restrain those who desire that the House shall pass a bill at the session now near at hand. The chief item of the bill they have in mind would be taxed wool. A bill which restores the duty on wool must also increase the present duties on woolen goods. Our Republican friends may now with profit recall the following remark of The New-York Tribune in July last: "But the endeavor to revise the duties on woolen goods is likely to prove one of the most difficult tasks in the whole labor of tariff revision." Republican authorities are not in harmony as to the condition of the manufacturers. Here in the East it is asserted by the McKinley organs that the industry is in a deplorable state; in some parts of the West the McKinley organs are now attempting to irritate the wool growers by saying that the manufacturers are very prosperous. We have heretofore pointed out that an attempt in the new House to restore the wool duties—and it could be nothing more than an attempt—would exert a depressing influence upon the woolen industry, which has undertaken to adapt itself to the new conditions; but the depression of that industry would be quite acceptable to many Republicans who hold, with LEXOW, that if the recent revival of business be something more than a merely temporary improvement, they "are wrong and have been in the wrong all the time" with respect to the tariff.

Mr. CANNON and some others who stand with him in urging that the new Congress should let the tariff question alone know that in framing and passing a bill it will be scarcely possible for the House to stop after putting wool and lumber on the dutiable list and increasing the duties on crockery, glassware, and "a few other articles." They know that a bill embodying a complete revision will be called for, not only by the clamoring interests represented, but also by those who will demand a complete bill as a platform for the party in the campaign. It may be that they will be able to prevent the construction and consideration of any tariff measure, but at the present time it seems more probable that they will be in a minority. The influence of the Speaker will be very powerful in the settlement of this question of policy.

AT THE MISSISSIPPI'S SOURCE.

There was published two or three days ago an interview with a brother-in-law of Senator BURROWS of Michigan, who says that the Government will be asked to permit him and his associates to dam the Mississippi River in Itasca County, Minn., in order that they may obtain water power there to be used in operating large paper and pulp mills, which are to be fed by the forests in the vicinity. The wood is poplar, and there is an abundance of it that can be had for $1 per cord.

These forests at the headwaters of the Mississippi are, we think, worth more than $1 per cord to the people of the United States. The point where it is proposed that the mills shall be erected is about one hundred miles from Lake Itasca, the source of the great river. It is in the heart of the lake region of Minnesota. We published a few weeks ago the results of an interesting and important investigation concerning the lakes of that State, which have been drying up during the last few years. Twenty years ago there were 7,000 of them. A large number of these have entirely disappeared, and the surface levels of a majority of those remaining have been lowered several feet. The rainfall has been reduced.

The destruction of forests by the axe and by fire has undoubtedly been one of the causes of this change. The interests of the whole country require that the forests around the headwaters of the Mississippi shall be preserved.

In the excitement that spreads over all Europe as to the crisis in Turkey, the position taken by the United States Government excites approval at home and something like envy abroad. A couple of vessels of no great strength are in the Mediterranean, ready to do whatever can be done to demonstrate the desire of our Government to protect its citizens in lawful pursuits in the Ottoman Empire. A large fleet could hardly do more. Yet a really powerful European fleet is considered necessary and is gathering. But that is because, if the European powers take any decisive step it must be the first of a long course. If the Sublime Porte is to be taken in hand and practically displaced, another Government must be provided, and the whole vast, mixed European question is opened. In this the United States has, and need have, no direct interest whatever.

If the Horse Show does nothing else, it proves to those who go there with their eyes on the ring and their backs to the boxes that handsome, carefully bred, thoroughly trained horses are still the objects of men's interest, and affection and pride. The art of driving and riding these animals, moreover, is seen to be not an extinct art, but one eagerly and intelligently pursued and still progressive. This is calculated to cheer the minds of those who had begun to fear that man was to become purely a wheel-using creature, lost to the physical and moral charm of the varied occupations, diversions, and triumphs involved in horsemanship. Without denying the utility of "automobile" vehicles or the attractions and benefits of the pervading and evasive wheel, they have not left the horse without a reason for being.

In an article relating to the tariff, published on the 13th inst., we quoted from The Iron Age some remarks concerning the duty on nails which appeared in that journal on July 18. It should have been said that those remarks were not an editorial expression of The Iron Age's opinion. We quoted the same remarks on July 22, saying at that time: "This is taken from The Iron Age's report concerning trade in Philadelphia," but through an oversight we omitted, on the 13th inst., this statement that the opinion and remarks were those of a trade reporter.

LOOKING AFTER THE HARRISON BOOM

Senator Elkins and Richard C. Kerens Are Here.

Ex-President Harrison's visit to this city seems to have attracted other politicians hither.

Senator Stephen B. Elkins arrived yesterday and so did Richard C. Kerens, the Republican National Committeeman from Missouri.

Mr. Kerens and Mr. Elkins are nursing the Harrison boom.

"What are they going to do here just at this time?" was asked by the politicians last night.

"They are going to do Tom Reed's boom if they can," was one answer.

Messrs. Kerens and Elkins will probably call on Gen. Harrison to-day.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 15.—Gen. Harrison announced, just before he started for New-York, that he would probably not get back in time to attend the conference of Indiana Republicans here next Wednesday. One of his friends said that if the General should stay here and attend the conference it would be said that he was meeting with the Indiana Republicans for the purpose of furthering his candidacy for the Presidency. Mr. Harrison says he has business in New-York that will keep him there until the middle of next week.

Fatal Caribbean Railroad Accident.

COLON, Colombia, Nov. 15.—A serious accident occurred to-day on the Caribbean Railroad at Nombre-de-Dios, in the Department of Panama, where ten cars of a train loaded with manganese ran off the track, killing two men and injuring seven others.

BOSTON ASKS FOR SIX MILLIONS

Her Business Men Want Congress to Spend This Amount Improving Her Harbor—After-Dinner Talk.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—The annual dinner of the Boston Merchants' Association was held this evening in the Hotel Vendome. The subject for discussion was "The General Improvement of Boston Harbor." The principal speakers were Lieut. Gov. Wolcott, Woodward Emery, Alden Spear, Senator Fife of Maine, Senator Platt of Connecticut, and Senator Hoar of Massachusetts. Most of the Massachusetts Congressmen were present, and several Congressmen from other States held places of honor at the tables. The idea of the managers of the dinner was to impress on those present the importance of doing something for Boston Harbor. The thing that Boston wants is stated in the resolution adopted by the association, and their guests, on the motion of Mr. Spear. The resolution is as follows:

Whereas, The present commerce of the port of Boston places it second in importance in the United States; and

Whereas, The waterways into and within the harbor of Boston are inadequate to fulfill the requirements of its growing commerce, and are insufficient for the largely increased size of modern steamships; and

Whereas, It is desirable that Boston, in order to retain its present commercial leadership, should be provided with ample waterways and safe approaches;

Resolved, That this association invites the Senators and representatives in Congress from this Commonwealth, and from all the New-England States, to unite in asking from Congress an appropriation of not less than $6,000,000, for the purpose of deepening, straightening, and widening existing channels as far up as the Charlestown Navy Yard to the depth of 30 feet at mean low water, and a width of not less than 1,200 feet, and of opening a fair waterway for vessels of the largest class through Broad Sound into the President Roads in Boston Harbor.

Senator Hoar spoke encouragingly with respect to this modest demand. His closing words were: "Boston Harbor will have all it wants, and all that the merchants of Boston ask for it."

Senator Frye said, in the course of his address:

I advise you to ask the House, where this bill must originate, to give the Secretary of War authority to contract for the entire work. If this succeeds you need not trouble the Senate, for I'll guarantee that your Senators will secure favorable action there. If you fail in the House, then we will see what we can do to bring that body to a reasonable conclusion. Senator Hoar and I tried to induce the present committee to make this provision in the last bill, but satisfactory reasons were given why it could not be done. They will not apply to the next bill. I close by assuring you that I will do all in my power for the making of your harbor what your commerce has a right to demand.

Mr. Frye had a good deal to say about the importance of increasing facilities for carriage by water. He said he was in favor of liberal appropriations for the improvement of rivers. The Nicaragua Canal, in his judgment, was a necessity; it would be worth to the country all that it might cost, Congress, he said, made no appropriations more beneficial to the whole country than those covered in the River and Harbor bills.

ART NOTES.

—Sun and Shade makes its appearance for October. Upon the title page is a small colored reproduction after a painting by Meissonier, and as a colored supplement there is a photogravure after Wilhelm Kray's "Psyche." An almost forgotten painter is Johannes A. Oertel, whose "Rock of Ages" was once so popular. He is shown here in his studio. There are two heads, one of Mark Twain and another of a woman. The "Dido," by Sir Joshua Reynolds, is by some perfectly inexcusable stupidity ascribed in the letter press as being by Lawrence. Similarly, a picture of children at prayer, bearing the familiar initials of Frederick Dielman, is announced as being a flashlight from nature. These errors are quite unworthy of the excellent photogravure work. (New-York: The New-York Photogravure Company, 137 West Twenty-third Street.)

—Speaking of Puvis de Chavannes, The Boston Transcript says that the $50,000 which was paid to him for the decoration of the new Public Library is the largest price he has ever received. For his decorations in the Museum at Amiens, which are said to be his best works, he got only $10,000. Marseilles got two of his decorations for $2,000. Lyons got four decorations for $8,000. Rouen got three decorations for $4,400. For the work in the Sorbonne he received only $7,000; for that in the Pantheon, $10,000, and for various decorations in the new Hôtel de Ville of Paris $32,000. The decoration in the Sorbonne is the largest work he has done. It measures 89 feet in length by 18 feet in height. The Boston decoration comes next; and the entire series here will be, when completed, more expensive than any other.

—A liberal-minded and intelligent clergyman in New-Orleans, in the person of the Rev. Walter Pierce, has established in that city, at the Church of the Messiah, free classes in art. He is now arranging for supplementary classes in mathematics. These schools will be entirely free from all religious bias. There is no mention of religion, as such, in them. The Rev. Dr. Pierce holds that the best sort of religion is that which helps one's neighbor in temporal affairs or spiritual, irrespective of his opinions and theories. Such work is bound to tell for good, and New-Orleans is to be congratulated on having in it a man who is large enough to stand on such a platform.

—Henry Sandham, the well-known illustrator and painter, of Boston, has been commissioned by the Hotel Gladstone of that city to paint a series of pictures for the decoration of its café. These will be executed in water color, and there will be six of them, all told.

—At the Union League Club, the season's art shows, always so attractive, begin at the gallery of this organization this week. Announcement is made of an extraordinary collection of examples of the Barbizon painters, two artists only being represented.

—Henry Bare, for many years identified very closely with art matters in Philadelphia, has removed to this city to become associated with Thomas E. Kirby in the management of the American Art Association, in which concern he will be a partner.

—Christiania Hetz, a Munich woman, now having a studio in Milwaukee, is showing in that city some specimens of cut and burned designs on leather, suitable for book bindings, chair backs, and cushions.

—The Salmagundi Club will open its new quarters, in West Twelfth Street, on Friday night with a stag reception and housewarming, and a representative gathering of the artistic, musical, and literary world may be expected.

—At the Grafton Gallery, in London, next Spring, there is to be an exhibition of portraits of actors and actresses, paintings of subjects connected with the theatre, historic playbills, and mementos of great players.

Salmagundi Club's Anniversary.

The members of the Salmagundi Club celebrated the twenty-fourth anniversary of their organization by a house-warming in their new clubrooms, at 14 West Twelfth Street, last night. President Thomas Moran and W. Lewis Fraser made speeches of welcome.

The new quarters of the club are in the house formerly occupied by Gen. Winfield Scott, and have been tastefully decorated and fitted up.

McKinley Asks No Favors.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 15.—It has been proposed to allow Gov. McKinley to select the delegates in this State to the National Republican Convention, but he does not favor the plan. He said to-night that he wanted the delegates selected in the usual way—that is, the district delegates by the members of the party in the district and the delegates at large by the Republican State Convention.

TURKEY EXPECTING A WAR

Reserves Called to Enforce Order Held to Resist the Powers.

SITTINGS OF REFORM COMMISSION

An Official Version of the Massacres at Sivas, Arabguir, and Zeitoun—Enthusiastic Indorsement of Syrians.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A dispatch from the representative of The United Press in Constantinople under date of Nov. 14 says it was announced that the commission appointed to put into force the reforms adopted for the administration of affairs in Asia Minor would begin its sittings to-day, Nov. 15.

It is asserted by persons in a position to obtain the most trustworthy information that the terms of the convention signed by the six powers, agreeing upon joint action in the matter of compelling the immediate application of reforms in Armenia and the other disturbed districts, have been kept strictly secret in order to avoid an uprising of the Mohammedan populace.

It is asserted that the reserves recently called out by the Turkish Government ostensibly for the purpose of restoring order in Asia Minor are really being prepared for participation in the European war which the Sultan and his Ministers believe to be inevitable.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Turkish Legation here received the following telegram from the Sublime Porte under yesterday's date:

"The Armenian revolutionists of Sivas, after taking out of their shops all merchandise, attacked the Mussulmans. They fired from the windows of their houses and wounded severely one soldier. A pistol-shot broke the window of the room occupied by the Governor General. They also attacked the village of Mardjilik, killed many Mussulmans, and engaged in plunder.

"The authorities of Arabguir discovered forty of the bombs which the Armenian agitators had prepared in order to blow up public buildings, such as the barracks, the palace of the Governor, the military storehouses, and the like. The fire that broke out in the city originated from bombs prepared for that purpose. The Turkish population of Arabguir, being attacked by 1,500 rioters, perfectly armed and equipped, telegraphed to the imperial Government for protection. The provincial authorities neglect absolutely nothing to preserve peace.

"The Armenian rioters of Crzindjar fired on the Mussulmans and attacked the palace of the Governor, the military station, and other buildings. They were repulsed, however, by the military.

"The Armenian revolutionists of Arabguir, having attacked the Mussulman quarter of Knepipan, a bloody conflict ensued between Mussulmans and Armenians. Another conflict took place near the village of Garoy, (Van,) between Armenian brigands and gendarmes. The brigands fled to the village of Bogazkean, but they were dispersed. Many gendarmes were killed or wounded.

"The authorities at Arabguir discovered in the house of Tarngadji Oglon Serkis and other Armenians many bombs, prepared for incendiary purposes. Explosive bombs were also found. The agitators Kircor and Kevork of the village of Kemer, (Sivas,) who fired shots, and in whose houses ammunition and cartridges were discovered, were arrested.

"More than 5,000 Armenian revolutionists are at Tchonkmerzen, (Adana,) and are preparing themselves to commit aggressions.

"A certain number of Armenian rioters of Zeitoun, with Nazaret, a Sergeant of the gendarmerie, at their head, have attacked and plundered the Mussulman village of Bechan, near Zeitoun, and destroyed by fire fifty-seven houses. The insurgents of Zeitoun fell also on the Mussulman village of Kourtel, destroyed by fire all its houses, with all their contents, burned alive one inhabitant, and severely wounded another. The number of Mussulmans killed by the rebels at Tchoukour Hissar is eighty. The wounded numbered fifteen. The village is entirely destroyed.

"The principal Syrians established at Kharpout have testified to the authorities that during the disorders provoked by the Armenians, some of the latter, wearing Mussulman costumes and turbans, urged Mussulmans to attack the houses inhabited by Syrians. The Syrians have always discountenanced the doings of the Armenian revolutionists.

"The representatives of the Syrian Patriarchate at Kharpout, together with two leading Syrians, sent to the Minister of Foreign Affairs the following telegram:

'May God prolong the precious days of our august sovereign, and increase his power. For the last 600 years that we have had the happiness to live under the protection of the Imperial Government, we have never been ill treated, either by the authorities or by the Mussulman population, and to this day we have every reason to be satisfied with our relations with our Mussulman compatriots. We affirm under oath that our only desire is to preserve our Ottoman nationality. We beg your Excellency to give to the above the widest publicity abroad.'"

The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the police and gendarmes, acting under orders from the Porte, are arresting every unemployed Armenian in the capital, and shipping them daily to Asia Minor.

The Armenians arrested are mostly inoffensive, and are not charged with any wrongdoing. An order has been issued for the removal of the military school at Pnacaldi to Scutari.

SAYS ARMENIA IS LAID WASTE.

Dr. Dwight Cables Oscar S. Straus Urging a Non-Partisan Commission.

A cablegram confirming the worst fears regarding the extent of the Armenian massacres by Turkish mobs and soldiers was received yesterday by Oscar Straus, ex-United States Minister to Turkey, from the Rev. Dr. Henry O. Dwight, head of the Bible House Mission in Constantinople.

Dr. Dwight makes an appeal for the formation of a strong non-partisan relief commission to give aid to the distressed Armenians. The country, he declares, has been laid waste and 250,000 persons are destitute.

Mr. Straus knows Dr. Wright as a man of the best judgment, and is convinced he would not state facts he was not thoroughly assured of. Mr. Straus is satisfied there should be co-operation on the part of the committees formed for the relief of the Armenians.

Dr. Dwight, in his cablegram, says:

"Armenia laid waste; quarter million souls destitute; details through Central News; instant action can save thousands. Will you start humanitarian work, forming strong, non-partisan relief commission, independent of missionaries?"

"Dr. Dwight is one of the leading missionaries of the American Board in Turkey," Mr. Straus said, in relation to this cablegram. "He has been there for the past twenty years. He is a man of excellent judgment, very conservative in his statements, and he can be thoroughly relied upon. Dr. Dwight would not cable this way if he were not thoroughly assured of the facts. There evidently must have occurred some terrible conflicts between the Turkish troops and the Armenians, with the deplorable results indicated in the cable. There should be co-operation on the part of the various committees which have already been formed for this purpose, and I propose to put myself at once in communication with John S. Kennedy, William A. Booth, and Spencer Trask."

John S. Kennedy, when seen, said he heartily indorsed Mr. Straus's statements concerning Dr. Dwight, and believed there must be need for prompt action. If he found that the existing committees could not proceed fast enough in the matter, he would ask President Orr of the Chamber of Commerce to call a meeting of that body for consideration of the subject.

Spencer Trask is the Treasurer of the Armenian Relief Fund Committee, formed some time ago. The office is at 27 Pine Street, where contributions to the relief fund should be sent, in care of Mr. Trask. Mr. Trask is at present in Saratoga, and an expression of his opinion regarding Dr. Dwight's urgent cablegram could not be obtained last night.

HALIL RIFAAT HOPES FOR PEACE.

Armenian Patriarch Says the Porte Only Can Aid His People.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The Tageblatt publishes an interview, which its correspondent has had with Halil Rifaat Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier, who said he was overjoyed to find that the Porte was on good terms with the powers. He added that he hopefully looked to a happy solution of the pending questions. True, the Armenian agitators were continuing their campaign against justice and humanity, causing fresh murders and massacres, but, thanks to the measures the Sultan had decreed, the disorders would soon be suppressed.

The Tageblatt also publishes an interview with the Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople. He said that he felt bound to admit that the Porte alone might be expected to assist the Armenians. Neither the Russians nor the English had any serious intentions of doing anything for them. The Patriarch admitted that massacres had been provoked by Armenians, adding that the Revolutionary Committee was trying to incense both sides, and produce further conflicts. This it was the duty of the Government to prevent.

Matthew Izmirlian, the Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople, who, according to the Tageblatt's correspondent, now makes admissions which he has hitherto strenuously denied, began life as a schoolmaster, in which capacity he proved himself an excellent disciplinarian. He was ordained Deacon in 1864, nominated Vartabed, or priest and instructor in one, June 20, 1869, and received the pastoral staff a few months later.

In 1878 he was elected Vice President of the Ecclesiastical Council and adviser to the Patriarchate in 1880. In 1886, at the urgent request of the Armenian colony in Egypt, he proceeded to that country and held the Bishopric until 1891, when illhealth, brought on by the climate, obliged him to resign, and he returned to Constantinople.

During his office in the important See of Constantinople, he introduced many reforms. His enthronement as Patriarch took place in the early part of the present year in the Cathedral of Koum Kapou, his appointment being duly ratified by the Sultan.

STEAMER LAURADA IN TROUBLE.

In Peril of Seizure by Government and Libeled for Failure of Contract.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Spanish Minister, Señor Dupuy de Lome, has called the attention of the State Department to the rumor that the American steamer Laurada had violated the neutrality laws of the United States in landing an armed force on Cuban soil to aid the insurgents there.

Secretary Olney has transmitted Señor de Lome's protest to the Treasury Department, and Secretary Carlisle to-day telegraphed Collectors of Customs along the Atlantic coast to look out for the Laurada and to seize her wherever found.

The Department of Justice had also been advised of Minister de Lome's communication, and the United States Marshals have been instructed to co-operate with the Treasury officials in detaining the vessel when found.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 15.—The steamship Laurada, Capt. Samuel Hughes, from New-York, to take a cargo of pyrites cinders for Philadelphia, arrived in this harbor this afternoon. The vessel should have been in Charleston several days ago by her contract, but she was delayed in Cuba by taking on passengers.

Upon her arrival libel proceedings against her for $10,000 were begun on behalf of John E. Kerr of New-York. The allegation is that a cargo of freight was spoiled on board the Laurada by reason of delays, occasioned by the vessel stopping to take on passengers in Cuba.

If there are, or have been, any contraband goods aboard of her, there are no signs of it. Capt. Hughes said to-night that the stories about the Laurada being a filibuster were started by Spanish sailors with whom he had had difficulties.

Insurgents Burn a Cardenas Village.

HAVANA, Nov. 15.—The village of Sabanilla de la Palma, in the Cardenas district, was burned by a band of rebels yesterday. Troops have been sent to disperse the insurgents.

OBSTINACY OF SHIPBUILDERS.

Employers Will Not Submit to Interference of the Government.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The prospects of a settlement of the strike of shipbuilders on the Clyde grow more remote. The employers refuse to submit the dispute to mediation, and will only treat with delegates from the men.

The Government recently appointed Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, to use his good offices to secure a settlement of the strike, it being stated that his selection was due to the desire of the Admiralty that there be no delay in existing contracts for the building of warships or vessels that could be used as auxiliary cruisers.

It was also stated that Mr. Balfour would consult the shipbuilding firms, not only on the Clyde, but at Belfast, to concede the demands of the men. It seems, however, that the employers do not propose to submit to any Government interference.

A DAUGHTER TO THE CZARINA.

Vienna and St. Peterburg Announce the Birth of a Princess.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A dispatch to the Central News from Vienna says that a telegram received there from St. Petersburg announces that the Czarina was safely accouched of a daughter at 10 o'clock this evening.

Other dispatches from St. Petersburg confirm the report of the birth of a daughter to the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 16.—A bulletin just issued states that the condition of the Czarina and her daughter is entirely satisfactory. At the religious services held according to the orthodox Greek rite after the birth, the infant was named Olga.

LOUD EXPLOSIONS IN LONDON.

Excitement Caused Probably by Ignition of Gas Underground.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—An explosion, with loud detonation, occurred in the vicinity of the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor's residence, in the city, this afternoon, and similar reports were heard in other parts of the city.

The noises created a great deal of excitement, until it was discovered that no damage had been done. It is supposed that the explosions were caused by the ignition of gas in the underground chambers through which electric light wires are laid.

Ashantee Messengers Rejected.

ACCRA, Gold Coast, Nov. 15.—Two messengers, sent from Coomassie, by Prempeh, King of Ashantee, against whom a British expedition is now preparing, have arrived here. The Governor has declined to receive them; regarding them as being without rank and unqualified to treat with the British as representatives of the King.

Mail Coach Theft in Transvaal.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Advices received here from Pretoria state that upon the arrival of a Transvaal mail coach at Buluwayo, a day or two ago, it was discovered that a parcel containing $12,000 had been stolen from the vehicle, and a parcel containing sand substituted therefor.

Suicide of a Viennese Banker.

VIENNA, Nov. 15.—Herr Freund, manager of an exchange office, committed suicide to-day. He leaves debts on the Boerse amounting to 300,000 florins.

Death of a Portuguese Ambassador.

ROME, Nov. 15.—J. B. da Silva Ferrao de Carvalho-Martens, Portuguese Ambassador to the Vatican, is dead.

Five Fife Fishermen Drowned.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—During a gale off the coast to-day a Fife fishing boat was capsized and five of its crew were drowned.

Queen Victoria Quits Balmoral.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Queen started today from Balmoral for Windsor Castle.

Last Case Before General Term.

With the conclusion of the hearing in the rapid transit case yesterday the General Term of the Supreme Court virtually passed out of existence. The court will, of course, hand down decisions in any cases heard, but as a calendar court it ceases to exist. In December the new Appellate Court, as constituted by the new Constitution, comes into existence, and supersedes the present court.

New Fast Trains to Washington and Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces a new train to Washington daily, except Sunday, commencing Nov. 18, to leave New-York at 1 P. M., arriving at Washington at 6:18 P. M., and a new daily train for Philadelphia, commencing Nov. 17, leaving New-York at 4:30 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:36 P. M.—Adv.

THE MUSIC OF YESTERDAY

The Philharmonic in the Afternoon and Boston Symphony at Night.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra gave the first concert of its season in New-York at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. There was a large audience, which was well repaid for its attendance by a concert of high excellence. It is a cheering fact that whatever discouragements may come from wearisome readings by Emil Paur, the Boston conductor, at times, in the course of the season, he has periods of luminous energy, and these refresh the drooping spirit. Mr. Paur was at his best last night, and his best is a pretty good article. His worst need not be discussed at this time, but it is difficult to avoid recording a fervent wish that he would not exhibit it again in New-York.

The orchestral numbers last night were Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, "The Will-o'-the Wisps" minuet and "Waltz of the Sylphs," from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust," and "The Kaiser March" of Richard Wagner. The soloist was Mme. Melba, who sang Handel's "Sweet Bird," and the scene of floriturl insanity from M. Ambroise Thomas's milk-and-water version of "Hamlet."

For his reading of the Beethoven symphony, Mr. Paur deserves only the warmest praise. It was broad, dignified, scholarly, and sympathetic, and showed in every measure the results of a conscientious, analytical study. In balancing the various instrumental voices the finest possible skill was shown, and in the distribution of light and shade the conductor displayed a deep sympathy with the emotional content of the work, and a firm grasp of its musical embodiment. Not a phrase in the entire composition had been neglected in rehearsal, and every significant fragment in the middle voices was brought conspicuously to the surface, and made to take an influential place as a component part of the whole. If Mr. Paur always gave his New-York audiences such admirable reading we should not hesitate to accord him that position which his Boston advocates claim for him as a notable conductor. The orchestra played the work like a small army of virtuosi, and, taking it all in all, the performance was one of the most admirable ever heard in New-York. The two Berlioz numbers were played with delightful delicacy and smoothness, and the waltz quite captivated the audience.

Mme. Melba has not profited by her itinerant career as a concert singer. Her delivery of the Handel air was not up to the standard which she has set for herself here, and several measures were throaty in tone, and decidedly inartistic in the treatment of the vowel sounds. The Ophelia music was sung with apparent effort, but that was probably as much the fault of the music as of the singer. The air is not advantageously placed for the voice, and is exacting in its difficulty. Mme. Melba's delivery of it would have been a triumph for a vocalist of ordinary ability, but she is something more than that, and her hearers expect from her only perfection.

The first public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society took place at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. There were the usual evidences of public pleasure at the resumption of the most artistic musical entertainments known to the metropolis. The house was packed even to the standing room, and the attention given to the music was all that the most exacting performer could ask. The applause was warm and plentiful, and on the whole there was an atmosphere of refined enjoyment.

A new solo violinist, Mr. Franz Ondricek, made his first appearance in America. He selected as his media of introduction Dvorak's concerto in A minor and Ernst's "Hungarian Airs." It is not necessary to give a detailed consideration to Mr. Ondricek's playing till after to-night's concert. It may be said now, however, that his style is distinguished by impetuosity and nervous vigor rather than by breadth, repose, or dignity. He has a good technic and a pleasing tone, and no doubt will win his way with the public; but the impression which he made yesterday, while favorable, was by no means profound.

The orchestra played Bach's toccata in F major, Wagner's "Eine Faust" overture, and Schumann's First Symphony. Anton Seidl, who was graciously received when he appeared at the conductor's desk, begins the season with his forces well in hand. His reading of the Wagner music was a superb achievement, and those who are to hear it at the concert to-night have a rare orchestral treat in store for them.

TWO NEW PIANISTS APPEAR

An Exhibition of Ensemble Playing by Misses Miller and Schafer.

Miss Marie Miller and Miss Laura Schafer gave an exhibition of ensemble piano playing at Steinway Hall last evening. The young women acquired the knack of keeping two instruments in action together from Oscar Raif of Berlin, and their friends at home, in St. Louis, have evidently encouraged them to believe that they can make an entertainment of this kind musically attractive. This was their first public trial here, preparatory to something in the nature of a tour, should opportunity offer.

They showed themselves well schooled in ensemble playing by a performance of some technical exactions, which were quite satisfactorily met. Handel's B flat Concerto, Schumann's Toccata, Opus 7, four numbers, from the same writer's "Etudes Symphoniques," two Chopin études, and Les Preludes of Liszt, composed the programme. The young women had planned for the delivery of these compositions in an even hour by the clock, and they reached the end on time.

A performance so devised suffered inevitably from the intention to give the audience no time for anything except to listen, and it may be doubted if it displayed the young women to the best advantage. Its effect fell short of being impressively artistic. The young women have undoubted skill in the line they have chosen, but the notion of breaking time records in playing through a programme might perhaps as well be reserved for private gratification. Last night's audience had little chance to express its feelings until it was time to go home. Then it lumped its conclusions, and called the young women out with generous applause.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Roswell Miller of Chicago is at the Savoy.

—Congressman James S. Sherman of Utica is at the Waldorf.

—Judge William L. Learned of Albany is at the Park Avenue.

—Senator Edmund O'Connor of Binghamton is at the Metropole.

—Judge Edward T. Green of Trenton, N. J., is at the Normandie.

—J. A. Ouimet, Minister of Public Works of Canada, is at the Hoffman.

—George M. Powers of Troy and H. S. Biscoe of Washington are at the Empire.

—Mayor-elect John Boyd Thacher of Albany and ex-Congressman James Kerr of Pennsylvania are at the Gilsey.

—William Purcell and Gilbert Robertson, Jr., of the New-York State Board of Arbitration are at the Murray Hill.

—Congressman Paul J. Sorg of Ohio, Henry C. Frick of Pittsburg, and J. Frank Aldrich of Chicago are at the Holland.

—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison of Indiana, Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, and Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan are at the Fifth Avenue.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—Cochran—E. N. Wilson, George H. Lees, New-York.

—Ebbitt—A. M. Scheffey, E. M. Tucker, New-York.

—Normandie—Mr. and Mrs. William C. Bloney, New-York.

—Willard's—Mr. and Mrs. Emil Schwab, Thomas Stokes, New-York City.

—Page's—Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Benson, G. F. Sweeney, W. B. T. Keyser, New-York.

—Riggs—Charles A. Hess, George H. Bradley, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Lawrence, Brooklyn.

—Arlington—D. P. Kingsley, E. T. McCall, George Stein, Miss Anderson, New-York; Hugo Hirsh, Brooklyn.

—Shoreham—Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Randolph,, Mrs. McKnight, John Penis, Mrs. William M. Summers, F. A. Clark, C. F. Harpers, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Campbell, New-York.

Mr. Havemeyer Withdraws as Partner

Announcement was made yesterday that Theodore A. Havemeyer had withdrawn from the firm of E. C. Potter & Co., in which he was a special partner. The withdrawal was said to have been made solely because of Mr. Havemeyer's wish to disconnect himself from active interest in the Stock Exchange.

Flint's Fine Furniture
outrivals rivalry in quality, style, and manufacturing prices. No. 43 West 23d St.—Adv.

TRAMPS ATTEMPT TRAIN ROBBERY

Four Men Seize an Express Train Near Morrisville, Penn., but are Beaten off by the Train Crew.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 15.—In regulation Western style four tramps made an ineffectual attempt to rob an express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Morrisville, just across the river from here, in Pennsylvania to-night.

The express train, which is due here at 10 o'clock, was brought to a stop near Morrisville by the display of a danger signal.

When the train came to a standstill four tough-looking tramps boarded one of the cars and audaciously demanded that the passengers turn over their valuables.

When the train crew had recovered from their surprise, they tackled the tramps and speedily hustled them from the car.

BONDSMEN CHARGED WITH PERJURY

Charles Edgar Appleby's Complaint Against Francis Prendergast—Murray H. Hall Arrested.

Charles Edgar Appleby appeared before Recorder Goff, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday, and made an affidavit that he was the sole and undisputed owner of the premises at 829 and 831 Eleventh Avenue, which Francis Prendergast, who was arrested Thursday for perjury and conspiracy, claimed to own.

Mr. Appleby says he lives at Glen Cove, L. I., and has a city residence at 216 West Fifty-ninth Street, this city, and an office at 55 Liberty Street. He said he acquired the Eleventh Avenue property in 1878, and had the deed of it recorded Nov. 4 of that year. There is no lien or other claim on it, he said.

Mr. Appleby said he had read that Mary Lynch was alleged to have conveyed the property to Francis Prendergast. He charges all persons concerned in the alleged conveyance with conspiracy.

Prendergast is in the Tombs in default of $10,000 bail. He is alleged to have gone bail to the amount of $13,500, giving as security Mr. Appleby's property in Eleventh Avenue.

Assistant District Attorney Unger said there is an extensive conspiracy of "straw bondsmen" involved."

Murray H. Hall of 145 Sixth Avenue was arrested yesterday on a charge of perjury on a warrant issued by Recorder Goff. It is alleged that he gave "straw bail." He was commited to the Tombs in default of $2,500 bail. He has no connection with the Prendergast case.

An affidavit by Assistant District Attorney Unger sets forth that on Aug. 16, Joseph Sanderson was held by Magistrate Brann for trial in the General Sessions Court, and bail was fixed at $500.

Hall became his bondsman, giving as surety two vacant lots at Van Cortlandt Avenue, near St. George's Crescent. He said these lots were worth $2,500. Later Hall went bail for Walter Burgess in the sum of $300 on the same property. Mr. Unger says Hall has no title to the property.

Rivals the Electric Chair.

On the editorial page of The Montgomery (N. Y.) Reporter, and in the large type which it deserves, appears the following valuable information. It is headed, "To Humanely Kill Kittens":

"It is a melancholy fact that many kittens born into this world must, in the interests of humanity, be killed, and the question is how it can be done most humanely. It is said by persons who have narrowly escaped drowning that their sensations were not painful. I am inclined to think that putting kittens in an ordinary flower pot, and then plunging it upside down in a pail or tub of water, is about as humane a method as can be found. The air escapes through the hole in the bottom, (or, rather, the top,) of the flower pot, and it instantly fills with water."

Booksellers Smoke and Talk Trade.

The members of the Booksellers' League met last night for their sixth smoker of the season at Hardman Hall, 4 West Nineteenth Street. President Wing announced that the league now has a membership of 250, and that earnest efforts were being made to start a series of lectures and classes on the line of this business.

George Haven Putnam of G. P. Putnam's Sons spoke briefly on "Books and Their Makers in the Middle Ages." He told of the debt which we owe to the monks for their care in preserving manuscripts, and outlined the development of the publishing trade.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:10 A. M.—65 and 67 Suffolk Street; S. Mutnack; damage slight.
12:05 A. M.—68 Nassau Street; Philip Fuchs; damage, $2,700.
6:40 A. M.—Seventy-third Street and Third Avenue; no damage.
11:30 A. M.—6 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; James Andrews; damage, $20.
4:05 P. M.—228 East Fifty-ninth Street; Max Skall; no damage.
4:40 P. M.—304 East Fifty-first Street; Jacob Kahn; damage trifling.
4:55 P. M.—Pelham Avenue, near King's Bridge Road; John Crotter; no damage.
5:30 P. M.—165 Second Street; no damage.
6:15 P. M.—255 West Eighteenth Street; G. H. Tabor; damage, $25.
6:25 P. M.—460 Eighth Avenue; damage trifling.
7:15 P. M.—421 Seventh Avenue; Mrs. Bridget Degan; damage, $25.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

You Feel at Home
when sitting in the chair you gave for a wedding present. The best can be had at FLINT'S, 45 West 23d St.

Good Loans on stock collateral, bank stocks, active and local stocks. J. F. WINTRINGHAM, 36 Pine St., New-York.

MARRIED.

HOPKINS—STONE.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 14, 1895, by the Rev. Theodore C. Williams, at All Souls' Church, New-York City, Miss Hilda Elizabeth Stone to John Appleton Haven Hopkins of New-York.

STARKE—ROGERS.—In London, England, on Oct. 29, Charlotte Blake, daughter of the late J. Warren Rogers of Scarborough-on-Hudson, and Konrad Starke of Dresden, Germany.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At 158 Warren St., Brooklyn, Thursday, Nov. 14, after a lingering illness, Belle, wife of the late William H. Allen, Jr., and only daughter of Julia A. and the late Albert Bentley Capwell, peacefully entered into rest.

Funeral services at the house Saturday, Nov. 16, at 4 P. M. Burial private.

ANNAN.—At his residence, 201 Washington Park, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 13, Edward Annan, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1895, at 2 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

BOLMER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 13, Gertrude, eldest daughter of Manuel T. Bolmer, 26 East 60th St.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Thomas's Church, Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

BRINCKERHOFF.—On Friday, Nov. 15, 1895, Sarah Stanley, widow of Andrew B. Brinckerhoff, in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her son, Charles C. Brinckerhoff, No. 68 East 70th St., on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHAPMAN.—Thursday, Nov. 14, at 5 P. M., of typhoid fever, Aline Mulford, wife of Clarence E. Chapman, Esq., of Ridgewood, N. J.

Funeral Sunday, Nov. 17, at 2:30 P. M., in Christ Church, Ridgewood. Trains leave Chamber St. Ferry, Erie Railroad, at 12:30 and 1 P. M.

CRAMPTON.—On Friday, Nov. 15, after a brief illness, J. Miller Crampton, eldest son of Dr. Henry E. Crampton.

Funeral from his late residence, 239 West 34th St., New-York City, on Sunday, Nov. 17, at 4 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of family.

DE LUCE.—Entered into rest on Thursday morning, Nov. 14, 1895, Thomas C. De Luce, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral services on Saturday, Nov. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 984 8th Av., New-York City.

GILBERT.—Suddenly, on the 14th inst., of pneumonia, Susan Stevens, widow of Horatio Gates Gilbert.

Services from her late residence, 210 West 119th St., at 9 o'clock Saturday morning. Interment at Hudson, N. Y.

MITCHELL.—At his late residence, Broadway, White Plains, N. Y., at 10 P. M., Thursday, Nov. 14, Josiah Sherman Mitchell, in his 80th year.

Funeral services at his late residence, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 1:40 P. M.

WOOLSEY.—At Astoria, L. I., Nov. 13, Edward J. Woolsey, in the 54th year of his age.

Funeral services at his residence, Astoria, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends invited.

BARONESS LAGERFELT ASKS A DIVORCE

The Baron Committed Forgery and Deserted His Ohio Wife.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 15.—Baroness Mary D. Lagerfelt has sued her husband, Israel F. Lagerfelt, now in London, for divorce on the ground of desertion, claiming he has been absent from her for three years.

The Baroness is a daughter of the late Calvin B. Doty, who was one of the richest ironmasters in this section, and was married to Lagerfelt, a German nobleman, in 1884.

Lagerfelt disgraced himself a few years ago by forging the name of his father-in-law to notes for large sums, which Doty paid to avoid scandal. The Baron afterward left for Europe.

Burglary Case Witness Beaten.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 15.—George Merry of 54 Avenue E was knocked down at Hooker and Ocean Avenues to-night by two men, who beat him until he was unconscious. No attempt was made to rob him.

As Merry was a witness against Ansart and Leonard, the alleged Greenville burglars, it is believed that the assault was prompted by revenge.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Schleswig, (Ger.,) Hackbarth, Aquin Oct. 27, via Inagua Nov. 8, with mdse and 1 passenger to Hugo Kalner & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS Taormina, (Ger.,) Kudenhold, from Hamburg Oct. 31 and Havre Nov. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 1:19 A. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Neptuno, Birkhan, Montego Bay Nov. 5, via Kingston, with mdse and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

Bronze copies of Mr. MacMonnies's Shakespeare, Pan of Rohallion, Bacchante, Boy and Heron, and Diana, are now to be seen at Theodore B. Starr's store, 206 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square. Readers of Will H. Low's admirable descriptions of these works in the November Scribner's will find special pleasure and interest in the inspection of them.—Adv.

Special Notices.

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
366 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street.
FREE VIEW
Day and Night.
Beautiful Old Porcelains
From Shanghai and Pekin.
Vases for Flowers and Ferns, Single Colors, Blue and White, Jade, Crystal, and Agate Curios, Decorated Vases and Old Pottery.
All the favorite colors are to be found in graceful shapes and in interminable variety.—Evening Post.
Of great interest to collectors and lovers of the fine pottery of the East.—Tribune.
The first important exhibition and sale of the season.—Times.
There are some superb blue and white porcelains.—Mail and Express.
SALE
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday,
Nov. 18, 19, 20, at 3 o'clock.
Robert Somerville, Auctioneer. Ortgies & Co., Managers.

Bangs & Co., 739 and 741 Broadway,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
MONDAY, NOV. 18, and three FOLLOWING DAYS, at 3.30 P. M.,
THE LIBRARY
OF
DAVID ADEE, ESQ.
An unusual collection of Rare and Standard Books, mostly in fine condition, including first editions of Dryden, Shelley, Shirley, Daniel, and others. Old Plays, many of great rarity. Among the authors represented are Brome, Chapman, Day, Ford, Heywood, Ben Jonson, Marlowe, Massinger, Peele, &c.

The twenty-seventh anniversary of the PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL will be held on Saturday, Nov. 16, at 8 P. M., in the Dispensary Building, 70th St. and Madison Av. The hospital will be open for inspection from 1:30 to 6 P. M.

New Publications.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSES.
By Louis H. Gibson. With 250 Illustrations. One vol., 8vo, cloth, $3.00.
Since the publication of his "Convenient Houses" Mr. Gibson has been abroad, where he made a careful study of the national architecture of many countries. He has returned convinced of the possibility of adapting many of the excellences of foreign houses to the requirements of American life. The book is not only historical and descriptive, but suggestive and practical, and will be a delight to all connoisseurs, both of architecture and of bookmaking.
By the Same Author.
CONVENIENT HOUSES AND HOW TO BUILD THEM.
With a large variety of plans and photographs of interiors and exteriors of ideal homes, varying in cost from $1,000 to $10,000. Bound in cloth. Square 8vo. $2.50.
THE FAIENCE VIOLIN.
By Champfleury. Translated by Helen B. Dole. Printed with wide margins, photogravure frontispieces, and attractive title page. Daintily illustrated and bound. 16mo, cloth, gilt top, per vol., $1.00; full leather, per vol., $1.50.
Champfleury's "Violon de Faience" is a modern French classic. It takes its place with the most highly praised masterpieces of the eighteenth century. The work in its present form is one of the most perfect examples of bookmaking that has ever come from an American publishing house.
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(Uniform in style and price with "The Faience Violin.") Translated from the French of Paul Marguerite by Helen B. Dole.
Paul Marguerite is a well-known French artist. The scene is laid in the warm southern shore of France, where the colors even in Winter are bright and cheerful. The descriptions of scenery are charming, and the style extremely quaint and artistic. The illustrations, from the author's own sketches, are as dainty as the story is sweet and wholesome.
ANARCHY OR GOVERNMENT?
By William M. Salter. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents.
Mr. Salter does not by the word "anarchy" mean disorder, riot, and crime, but he uses it in its simple literal sense "as a name for a state of society without government." He shows that if all men were perfect, practical anarchy or lack of governmental interference would be an ideal state of things. But he no less conclusively proves that government is necessary. It is calculated to stir men to the most sympathetic thought in regard to the great problems that engage our day.
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"In Honour of Love and Beautie," collected and illustrated by Edward Lang.
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By Edwin A. Grosvenor, with an introduction by General Lew. Wallace. Embellished with 250 illustrations of important places, rulers, and noted people of ancient Constantinople. 2 vols. Royal 8vo, cloth, gilt top, $10.00; half morocco, $14.00. (Ready Nov. 23.)

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By Dr. Adolph Harnack, Ordinary Professor of Church History in the University and Fellow of the Royal Academy of Science, Berlin. Translated from the third German edition by Neil Buchanan. Vol. I. 8vo, cloth, $2.50.

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By Philip Gilbert Hamerton, author of "The Intellectual Life," &c. With many illustrations and etched frontispiece. 12mo, cloth, $2.00.

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By M. V. B., author of "Days and Hours in a Garden." Illustrated. 16mo, cloth, gilt top, $2.00.

BEATRIX, A DAUGHTER OF EVE.
By Honore de Balzac. Translated by Miss K. P. Wormeley. Each, 12mo, half Russia, $1.50.

AN OLD CONVENT SCHOOL AND OTHER PAPERS.
A volume of Biographical and Literary Subjects. By Susan Coolidge. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

MARGARET AND HER FRIENDS:
Or, Ten Conversations with Margaret Fuller upon the Mythology of the Greeks, and Its Expression in Art. Held at the house of Rev. George Ripley, Bedford Place, Boston, beginning May 1, 1841. Reported by Caroline W. Healey (Mrs. C. H. Dall

THEY WANT A NEW PARTY

Bimetallists Despair of Aid from Democrats or Republicans.

A CONFERENCE WILL BE CALLED

The Opponents of Gen. Harrison Secure the Chairmanship of the Republican State Committee of Illinois.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Bimetallic League in this city to-day the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

That we accept the invitation of the National Silver Committee of Chicago, and that in accordance with its recommendations the President of the American Bimetallic League be authorized and directed to unite with the National Silver Committee of Chicago and the National Bimetallic Union in calling a conference of those who believe that the settlement of the question of currency reform by the free and unrestricted coinage of gold and silver at the existing ratio by the United States independently cannot be effected through any existing party, and who are willing now to unite in organizing and supporting a party formed for the purpose of carrying this cause to success, to meet at Washington, D. C., Jan. 22, 1896, to appoint committees and arrange for a National Convention; the invitations to such conference to be left to the discretion of the Presidents of said organizations—each organization to be entitled to an equal representation therein, the total number not to exceed twenty-five for each organization.

Gen. A. J. Warner of Ohio is in Washington. The recent election in Ohio and Kentucky does not, Gen. Warner says, interfere with the future success of the cause of silver.

"Those elections are not Republican victories, but Democratic defeats," said Mr. Warner. "In Ohio we had a candidate, personally popular running on a platform prepared by a packed convention. It did not meet the indorsement of the people, and thousands of Democrats staid away from the polls, or scratched the ticket. In Kentucky the gold men simply voted together and defeated Hardin.

"It seems to be conceded," continued Mr. Warner, "that both parties will nominate gold candidates in their National Conventions, and the silver people will thus be forced to put up a ticket. The time has come when principles will no longer be sacrificed for party fealty, and if the silver people nominate a ticket it will receive a vote that will at least be the commencement of a permanent turning of the masses of the people toward the new party. The elections have benefited the cause of silver from my point of view, for they have emphasized the fact that the money power and the gold men of the East control both the old parties, and that neither of the two great parties will put up a man unsatisfactory to the money centres of the country. This demonstration will cause thousands of voters to break off and seek that party which represents the principles in National finance for which they contend."

THE GRANGERS ASK FOR BOUNTIES.

They Indorse the "Lubin Proposition" in Their Meeting at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 15.—The National Grange to-day issued the following address to the American people:

At a conference of representatives of Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, and delegates of the Farmers' National Congress and other commercial organizations from the various sections of the Union, and delegates of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, under the auspices of the National Grange, Worcester, Mass., Nov. 14, 1895, resolutions were adopted calling upon Congress to equalize the protective system by extending to the agricultural staples and American shipping in the foreign trade that just measure of protection to which they are entitled so long as protection is the controlling and public policy of the Nation, and recommending the "Lubin proposition" for the protection of American agriculture and shipping in the foreign trade.

The same resolutions, in substance, have been recently adopted by the Chambers of Commerce of San Francisco, Seattle, Washington, Portland, Oregon, the Board of Trade of Bath, Me., the leading Atlantic coast shipbuilders at a meeting in Philadelphia, and the Farmers' National Congress at Atlanta, Ga.

The Lubin proposition is for the protection of American agricultural staples, a portion of which are exported by the payment of a bounty by the Federal Government on such exports, and the protection of American shipping in the foreign trade, to the end that all industries in the United States which in any manner compete with the cheaper labor of foreign countries may be protected equally with such industries as are now protected by a tariff on imports.

It is believed that the enactment into laws of this proposition will have the effect of making steadily profitable the pursuits of agricultural employment, and replace present threatened disaster to our farm-owning population by prosperity, the result of which would have an equally beneficial effect upon our manufacturing industries, which are so vitally dependent upon our farming population for the purchase of their products, and it will effect for shipping in the foreign trade a stimulus to shipowning and shipbuilding to such an extent that our own home-built, home-manned, and American-owned vessels shall once more carry the larger share of our foreign commerce, thereby creating a much greater home market for American farm and factory products among those engaged in shipping, and the retention in the United States of the many millions of dollars which are now expended annually to enrich foreign shipowners and shipbuilders.

The address is signed by J. H. Brigham, Master National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; Hugh Craig, Vice-President, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and Alexander R. Smith, representing Atlantic coast shipbuilders.

ILLINOIS FIGHT FOR GOVERNOR.

Chairman Tanner Resigns in Order to Make a Canvass.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Chairman John R. Tanner of the Republican State Central Committee of Illinois at a meeting of the committee this afternoon formally announced his candidacy for the Gubernatorial nomination, at the same time resigning the Chairmanship of the committee. T. N. Jamieson was elected Chairman in Mr. Tanner's place.

Tanner said that his reason for resigning was that as a candidate for Governor he might be accused of using the office of Chairman to further his own ends.

Congressman Hopkins will be Mr. Tanner's strongest opponent for the nomination. It is said there is a movement on foot to nominate Mr. Hopkins for Senator, and thus secure his withdrawal from the Gubernatorial race. In this case Alderman Martin B. Madden of this city would be a stumbling block in the way of the plan, as he intends to run for Senator.

Chairman Jamieson said after his election: "I think my feelings regarding ex-President Harrison are pretty well known. I am not fond of icebergs."

Members of the committee who are opposed to the nomination of Mr. Harrison regard the election of Jamieson as a notice to the ex-President that in looking for support from Illinois he will get no help from Cook County. Regarding the Senatorial question Chairman Jamieson said:

"To-day's event leaves Cook County unhampered in pressing her just claims to the United States Senatorship in 1897. Mr. Tanner is from Clay County, and he will certainly be nominated for Governor."

On the question of bringing the Republican National Convention to Chicago, Chairman Jamieson said he believed the committee would co-operate in any movement started by a business men's association, but would not lead, as the cry would be raised that the Chicago political machine was trying to run things for its favorite.

DOES NOT READ HIS TITLE CLEAR.

A Kentucky Legislator Refuses a Certificate of Election.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 15.—Ex-Speaker A. J. Carroll (Dem.) of this city declined to accept a certificate of election to the Legislature because his Republican opponent had been induced to quit the race by his friends.

Mr. Carroll insists on another election.

If he should be defeated, the Republicans would elect a United States Senator, without unseating any Democrats in the House.

Breckinridge Again a Candidate.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 15.—A local paper publishes a letter from Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky, which shows that the Colonel is again a candidate for Congress.

Followed Anarchist Lingg's Plan.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 15.—W. G. Hall of Orange County yesterday tried to kill himself several times, but was stopped. Finally he took a loaded shell, and, holding it to the side of his head, struck a match and held it to the shell until it exploded. The entire load entered his head, which was literally blown from his body. He had been demented some time.

MASSACHUSETTS DAY AT ATLANTA

Gov. Greenhalge Tells the Georgians that His State Does Not Fear Southern Competition in Manufacture.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 15.—Massachusetts Day exercises at the Exposition began at 11 o'clock. An address of welcome on the part of the State of Georgia was delivered by Gov. W. Y. Atkinson. Gov. Frederick T. Greenhalge of Massachusetts responded at length, saying, among other things:

As for Massachusetts, she fears no rivalry. She invites each and all to a generous and friendly emulation. We do not repine because you have captured some of our cotton mills. Be careful that some of the owners do not capture you. If some of the blood of Massachusetts is injected into the veins and arteries of Georgia it will not be found cold or sluggish; it will give strength of heart and clearness of brain, sound judgment, and high courage.

Massachusetts cannot boast of treasures of the earth, of vast territory of coal, iron, or lumber. The best product of Massachusetts is Massachusetts. The best work of her people is her people. As they wrung from the barrenness of Plymouth Rock the everlasting riches of civil and religious liberty and well-ordered government, so from every adverse condition, from every grim obstacle, they wrest the jewel of success.

They see in your glory and prosperity no menace to their own, but a help and a stimulus. If you catch up with us in one line of industry we must try to increase our pace. If we cannot do that we will strike out in another line. If you must manufacture cotton cloth, we will dye and print it and decorate it. If you make our product more cheaply than we, we will diversify, invent more delicate textures, more artistic designs. If we cannot do this we will make the machinery for you to do the work.

Afterward there was an address of welcome on behalf of Atlanta by Mayor Porter King, an address of welcome on the part of the Exposition by President C. A. Collier, with a response by Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston, a member of the Massachusetts Commission.

Gov. Greenhalge, later in the day, formally presented the Massachusetts Building to the Exposition, and President Collier formally received it. A reception by Gov. and Mrs. Greenhalge was held from 3:30 to 6:30, at the Massachusetts Building.

By special invitation of the General Assembly of Georgia, Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania, with Lieut. Gov. Lyon, the Speaker of the House, and members of the Supreme Bench of that State, and Gov. Lippitt of Rhode Island, visited the Capitol and addressed the two houses in joint session. The speakers gave happy expression to the fraternal sentiments of the occasion and the two houses passed a resolution of thanks for utterances of so patriotic and non-sectional a character.

WESTERN NEW-YORK FOR FISH

Assemblyman-Elect Meet at Rochester and Agree to Support the ex-Speaker for Re-election—Baxter for Clerk.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 15.—At the call of Assemblyman James M. E. O'Grady of this city, there was held this evening here a conference of the Republican Assemblymen of several Western New-York counties to discuss the Speakership of the next Assembly, and to unite on a candidate whom they would support.

Assemblyman O'Grady, before the conference, said that he was not a candidate; that he was working in the interests of Hamilton Fish, and that there were no candidates among the Western New-York Assemblymen for the Speakership, except Assemblyman Nixon of Chautauqua County, and he declared that Nixon had no show whatever of being elected to the office.

"Mr. Fish is already as good as elected," said Mr. O'Grady; "for I have the personal assurance of sixty-five Assemblymen that they are for Mr. Fish, and it does not take that many to elect."

There were present at the conference this evening the following Assemblymen-elect: F. A. Robbins of Allegany, F. L. Downs of Orleans, Everett Brown of Yates, Otto Kelsey of Livingston, Archie Sanders of Genesee, W. F. Coles of Wyoming, George S. Horton of Wayne, and the four Assemblymen from Monroe—C. S. Smith, James M. E. O'Grady, W. W. Armstrong, and Thomas H. Eddy. All expressed themselves in favor of Hamilton Fish for Speaker, and of Archie Baxter of Elmira for Clerk, and decided to unite in their support. Letters from Assemblymen from Niagara, Cattaraugus, Steuben, and Cayuga Counties were received, declaring for the same candidates.

WILL SAIL FOR EUROPE TO-DAY

Duke and Duchess of Marlborough Going to Genoa.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough will sail on the North German Lloyd steamship Fulda from Hoboken, N. J., at 11 o'clock this morning for Genoa.

They will occupy the Captain's stateroom. A manservant and a maid will accompany them. A large number of trunks belonging to them were placed on board the steamer last night.

Others booked to sail on the Fulda are C. B. Tyler, the Rev. John W. Norris, W. Leland, Mary P. Cadwalader, and E. Cassabianca.

The Gascogne will take to Havre C. R. Benson, Col. and Mrs. Theodore Dodge, August Dupont, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wilson, and W. J. Morgan.

The Etruria, for Liverpool, will take out Lady Colebrooke and Gerald Paget, sister and brother of Almeric Hugh Paget, who married Miss Pauline Whitney last Tuesday; Miss Alice Paget, Bishop Ferguson, F. Petre, and J. M. Weir.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR PROMOTIONS

The Police Board Discusses the Subject in Secret.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday in secret session and discussed the question of promotions.

Mr. Roosevelt said after the meeting was over that it had been decided to formulate new regulations for promotions in ranks above the grade of Roundsmen, as the present regulations applied to that class only and to temporary promotions.

New regulations would be prepared for permanent promotions and submitted to the State Civil Service Commission for approval. As soon as they were drawn up and approved, Mr. Roosevelt said, the promotions under consideration would be acted upon.

During the meeting a letter was received by the Commissioners signed T. Bourne, in which a new method of enforcing the excise law was recommended. Mr. Bourne advises that a law, which he says exists, for fining every drinker on Sunday $1 a drink, should be enforced. The letter was filed.

WILLIAMS WANTS THE HONOR SYSTEM

Students Hold a Mass Meeting to Discuss the Subject.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 15.—A mass meeting of the students of Williams College was held this evening to consider the advisability of adopting an honor system in examinations.

Several students made addresses favoring the adoption of such a system, and Coach Thompson of the football team, a graduate of Princeton, gave an outline of the Princeton honor system.

No definite action was taken, but the meeting was adjourned to one week from to-night, when the matter will be more fully discussed.

Galveston Will Send Along Its Leg.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

Galveston will furnish a leg for a table on which the Constitution of the State of Utah will be signed, and which will be made the centre of much official business connected with the Statehood of the home of the Mormons. This table has been under contemplation the past year. The Governor of every State in the Union has been asked to send a piece of historic wood to build the table, and they have generally acceded to the request of Mr. John R. Wilson, the gentleman who has taken up this table business as a hobby, and is devoting his energies to it. The body of the table will be made of polished woods of historical value from every State in the Union, and the four legs will come from the four cities nearest the four cardinal points of the Union—San Francisco, New-York, St. Paul, and Galveston. The three other legs have already been received in Salt Lake, but Galveston has been a little slow. Secretary C. H. McMaster of the Chamber of Commerce is having a leg of the requisite size—3¼ inches square by 32 inches long—prepared from a jetty pile. It will be turned and polished and sent on to Salt Lake at an early day.

REPORT ON THE NAVAL RESERVE

What C. F. McLewee Says of the First Battalion — Equipment, Appearance of Men, and General Condition.

The annual report of Inspector General C. F. McLewee is the first on the condition of the sailor boys in the Guard under the new régime at Albany. The First Battalion is stationed in this city. On inspection Sept. 4, 1895, Gen. McLewee found the following state of affairs:

Commander, Jacob W. Miller; Present, field and staff, 5, 1 absentee; non-commissioned staff, 6, no absentees; First Division, 168, 19 absentees; Second Division, 4, 71 absentees; Third Division, 60, 18 absentees; Fourth Division, 74, 11 absentees.

Equipments not as clean as they should be, notwithstanding surrounding conditions. Shoes unpolished in many instances and rifles indicate too free use of oil. General condition of quarters in fine shape. Large lockers are necessary to keep uniforms and equipments as they should be kept. And the entire battalion should be armed with rifles instead of only three divisions. First Division, Lieut. R. P. Forshew, generally good condition. Same is said of the second and Third Divisions, the latter of which is said to be the best in the battalion. Lieut. E. C. Weeks is commander of the Second, and Lieut. W. B. Duncan, Jr., of the Third.

Of the Fourth Division, Lieut. W. H. Stayton, the report says it is in good shape, but its manual was poor. Of the condition of the ship, the New-Hampshire, Gen. McLewee says that he found her in fine shape, and her condition, he says, reflects great credit on those in charge, who seem to have solved the problem of keeping a ship anchored at a city dock clean. He suggests that she would be made more secure as an armory if she were held off the dock by spur-shores.

Of the evolutions of the men, the report says that they were performed in a thoroughly seamanlike manner. The men are quick and active, and do their work promptly and with enthusiasm. As to the officers and men themselves, Gen. McLewee says that their bearing is thoroughly sailorlike. The brasswork on their equipments is very hard to keep bright in the salt air, and, moreover, the fumes from the gashouses in the neighborhood tarnish a great deal.

One disadvantage the report calls attention to in this way: "The battalion is not fully armed. There are four divisions and only rifles, &c., for three of them. As the divisions take turns in serving as artillery and the rifles are therefore used in turn by different men, it is not as easy to keep them in perfect order as if each man was responsible for his own piece. The same remark applies to all the rest of the equipment except canteens and haversacks."

The efficiency of the men in general in the large variety of duties which they are called upon to perform, Gen. McLewee says, is very gratifying.

Of the Second Separate Division, Naval Militia, stationed at Rochester, the report gives an aggregate of 78 and a percentage of 96.15.

A DISRUPTED BOARD OF CONTROL

Women Governors of Jersey City's Children's Home Resign.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 15.—A meeting of the women composing the Board of Domestic Control of the Children's Home, Glenwood Avenue, was held this evening in the home of Mrs. Augustus Creveling, 653 Jersey Avenue, to consider the deposition of five members of the board by the Board of Trustees. None of the women deposed was present, but three of them, Mrs. Solon Palmer, Mrs. George R. White, and Mrs. Isaac N. Quimby, sent letters regretting the trouble, and saying that they felt their position very keenly. They offered no advice, however.

Mrs. Spencer Weart, who was recently appointed on the board, sent a letter in which she said that under the circumstances she must decline to serve.

Charles Ridgeway, President of the Board of Trustees, wrote in a conciliatory tone, and said he hoped the new and old members of the Board of Domestic Control would work in harmony.

The women discussed the matter briefly, and decided that there was but one course for them to pursue, and that was to resign in a body. A resolution to that effect was drawn up and adopted. There were but two dissenting votes. Mrs. Benjamin Illingsworth and Mrs. Hudspeth-Benson declined to resign, because they considered it their duty to continue in charge of the home, on account of the children.

Those who signed the resolution were Mrs. George W. Berthew, Mrs. Henry McBride, Mrs. Marcus Beach, Mrs. Augustus Creveling, Mrs. William M. Cummings, Mrs. George R. Hillier, Mrs. Edwin Bennett, Mrs. George Miller, Mrs. James Fleming, and Mrs. Joseph Allison.

The resolution will be forwarded to the Board of Trustees at once. It will take effect immediately.

OBITUARY RECORD

Josiah Sherman Mitchell.

Josiah Sherman Mitchell, one of the oldest residents of White Plains, N. Y., died Thursday night in the eighteenth year of his age. He was born in New-Canaan, Conn., and went to White Plains in early life. He was admitted to the bar in 1843. He entered the law office of Close & Robertson, and continued with them until he gave up active practice. He had an attack of paralysis about four years ago, from which he never recovered.

He was married in early life, and had two children—Dr. William Anderson Mitchell and Mrs. C. W. Balver, who was Annie Caroline Mitchell. His wife died and he was married to Emma Louise Dusenberry of White Plains, and to them was born a son—C. Halsey Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell wrote the "Town of White Plains" for Scharf's "History of Westchester County," and some other portions of that work.

Funeral services will be held in his home in Broadway, Sunday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

Edward Dennis, Sr.

Edward Dennis, Sr., died Thursday in his home in Sing Sing, N. Y., of heart failure, following jaundice and protracted hiccoughs. He was an old resident of that village. He was born in Troy sixty-seven years ago, being a son of Oliver and Elizabeth Dennis. He had been in the New-York Custom House for the last twenty-five years. For fourteen years he was inspector of customs at the freight yards, at Sixtieth Street, of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

He leaves a daughter and two sons—Miss Georgie E. Dennis and Edward Dennis, Jr., who is the traveling auditor of material and supplies of the Central-Hudson Railroad, and the several lines the corporation leases, and Robert T. Dennis, Town Clerk of the town of Ossining, in which Sing Sing is located. The funeral will be held from the house, 127 William Street, Sing Sing, to-day, at 2 P. M., and the burial will be in Dale Cemetery.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—The Marquis Manfredi Lanza di Brolo of Palermo, Sicily, died suddenly at Washington on Thursday. He was the son-in-law of ex-Surgeon General William A. Hammond, his widow, with three sons, surviving him. The Marquis was about fifty years of age, and was distantly related on his father's side to Queen Marguerite, as well as to the Cardinal of Naples. Marquis Lanza had been in this country about twenty-five years, and was for some time engaged in the wholesale drug business in New-York.

—Mrs. Henrietta Turner, who died at Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Monday, was the widow of Daniel Turner of Woodbridge, N. J. She was seventy-nine year sold. She was a daughter of John Prior of Woodbridge, and was one of the thirteen flower girls representing the thirteen States of the Union at the reception of Gen. Lafayette in New-York.

—Barton Hoopes, a well-known iron manufacturer, died yesterday at Philadelphia. He was the founder of the firm of Hoopes & Townsend, manufacturers of bolts, nuts, &c., which was originated in Wilmington, Del., in 1849. The firm removed to Philadelphia in 1852. Mr. Hoopes was sixty-nine years of age.

—George B. Nichols, Trustee of the Boston City Hospital and a member of the wool firm of Nichols, Dupee & Co., died yesterday at Roxbury, aged seventy-five.

—William Wilkinson, a well-known young business man of Red Bank, N. J., and a prominent Odd Fellow, died on Thursday of peritonitis.

Mackaye Not Indicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The Federal Grand Jury to-day concluded its investigation of the charges against H. S. Mackaye, the Westinghouse attorney, Warren P. Freeman, and Wallace E. Freeman, brothers of the plaintiff in the Freeman-Westinghouse case. No indictments were returned, and no report will be rendered until Tuesday.

NOTICE TO PATRONS OF THE LEXINGTON AVENUE CABLE LINE.

A new cable has been especially made by the Messrs. Roebling Sons Company for the Lexington Avenue Division of the Metropolitan Street Railway. This duplicate cable will soon be placed in position, and will enable the company to operate additional cars to meet the demands of the traveling public.

MAY BE A RACE NEXT YEAR

Sir George Newnes's Yacht to be Built at Once.

YACHTSMEN PLEASED WITH THE NEWS

Opinions of Commodore Brown, James D. Smith, F. T. Adams and Others—Plenty of Time to Challenge.

Yachtsmen were particularly pleased yesterday by the announcement made exclusively in THE NEW-YORK TIMES that Sir George Newnes had stated that he would issue a challenge for a race for the America's Cup, and that he would have the best yacht that British money and British brains could furnish. Sir George Newnes has decided to have the yacht built, and says he will issue the challenge when the present trouble has blown over.

Some doubting Thomases among yachtsmen had begun to think that the trouble caused by the last race would put a stop to all future international races. Sir George Newnes's announcement has reassured these gentlemen, and all agree that the outlook is particularly bright as soon as Lord Dunraven and his charges have been disposed of.

The fact that Sir George Newnes is to order his boat at once would indicate that he expects to have a race next year. Yacht designers are making such rapid strides in naval architecture that a yacht that is a world beater one season is relegated to the second-class ranks the next. Sir George Newnes might have a good boat for next season, but it is more than likely it would be outbuilt in 1897. So that if he did not intend to race for the cup until 1897 it is hardly likely that he would build before next Winter.

According to the terms of the deed of gift, the challenger must give ten months' notice, and no races are to be sailed for the cup between Nov. 1 and May 1, so that a race can be arranged any time before Jan. 1 next. However, there is the mutual-agreement clause, and the ten months' notice can be waived by the New-York Yacht Club, and, as it is the opinion of many members of the club that the Defender is not likely to be outbuilt for some time to come, it is more than likely that this ten months' notice would be waived if Sir George Newnes should delay sending his challenge until next year.

Commodore E. M. Brown had read the news of Sir George Newnes's intention in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He said: "I have thought that it is very possible that Sir George Newnes might issue a challenge. He was mentioned as a likely man to do so some time ago, when the Rose and Moir challenges were first mentioned, and I sincerely hope he will do so. This trouble between the New-York Yacht Club and Lord Dunraven does not affect a challenge from any other Englishman, but, of course, we do not anticipate receiving one until after the Dunraven affair is settled. However, Sir George Newnes might decide to challenge right away, although I should hardly think he would do so."

Ex-Commodore James D. Smith was very much pleased with the news, and said: "Any proper challenge for a race for the America's Cup will certainly be entertained by the New-York Yacht Club, and we will be most glad to receive one. That is what we are in the business for. No notice has yet been taken by the club of the intended challenge; in fact, the first definite information is what was printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, but, as I have frequently said, I never for a moment believed that the Dunraven fiasco would put an end to international yacht racing."

Vice Commodore Fred T. Adams of the Atlantic Yacht Club said: "The news of Sir George Newnes's intentions, as printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, is certainly good news, and I sincerely hope the challenge will come in time for a race for the cup next year. I don't know what club Sir George Newnes is a member of, but I have wondered if the present trouble will prevent the challenge coming in the proper form. It must not be forgotten that while Lord Dunraven's charges impeach Mr. Iselin personally, they are really made against the New-York Yacht Club, because Mr. Iselin was the representative of that club. Then, Lord Dunraven was the representative of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and the trouble is really between these two organizations.

If the relations between the New-York Yacht Club and the Royal Yacht Squadron should become strained, then it remains to be seen if the influence of the Royal Yacht Squadron is powerful enough to keep other clubs from challenging for Sir George Newnes.

Ex-Commodore B. F. Sutton said: "From all accounts, Sir George Newnes is a good sportsman, and a challenge from him would be very pleasing just now."

A former member of the New-York Yacht Club Regatta Committee said: "If Sir George Newnes challenges—and I think he will—it will be an open declaration that British yachtsmen generally do not approve of the stand taken by the Earl of Dunraven and Charles D. Rose. Sir George Newnes is a prominent newspaper proprietor, and, if he says he intends to challenge, he will certainly keep his word. I do not know him, but I know enough of him to merit the belief that he is not of the withdrawing kind."

Another Conference of Yachtsmen.

There was another conference of yachtsmen at the New-York Yacht Clubhouse yesterday afternoon, and the Dunraven matter was discussed again. Evidence is being taken to disprove the charges, and those who were on the Defender are making affidavits that there was no tampering with the yacht's ballast. All this will be presented to the club Monday night at the meeting, and will then probably be forwarded to the Royal Yacht Squadron.

VIGILANT AS A SCHOONER.

Commodore Gould Will Probably Race in the 90-Foot Class.

The Vigilant, next year, will probably be raced in the 90-foot schooner class. Some time ago Commodore George J. Gould announced that the yacht was for sale. If she did change hands Mr. Gould would have a 20-rater similar to his brother's, the Niagara. No one, however, has bought the old cup defender, and Mr. Gould is thinking of having her changed into a schooner.

The Vigilant would make a fine schooner. With the two new ones that are to be built, the Emerald, Alcaea, Merlin, and some of the older boats, the racing in this class should be first-class. When the Herreshoffs built the Colonia she was constructed with the idea of eventually being rigged as a schooner, and it is probable that the Vigilant was built the same way, with the mast steps already in place. If this is so, the change from sloop to schooner would only be to rerig the yacht.

Atlantic Ticket Not Completed.

The members of the Nominating Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club were the guests of Col. David E. Austen, the Secretary of the club, last night, at the Democratic Club, 617 Fifth Avenue. The committee is composed of Thomas L. Arnold, Philip G. Sanford, George H. Church, Louis F. Jackson, John L. Bliss, and Col. David E. Austen. The ticket for next year was discussed, but all the candidates will not be decided upon until another meeting of the committee, to be held in about two weeks. There is no doubt that the present flag officers of the club will be in charge of the club next season.

PRINCETON'S FOOTBALL PRACTICE.

The Team Did Better Work Against the Scrub Eleven.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 15.—All spectators were excluded from the football practice at Princeton to-day, and sentinels patrolled the environments of the Varsity grounds to prevent any spying eye from seeing the mysterious doings behind the high board fence which hides the field from view. Cook, '89, the veteran tackle, and Holly, '95, joined the coachers to-day. "Aleck" Moffat returned to New-York last night, after giving all the players a lecture on their weak points. The practice to-day showed considerable improvement, a half dozen touch-downs being secured against the second eleven. The play was directed against the scrubs' centre, and the big rushers of the 'Varsity pushed the second eleven all over the field. Kelly was again tried at half back and put up a good game. If his good play continues, he is regarded as a winner in the race for the Yale game.

Riggs and Hearn were added to the hospital list. Riggs had his shoulder injured, and Hearn had his knee twisted. Suter and Baird were unable to play, and will not be on the field till Monday.

Capt. Lea will take his entire team to New-York to-morrow to see the Yale team play against the Orange team. Capt. Lea says that time is too short before the Yale-Princeton game to allow of omission of practice, and the regular work will be required of the men to-morrow morning, instead of the usual afternoon practice.

The Yale-Orange Game.

The Orange Athletic Club eleven, according to Capt. Oliver, will make a brave attempt, not only to score, but to win the game of football scheduled with Yale, to take place to-day at 3 o'clock on Manhattan Field. The probable line-up will be:

Orange.	Positions.	Yale.
Stillman or Maher	Centre	H. Cross
Buell	Right guard	W. Cross
Mrashall	Right tackle	J. Rogers
Coyne or Koehler	Right end	L. Hinkey
Oliver	Left guard	C. Chadwick
Hopkinson or Collamore	Left end	Bass or Hazen
Oxtenheimer or Rinehart	Left tackle	F. Murphy
Collamore, De Hart, or Kemble	Quarter back	C. M. Fink
Cuming or Millard	Right half back	S. B. Thorne
Dyer or Fielder	Left half back	C. De Witt
Gordon or Bird	Full back	Jones or Letto

Mr. Bliss of Yale or Mr. Borraine of Princeton will referee the game, and W. H. Corbin of Yale will be the umpire.

Crescents Will Be Ready.

The football management of the Crescent Athletic Club still believes that the Orange Athletic Club will send its team to Eastern Park this afternoon to fulfill its obligation to the Crescent Club, the American Football Union, and the public generally. The Crescent team will therefore line up at Eastern Park promptly at 3 o'clock, prepared to play Orange for the championship of the union and the final possession of the Eagle Cup. Should, however, the Orange team fail to appear within thirty minutes of that time, the game and all that goes with it will be declared forfeited to the Crescent Athletic Club, according to the rule of the union covering that point.

In that event the crowd will not be cheated out of a game entirely. Manager H. T. Alexander of the Elizabeth Athletic Club announces that he will have his team on the field in uniform ready to play the Crescents if the Orange team does not show up. And he says Elizabeth will give them a good game, too. This will be the last chance to see the Crescent team, probably the finest ever developed outside of the colleges. The Crescent boys will go out of training immediately.

Seats for Yale-Princeton Game.

The Advisory Committee for the Yale-Princeton game next Saturday met yesterday to complete arrangements for the big annual game. Those present were Tracy H. Harris, C. C. Cuyler, O. G. Jennings, W. W. Skiddy, W. Ledyard Blair, and Julian Curtiss. After the meeting it was announced that the management had been swamped with applications for seats. Every covered seat on Manhattan Field has been sold. The unsold seats will be placed on sale Monday at A. G. Spalding & Brothers', 126 Nassau Street; Spalding-Bidwell Company, 29-33 West Forty-second Street, and all the principal theatrical ticket offices. Not more than four seats will be sold to one person. The price of seats is $1.50.

WHAT GOV. WOODBURY SAW IN THE WEST

He Has Traveled Eight Thousand Miles and Observed Closely.

From The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

A representative of The Free Press called upon Gov. Woodbury, who has just returned from an extended trip through the West, and asked him if he had seen Gov. Stewart's letter relative to the re-election of Governors, State Senators, and Representatives. He replied: "Yes, upon my arrival home the matter was brought to my attention. I heartily indorse all said relative to the re-election of Senators and Representatives who have proved themselves to be able legislators. There is no sensible argument that can be advanced against such a position. There is also considerable force in the proposition that the unwritten law which forbids the renomination of any Governor, however worthy, should be repealed. In my mind, however, it is not so important as the retention of experienced legislators.

"What Gov. Stewart said relative to the Governorship was almost wholly impersonal. He is a patriotic and able man, and his long experience and mature mind entitle his views to earnest consideration. As to myself I have neither desire for, nor expectation of another term of office. As the press and people of Vermont know, the office came to me practically unsolicited, and without price, which is to me a cause of great satisfaction, and for which I shall ever be grateful to the Republicans of the State. If I can perform the duties which devolve upon the Executive of this State in a satisfactory manner to its people, I shall retire from the office in October next without regret.

"In relation to what I saw and learned West, Col. Allen and I traveled about 8,000 miles in twenty-three days without meeting with the slightest accident or detention. We saw a great deal of good country and a great deal of poor country. All of Iowa that we saw, Eastern South Dakota, Eastern Nebraska, Eastern Kansas, a small portion of Utah, and some of Southern California were fine farming sections, and the crops are enormous. Western Nebraska, a large share of Wyoming and Utah, California, Arizona, and New-Mexico were arid wastes. In Eastern Kansas we saw one field of 1,600 acres of corn. Gov. Morrill of Kansas said that one man with three horses would plant and care for 100 acres of corn. The actual cost of labor for raising corn is between 6 and 7 cents per bushel. Price of corn in Kansas is about 15 cents, potatoes 10 cents, oats 10 cents and 11 cents.

"The sentiment for free silver in the States west of the Mississippi is very strong, but is not confined to either of the great political parties. Most of the bankers in the West, I believe, are not free silver men. In San Francisco, at least, most of the bankers are sound money men. Henry L. Dodge, a former Burlingtonian, told me that the bank with which he is connected now had about six millions of money on deposit, with no demand, and said: 'Why do we need any more money?' The stoppage of the coinage of silver has stimulated the gold-mining industry to a great degree, and the production of gold this year will be the largest in a great many years. New and valuable mines are constantly being discovered, and the industry is one of the most valuable in this country.

"I notice that the Munchausen stories in the Western papers about my purchasing a large amount of corn have been copied in the Vermont papers. I have not yet bought a bushel of corn, though I may buy a small quantity.

"As usual, I am always glad to get back to Burlington and Vermont. Taking all in all, I much prefer it to any place I visited."

Ups and Downs of China's War God.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The Chinese war god has suffered a good many ups and downs during the last year or so. Only a few months back he was promoted from a secondary position in the Pantheon to the rank of Confucius, which that eminent philosopher had previously occupied alone. Obviously the war with Japan, which broke out shortly after the promotion, offered the god a favorable opportunity for justifying the honor imposed upon him. Unfortunately, he was not equal to the emergency. Familiarity with firecrackers and tom toms proved to be no stepping stone to an acquaintance with ironclads and magazine rifles, and—alas! that we should have to report it—the Chinese Government has removed the god two steps down in the ladder, and has installed another and more worthy deity on his high pedestal. At least, this is what we learn from Pekin, and the fact is another illustration of the difference between the Celestial and the Occidental point of view.

Iridescence of Mother of Pearl.

From The London Globe.

Mr. C. E. Benham has found by experiment that the iridescence of mother of pearl or nacre is not due to the striations on its surface, as generally supposed, but to the thinness of the plates or laminae of which the pearl is built up. A little of the color is due to the striations, and, therefore, to diffraction of light, but the most part comes from "interference" of light, as in the colors of the soap bubble, or of a film of coal tar on water or as in the color photographs of Lipmann.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

RAHWAY, N. J., Nov. 15.—The cottage of Francis W. Longstreet, on Milton Avenue, was damaged by fire and water this evening to the extent of $8,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by defective insulation of an electric-light wire. The loss is greater than the insurance.

WEST CARTHAGE, N. Y., Nov. 15.—The business section of this village was destroyed by fire last night. Carthage was called on for help, and its Fire Department saved the residential portion of the place. The losses aggregate $38,500; insurance, $10,500.

SEWARD, Neb., Nov. 15.—The little town of Lamora, seven miles west of Seward, was practically wiped out by fire this morning. A fire just two years ago destroyed half the town, and this nearly finished it.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 15.—Fire at Fairford, Washington County, Ala., at midnight, destroyed the planing mill, box factory, and lumber to the value of $25,000; insurance, $21,000.

JERSEY CYCLISTS BOWL

The Associated Clubs' Winter Tournament Opens in Rahway.

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS IN FORM

Proved Easy Victors over the Castle Point Cyclers' Team, of Hoboken—Clubs Represented in the League.

RAHWAY, N. J., Nov. 15.—The bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey for the Winter season was inaugurated here last night, when the Union County Roadsters tried conclusions on their alleys with the Castle Point Cyclers of Hoboken. Last season the Roadsters were members of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, and easily distanced all their opponents in the race for the silver loving cup. They gained the admiration of the bowling world by winning thirty-five straight victories in championship games.

The clubs belonging to the association are the Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark, Montclair Wheelmen, East Orange Cyclers, Tourist Cycle Club of Paterson, Castle Point Cyclers of Hoboken, Bloomfield Cyclers, Hackensack Wheelmen, and Union County Roadsters. All clubs have strong bowling teams, especially the Atalanta Wheelmen and the East Orange Cyclers. Despite the inclement weather the Lyceum alleys were crowded with enthusiastic friends of the Roadsters when the first game began.

The Roadsters team is the same as last year. As every man came up for his first roll he was warmly cheered, and some reference was made to the work he did in the games rolled last year. The "rooters" were led by William J. Drumpleman.

Black, for the Roadsters, led off with a strike, and was followed by Martin, also with a strike. Manager Chamberlain, for the Roadsters, went down with a spare. Mooney and Howard finished with strikes.

The Castle Point bowlers went to pieces on the first frame, never leading throughout the inning. In the second game, the Roadsters took the lead in the first frame and held it. Capt. Chamberlain recovered his nerve and rolled the highest score of the evening—204 points. The sc

BAY STATE STATISTICS

There Were Fewer Deaths Last Year than in 1893.

THE MARRIAGES, TOO, FELL BEHIND

But the Divorces Exceeded in Number the Average for the Past Twenty Years—The Number of Births.

From The Boston Herald.

The fifty-third report of births, marriages, and deaths in Massachusetts, returns of libels for divorce and of deaths investigated by the Medical Examiners for the year 1894, has been prepared by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and is again edited by Dr. Francis A. Harris. The report presents in 163 pages a large amount of useful and interesting matter, with the facts so classified that their significance is seen at a glance.

From the tables it is learned that the whole number of births was 66,936—being 34,388 males, 32,575 females, and 23 in which the sex was not given—with 21,718 of American parentage, and 31,008 of foreign parentage. There were 20,619 couples married, and 46,791 persons died.

Among the births there were 1,316 plurality cases, or births of twins or triplets. Most of these were twins, however, as there were but eight cases of triplets. There were 564 illegitimate births registered, of which number 75 occurred in the State almshouse at Tewksbury, and 9 in the reformatory prison for women at Sherborn. There were 2,353 still births.

Of the 20,619 marriages, 7,259 males and 9,120 females were between 20 and 25 years, 6,714 males and 4,773 females between 25 and 30 years, 3,199 females under 20 years, one 13 years, six of 14, and two over 80. It is interesting to note that there were two Suffolk County brides whose ages were not known.

With a population of 2,238,942 by the census of 1890, the 46,791 deaths amount to 2.9 per cent.

The nosological arrangement shows 8,786 deaths from zymotic diseases, 9,278 from constitutional diseases, 21,637 local diseases, 6,850 developmental diseases, and 2,114 violent deaths.

The Medical Examiners' returns showed 2,159 deaths investigated. There were 68 homicides, including 13 abortions, and five infanticides, and 270 suicides, including 80 by firearms and 54 by hanging. Altogether there were 975 from accident or negligence, being 12 from firearms, 13 from machinery and elevators, 357 from public travel by railroads or other vehicles, 58 from burns, scalds, and explosions, 136 from falls, blows, and falling bodies, 262 from drowning, 98 from other forms of asphyxia, 16 from poisons, 18 from weather agencies, and 5 from other accidental causes.

The tabulated report on divorces by statute causes is prefaced by the statement that there were 2,423 libels pending Jan. 1, 1894, and that 1,640 cases were finally determined during the year. There were 358 cases brought on the ground of adultery, 159 for cruel and abusive treatment, 685 for desertion, 98 for extreme cruelty, 4 for imprisonment, 258 for intoxication, 44 for non-support, and 16 for nullity of marriage. The libelants who charged adultery were almost equally divided between the sexes, but there were 206 women who brought action on account of intoxication of their husbands, to 52 men who had a similar complaint against their wives. There were six husbands who claimed that they were treated with extreme cruelty, and to two of them divorce was granted on that ground. The table shows 1,107 divorces granted, 24 refused, and 491 either discontinued or dismissed. There were seven males and nine females who sued for divorce before they had been married six months.

Under the head of "Editorial Observations," Dr. Harris has set forth the principal points of interest derived from a study of the figures, and furnished some comparisons between the statistics of 1894 and those of other years. Following are extracts from his observations:

The number of living births registered in the year 1894 was 66,936, which was 259 less than the number reported in the year 1893, and with this exception the number of births is larger than that of any one year since the beginning of registration in Massachusetts. The excess of living births over the number of deaths was 20,145. This number was greater than the excess of any other year. The rate for living births, as calculated on the basis of a population whose number is estimated at 2,508,713 in 1894, was 29.68 to each 1,000 of the living population. This indicates that there was born alive one child to each thirty-seven persons, and a daily average of 183 births.

The birth rate, 26.68, is less than any year since 1890, but larger than the average rate for the five-year periods of 1876-80, 1881-5, and 1886-90.

The excess of the birth rate over the death rate was greater than the similar excess in Ireland, France, and Hungary, in recent years, but less than that of most other European countries. The excess of children born of foreign parentage over those of native parentage in 1894 was 9,290, which was less by 370 than the excess of the same class in 1893, and was greater than the excess of any previous year since the beginning of registration, except the year 1893.

The number of children born of mixed parentage was 13,040, which was 271 greater than the number of this class reported in 1893, and was greater than that of any previous year.

The number of marriages registered in Massachusetts in the year 1894 was 20,619, which was 2,195 less than the number registered in 1893, and 1,888 less than the number registered in 1892, 1,056 less than the number in 1891, and was also 219 less than the number registered in 1890. It appears that 16,809 bachelors married maids, and 755 married widows, (or divorced women,) and that 1,847 widowers married maids, and 1,007 widowers married widows, (or divorced women.) The number of widowers (or divorced men) who were married in 1894 was 2,854, and the number of widows (or divorced women) who were married in that year was 1,062. It appears that in the year 1894 the whole number of divorces granted was 1,107, which is 62 more than the whole number granted in the year 1893, and 317 more than the number granted in 1892; and it further appears by reference to former reports that the total number of divorces granted in 1894 is larger by 438 than the average number granted in the twenty-year period, 1875-94.

The number of deaths reported for the year 1894 was 46,791, which was 2,293 less than the number reported in 1893, and 1,837 less than the number reported in 1892. This number was greater by 121 than the average mortality of the five years ending with 1894. The death rate for the year was 18.65 per 1,000 of the estimated living population, (2,508,713,) which was less than the rate of any previous year since 1886. The mortality of infants under one year was 10,890, which was 91 less than the number reported in 1893. With the exception of the year 1893, it is the highest number of deaths since the commencement of registration.

In 1894 the deaths of males exceeded those of females by 785; and although there is an excess of females in the population, there has been an average yearly excess of 438 in the deaths of males during the five years, 1890-4.

It appears from previous records that during the past ten years (1885-94) the total number of persons who died after having attained the age of 100 years was 194.

The total number of those reported to have died between the age of 100 and 101 during the last ten years was 75; between 101 and 102, it was 34; between 102 and 103, it was 36; between 103 and 104 it was 15; between 104 and 105, 7; between 105 and 106, 11; and 6 were reported to have lived beyond 110 years. Of the whole number reported, 73.7 per cent. were females. Of the whole number, 59.6 per cent. were of foreign birth; 9118 per cent. of the whole number had been married.

The greatest mortality is shown in the deaths from diphtheria, the number of which is 436 greater than the year previous, and, also, 304 more than the average for the same ten-year period. The number of deaths from measles was unusually low; the number registered was 98, against 276 the previous year. The mortality from scarlet fever is less than the three previous years, but 172 more than the average for the ten-year period. The deaths from cholera infantum show a decrease as compared with the preceding three years, but the number is greater by 295 than the average for the same ten-year period. There were 33 deaths from smallpox, the largest number registered since 1882.

Wanted More Time.

From The Detroit Tribune.

Mistress—You want a month's warning? Why, a week is all that is usual.

Servant—Oh, but you have such a quantity of china, mem.

MRS. DELAND TALKS ABOUT NOVELS

She Thinks, Contrary to Most Critics, that a Story's Chief Value Lies in Its "Purpose."

From The Boston Globe.

Mrs. Margaret Deland, the author of "John Ward, Preacher," and other novels, gave an address on "The Moral Power of the Novel" at Shawmut Congregational Church last evening.

Mrs. Deland said, in introducing her subject, that, although it might seem remote from the usual Sunday evening discourse, nothing that really belonged to life could be remote from Sunday or any other evening.

"Every one," she said, "reads novels from one motive or another, but all expect to be entertained, and the novel has a right to exist only as it fulfills this purpose. Some very conscientious people feel it wrong to read novels. But these are abnormal cases, and need not seriously be considered. All will agree that excessive novel reading is bad—as is excessive tea drinking or church going, or anything out of proportion to its place in life.

"It is said that novel reading produces artificiality, self-consciousness, and other faults, but these troubles are really in the readers themselves.

"Apart from the immoral novels, there are many that are merely silly. The love-making of Angelina and her Edwin have their place in the novel, but no more than in life, where lovemaking has a place, but not such a large place.

"Nevertheless, many persons will always look askance at the novel, or at best regard it only as something with which to pass away a few idle moments."

Mrs. Deland said that, after considerable secret novel-reading when she was quite young, she had been gratified to hear her pastor say that it was a religious duty to read novels. To this she has added, with the experience of years, "with discrimination and in season."

"To get real, good out of a novel it must be founded upon truth. One must ask of every book, 'Is it worth reading?' 'Will it defile?'

"Truth underlies and is the soul of facts. It has to do with things eternal. But truth must not be confused with realism. The latter is too often true to a part; truth must be to the whole. Compare Hawthorne's noble treatment of faithlessness with French novels which give surface facts only, although with great realistic power. Hawthorne goes deeper, higher, and wider than any literalness, and does not see life in bits, as the French do.

"The true things of the world are the spiritual things.

"Novels cannot be classified as good or bad, according to their subjects. Human nature in all its phases is sacred; its treatment a different matter. The novel should not be didactically moral; it is not a sermon, but it must be true.

"One of the chief objects of the novel is to arouse the moral imagination, which will give us a sympathy with one another. The world would be happier if we could restrain our harsh judgments—the novel helps us to make allowances.

"The moral effect of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' was immeasurable, and there are many minor instances of similar influences of popular novels.

"The exploitation of simple duty is another helpful feature of the novel, which has taught us subtly the value of the commonplaces. Heroism is fine, but few of us have opportunity to be heroic. Monotony, peace, and commonplace have their value, and the story of good and simple people who do their duty is helpful.

"The chief value of the novel is its suggestiveness to morality. This has led to the discussion of the novel with a purpose, against which Marion Crawford rails so violently, calling it an ambush, a violation of social contract, and declaring that it should always be bound in black, and labeled, 'The novel with a purpose.'

"But in some of Mr. Crawford's own novels he has a purpose when he shows the best of life.

"The art of fiction should use purpose, but purpose should not control the art of fiction. Any part of life may be treated well in the novel, if it be dominated by art. But when great moral questions are used, it takes genius of a high order to prevent a feeling of depression in reading the novel.

"Truth is not true unless it includes hope. The novel is based upon truth, it builds towers of hope, but it needs love to perfect it—not sentiment, but love in the sense of enthusiasm for humanity.

"If we feel God within, no human being will seem so mean and degraded that we cannot see Christly possibilities in him, and we will feel the love for humanity that comes only from truth, hope, and love."

FASHION'S GLEAM OF SANITY

Deformed Waists Are No Longer Regarded as a Beauty in Women.

From Harper's Bazar.

It is a matter for rejoicing that fashion is no longer to decree a slender waist as something indispensable to propriety and grace. The natural waist of the woman of average height is about twenty-eight inches, and any less size is attained only through arrested development, or compression by means of whalebone and steel.

The amount of room inside these twenty-eight inches is absolutely needed for the proper working of the machinery of the internal economy. In spite of this fact, girls very often bind their yielding ribs into such narrow compass that the waist measures twenty or twenty-two inches only, and you will now and then hear some mother of a family, with a very different waist now, boast, as if it were something to be proud of, that when she was nineteen her waist measure was nineteen, too.

It is, however, of no use to talk to young people about the injurious effect of compression on stomach, heart, lungs, liver, and the arterial system. They are not anatomists, and they do not comprehend the matter; nor want to do so; they observe that they feel as well now as they did before, and without weighing the thought that it requires time to work ruin, take it for granted that they always will feel as well, although they have been told and taught that in post-mortem examinations it has been found that wherever tight lacing has been the rule every organ was out of place and seriously injured.

But although it does move them a trifle to be told that red noses and eruptive skins and flat chests are to be laid to the account of the too slender waist, yet, on the whole, neither common-sense nor auld wife wisdom nor doctors have the power of conviction that fashion does, and every fashion says that there is no beauty in a wasp's waist, but that the lines of nobility and health made by deep breathing are really lovely lines, fragility being something rather to be feared than loved, why then fragility begins to be avoided, and the lines of the Venus de Milo, of the Diana, of the Pallas, begin to come in.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair in southern and local showers in northern portion, westerly winds, and slightly cooler.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, preceded in extreme northern portion by local showers, westerly winds and cooler.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally fair Saturday, with slightly cooler, westerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, slightly cooler, westerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, and EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, northerly winds. LOUISIANA, partly cloudy weather and northerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, preceded by local showers in extreme southern portion, northerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, northerly winds. NEW-MEXICO, fair, north to east winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, northwesterly winds. ARKANSAS and TENNESSEE, fair weather, westerly winds. ALABAMA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, northerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair, variable winds. KENTUCKY, fair, slightly warmer, southwesterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, southwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair during the day, probably followed by showers Saturday night, brisk westerly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO, fair weather Saturday with increasing westerly winds, slightly warmer in Ohio. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, probably fair during Saturday, increasing westerly winds, slightly warmer. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair Saturday, followed by showers Saturday night or Sunday, increasing southwesterly winds, warmer in southeast portion. UPPER MICHIGAN, light rain or snow, increasing westerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair south and showers in north portions, southwesterly winds, shifting to northwesterly. MISSOURI, generally fair, westerly winds. KANSAS, NEBRASKA, and COLORADO, fair, northwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, local showers with partly cloudy weather, northwesterly winds. NORTH and SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, preceded by local showers in eastern portion, northwesterly winds and colder Saturday night. MONTANA, fair, except local showers in northern portions, westerly winds, slightly colder. WYOMING, fair, westerly winds. IOWA, partly cloudy weather, followed by light local showers, northwesterly winds.

Signals are displayed on Lake Pepin and at Buffalo. The barometer has fallen rapidly to the northeast of New-England and in the Upper Mississippi Valley. It has risen to the northwest of Montana and on the Gulf coast. Rain has prevailed in the Middle Atlantic and the New-England States and the northern portion of the lake region. Clear weather prevails in all other districts. It is warmer on the Atlantic coast, and to the west of the Mississippi, and it is cooler in the lake region and thence southward to the east Gulf coast. Generally fair weather will prevail from the lake region and New-England southward to the Gulf coast.

UNDAUNTED BY DAMIEN'S FATE

A BROTHER OF THE FAMOUS PRIEST TAKES UP HIS NOBLE WORK.

Departure from San Francisco of Missionaries for Hawaii, Some of Them to Live on Molokai.

From The San Francisco Call.

The Right Rev. Bishop Ropert of the Hawaiian Islands will sail for Honolulu this morning, on the Oceanic steamship Australia.

The Bishop has just returned from Europe, where he went to secure recruits for missionary work in the islands of the South Pacific. He brought back with him two priests, four brothers, and four sisters, all belonging to the Order of the Sacred Heart, the mother house of which is in Paris. The sisters go to the convent at Honolulu, where they will be engaged as teachers, and the reverend brothers will take up their stations on the leper island of Molokai. All will sail with the Bishop this morning.

About one of the party much interest centres. He is Father Pamphile Damien, brother to Father Joseph Damien, who, while laboring among the lepers at Molokai six years ago, contracted the awful disease and died. Now his brother goes to take up his unfinished work. He will be stationed at Kalawao, Molokai, where his late brother lived and built a church. Father Pamphile will be in charge of this same church, and administer to religious wants and physical comforts of the suffering lepers about him, as his brother before him did. He will live there permanently, and, like his self-sacrificing brother, possibly perish, too.

Bishop Ropert, who is staying with the fathers of the French church on Bush Street, has been six months in Europe. Among other places, he visited Rome, and had an audience with Leo XIII., who inquired about affairs in the Hawaiian Islands, and was glad to know that peace reigned there.

"The Holy Father takes a deep interest in all the children of the world," said the Bishop, "and was pleased to learn that everything was quiet in the islands. He is a wonderful man for his age, and has a remarkable memory. He showed himself quite familiar with Hawaiian affairs. The Church experienced no injustice from the change of Government in Hawaii. It never interferes with political matters. Its mission is for the spiritual elevation of mankind. We are well satisfied with the new Government and look forward to much prosperity under its guidance.

"There are about twenty-five priests in the diocese. They are scattered over the different islands and are constantly at work for the spiritual good of the people. At Honolulu our institutions are in a flourishing condition. We have some 500 children attending the day school, which is conducted by the Brothers of Mary, from Dayton, Ohio. The sisters who are in charge of the convent belong to the Sacred Heart. Our schools are regarded as the best in Honolulu.

"The Government provides for the lepers at Molokai, setting off a portion of the island for them. They receive their food and clothing from the Government, and are well cared for. There is also a physician on the island to attend to their physical ills. We have two missions there—one at Kalawao and another at Kalaupapa.

"Father Damien founded the former mission. He was sixteen years on the island working for the lepers. He suffered from the disease several years himself before he died. His brother, who accompanies me, is a few years older than he. He was educated at Louvain, and has been teaching at different places in Europe, where our order, the Sacred Heart, has established colleges. The mission on Kalaupapa is in charge of Father Vendelin Muller, a native of Germany. Father Damien is from Belgium. There are also seven sisters distributed among the leper missions. They are from Syracuse, N. Y., and are touchingly devoted to their unfortunate wards. We should like to have more priests, brothers, and sisters to assist in this work, but other countries make demands upon the resources of the Church, and we must accept what we can get."

Bishop Ropert first went to Hawaii in 1868, a few years after the late Father Damien. He has since been located there permanently. Three years ago he was made Bishop of Honolulu, the consecrating services being performed in this city by Archbishop Riordan. He is a Frenchman by birth, slight in stature, retiring and unostentatious in manner.

Father Damien is fifty-eight years of age. He comes from an old Belgian family, and is a man of profound scholarship. He has held the Chair of Theology at the University of Louvain, and like high places in other great institutions of Europe. Now he goes to console the lepers at Molokai.

ALASKA GOLD MINES PAY

A Recent Strike of Marvelous Richness Made at Cook's Inlet.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

Capt. Lawson and other miners who have returned to Tacoma from Cook's Inlet, Alaska, are telling stories of Alaska's richness in gold which have aroused the deepest interest of all miners and bids fair to induce hundreds to go north next Spring.

The biggest strike on Cook's Inlet was made in July at Canon Creek, thirty-five miles from tidewater, where golden sands were found of such richness as to actually dazzle old prospectors who had been content to clean up $5 to $10 a day. Not only did some of the men find dirt which went $50 to the pan in gold, but there was a large quantity of it.

This land was divided up without dispute and many men worked night and day until the season closed in September. Part of the miners came out, bringing large sacks of gold with them, and others will winter there in order to start work early in the Spring.

Capt. Lawson says one man came out with $40,000. He had spent two seasons on the Yukon River and one at Cook's Inlet. All the Alaska miners did well this season, he says, and it is only the men who staid around steamer landings and never struck a pick into the earth who complain about the country.

Ben Pilcher reports that one man took out $1,800 in three days at Cook's Inlet, but says only experienced miners should go there. All returning miners will go back next Spring.

Louis Hogue says that fully 1,000 men will winter in the Yukon Basin. He has spent three years there, and says that the prospects for next season are very bright.

Ex-Deputy Sheriff Eugene Duval not only made a good Summer's pay on the Yukon, but explored alone as far east as the Lower Mackenzie, 400 miles from any settlement, taking only a compass, gun, and prospecting tools. He says the Rocky Mountains on the divide between the Yukon and the Mackenzie Rivers are the source of supply of the richest gold fields in the world. From there comes the gold in the placer mines of the Yukon, Fraser, and Mackenzie Rivers, which latter river he believes is richer than either of the other two.

"The most desolate scene I ever beheld," said he, "was when I climbed the hills west of the Mackenzie River, and looked over toward Hudson's Bay. The mountains are not in ranges, but rise in sharp peaks, with deep gorges and lakes between. I could see hundreds of miles, and it was mountainous all the way. Those mountains are undoubtedly rich in gold."

It Is, Indeed, Mysterious.

From The Chattanooga Times.

Some of the Boss-Gorman-Raisin chicks are coming home to roost, in Maryland. Under the dictation of that delightful pair of worthies, the moment a county was carried by the Republicans it was practically disfranchised by the Legislature, the officers chosen by the people turned adrift, and appointees by the Governor installed. By the repetition of this outrage nearly one-third of the county officers in the State have become patronage in the hands of the Governor.

The great city of Baltimore, being politically close, was practically disfranchised by a truculent Legislature—as county after county had been, on orders of the firm of Gorman & Raisin. The result is that the Governor of Maryland has ten times as many good offices to distribute as has the Governor of New-York. All the places are now, of course, filled by Democrats of the Gorman stripe, and their hegira will not distress the decent people of the fine old State.

How a proud and manly people get their consent to live under a Constitution that would admit of such infamous outrages on the rights of the people, we can only guess.

An A. P. A. Conundrum.

From The Springfield Republican.

How do the A. P. A.'s interpret the fact that the three most notorious murderers of the year—men whose crimes have startled the country by their blackness—are Americans in ancestry, education, and environment? We refer to Mudgett, alias Holmes, of Chicago; Durrant of San Francisco, and Hayward of Minneapolis.

MR. SPRINKLE MADE DOLLARS

Queer Coins Turn Up Again in Kentucky Which Recall the Details of an Old-Time Mystery.

From The Wheeling Register.

Joseph Shoemaker of Grayson, Carter County, Ky., received the other day, in payment for a horse sold to an old farmer living near the Lewis County line, $46, among which were three of the famous "Sprinkle dollars" of the early thirties.

It has been more than twenty years since any of these peculiar coins have been found in this section, and the production of these will recall a queer character who flourished in the earlier part of the century and went down to his grave with a secret that has never been unearthed. Josiah Sprinkle, the person in question, lived in one of the roughest sections of Lewis County, and on a line probably fifty miles from Grayson. In his day Wasnington, the county seat of Mason and one of the oldest towns in this end of the State, was thriving. One day Sprinkle, then well along in years, appeared at Washington with a buckskin pouch full of silver dollars of his own make. In every respect they appeared the equal of the National coin. The weight was more than present, and the quality and ring of the metal were all that could be asked.

He spent them freely, and they were taken upon the assurance of Sprinkle that there was nothing wrong with them beyond the fact that he and not the United States Mint had coined them. Asked where he got the silver, he laughed and shook his head knowingly. "It does not matter so I get it, and there's plenty of it left," was as much as he would ever offer in explanation.

The inscriptions on the coins were rudely outlined, and in no wise was any attempt made at imitation of the legal coin. Rudely outlined on one side was an owl, while a six-cornered star showed with more accuracy upon the other. The edges were smooth, no attempt having been made at milling. The coins were considerably larger than the regulation article, and thicker as well. Upon various occasions Sprinkle afterward visited the town, and in every instance he spent them more and more freely. At one time he volunteered the fact that he had a silver mine in the hills, but no one ever succeeded in inducing the old man to allow a sharing of his secret.

Finally the Government agents learned of the matter and came on to investigate. Sprinkle was arrested and brought into court, but the dollars were proved to be pure silver, without alloy, worth in fact a trifle more than a dollar each, and after an exciting trial he reached down in a cavernous pocket and drew out a bag of fifty of the coins and promptly paid his attorney in the presence of the astonished officials. Sprinkle was never afterward bothered, and continued until his death to make the dollars, how and where no one ever knew. He lived practically alone, having his hut away from his relatives, who lived close at hand, and he died suddenly, carrying the secret of his find to the grave untold.

Rhode Island Changes in Population.

From The Newport (R. I.) News.

Bulletin No. 5 has been issued from the State Census Office, giving the total population by sex, as distributed in counties, towns, cities, and wards. The total population of the State is 334,758, against 304,284 in 1885, an increase of 30,474, or 28.45 per cent. The increase between 1875 and 1885 was 46,045, or 17.83 per cent. Nineteen towns and four cities, besides the territory covered by the towns of Lincoln and the City of Central Falls, have increased in population during the last decade. The increase has been greatest in localities that are centres of manufacture, or are adjacent to the bay and possess natural attractions which make them particularly desirable as places of residence. Twelve towns show a decrease in population during the last decade. The towns showing a decrease are, with two exceptions, interior localities, whose people are engaged chiefly in agriculture.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,260 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

12 WEST 50th ST.—To let, with board, two sunny rooms in quiet, refined family of adults; references exchanged.

48d ST., 20 EAST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; new management; references.

Furnished Rooms.

20th ST., 101 EAST.—Large, handsomely furnished, sunny rooms; single or en suite; breakfast optional; references.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Parties going to Europe will re-rent at low rate their elegantly furnished second-floor front room, with use of piano and private bath.

23 GRAMERCY PARK.—Handsomely furnished parlor bedroom and private bath; breakfast if desired; also single room.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms; en suite or singly; superior table; references.

58th ST., 304 WEST.—Desirable well-furnished rooms; convenient location; excellent board; parlor dining room; reasonable.

77th ST., 100 WEST, COR. COLUMBUS AV.—Two newly handsomely furnished rooms; heat, gas, bath; married couple or single ladies; location elegant. JEANSEN.

86th ST., WEST SIDE COLUMBUS Av.—A family can give a comfortable home to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; references required. Address A. M., Box 212 Times.

118 WEST 81st ST.—Light and comfortably furnished rooms to let in a French private family; with or without board; moderate prices; second floor.

1,791 LEXINGTON, AV.—Parlor for doctor or dentist; also elegant large room; all conveniences; reasonable.

STRICTLY PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY OF two would rent to one or two gentlemen elegant SUITE second floor; modern residence; every convenience; fashionable location; between 84th and 88th Sts. West. EXCLUSIVE, Box 168 Times.

Brooklyn.

What You Are Looking For.

A homelike, congenial boarding house; large bay windowed room, connecting parlors, open grate fires; hot water heating system, running water, large closets; new furniture; table service first class; convenient bridge, ferries. 808 Prospect Place.

Religious Notices.

A.—A.—A.—CENTRAL METROPOLITAN Forward Movement, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, leader, will speak Sunday, 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening recital musical and service of song; 3:30 P. M., pleasant hour and popular Bible class. Gospel meetings every night. Sacred concert every Saturday night for the people; free. Special to-night.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, 5th Av., 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, address by Rev. Madison C. Peters, pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church; subject: "America's Future—Breakers Ahead!" Miss Anna Park, cornetist; Miss Noakes, soloist.
EDWIN GALLOWAY, JOSEPH BOGARDUS,
Secretary. President.

AT ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, WEST 76th St., near Columbus Av., Rev. George W. Miller, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.; at 7:45 P. M., Rev. J. Henry Smythe, D. D., LL.D., of Philadelphia, will deliver his notable sermon on "Turning Points in Life." All are invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4th A.V., CORNER of 20th St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M.; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M., in charge of Rev. Frederic J. Gauld, associate. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M.; evensong at 8 P. M., (seats free.) A one-hour service, with sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw. A short organ recital after service.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, PEOPLE'S CHURCH.—Thomas Dixon preaches. Morning: "The Humbug of Business." Afternoon: "Reputation and Character." Soloists, Miss Annabel Nash, Mrs. Jeannette Murphy.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., the Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The pastor will preach.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th AV., Corner 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors.—Services, Sunday, 17th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. McIlvaine will preach in the morning and Dr. Van Dyke in the afternoon. Bible school at 9:45 A. M. Weekly evening service, Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:42 P. M. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON Av. and 35th St.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; afternoon, 4 o'clock, Rev. Charles Henry Babcock, D. D., will officiate. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34th ST. AND Park Av.—Service 11 A. M. Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor, will preach. Subject: "The Watchword of Life."

Religious Notices.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Topic: "The Form of Godliness," and 8 P. M., topic: "A Fool's Theology."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. Walter T. Scudder will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, University Heights.—Rev. Samuel Weir, Ph. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.
First Church, 121st St., Near 3d Av.—Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av.—Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; evening topic, "Isaiah's Message to Women."

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
The Rev. PERCEY S. GRANT, Rector.
Sunday Services:
Holy Communion, 9 A. M.
Morning Services, 11 A. M.
Musical Services, 4 P. M.
Evening Hymn by Reinecke.
Evening Services, 8 P. M.
SITTINGS FREE.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av. and 35th St., Rev. James Frederick Holmes, M. A., Minister in Charge.—Holy communion at 8 o'clock; morning service at 11 o'clock; sermon by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Utah and Nevada; evening choral service at 8 o'clock; music under the direction of Dr. W. H. Woodcock of the Garden City Cathedral. All persons cordially invited.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 57th St., West of 8th Av.—Rev. William Lloyd will preach: 11 A. M., subject: "Sympathy of Jesus." 7:45 P. M., Lessons from Life of David. "The King and Kingdom; Patriotism and Religion, the Pillars of the State." Strangers cordially welcomed.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57th ST., NEAR 6th Av.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8—"A Sunday in Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands; or, Victories of Christian Civilization over Heathen Barbarism"—second in series of "Around-the-World Sermons." Public invited.

CALVARY CHURCH, 21ST ST. AND 4TH AV.—Sunday, Nov. 17, at 11 A. M., Rev. Henry Forrester will preach on "The Present Condition and Work of the Mexican Episcopal Church."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th AV., Above 45th St.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 7:45 P. M., evening prayer and sermon. The rector, Dr. Parker Morgan, will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th Av. and 45th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M. Series on "Faith in Ye." "Faith in the Bible"; 7:45 P. M., subject: "Max Nordau and the End of the Age, Woman."

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—9:40 A. M., Sunday School; 11 A. M., preaching by the Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON Av., Corner 64th St.—Rev. John T. Beckley, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school 9:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. All cordially welcome.

EAST 74th ST. AND 4th AV., THE CHURCH of the Holy Sepulchre, Protestant Episcopal, the Rev. Thomas P. Hughes, D. D., Rector.—Sunday services 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—THE "OLD FIRST," 5th Av. and 12th St.,
Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.: "When the Iron's Hot."
4 P. M.: Vesper Thoughts, (6.) Evening on the Highway. 8 P. M., Monday: "Y. P. S. C. E." Wednesday, prayer meeting.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 TO 10 West 46th St.—Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Public worship, with preaching by the pastor, Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Week-day service Friday evening. A greeting to every stranger.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Supt.—Service of song every Sunday at 3:30. Singing and recitations by a large number of children. Public invited.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 17th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.,
Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"The Profane Use of Scripture."
8 P. M.—"The First Confusion of Language." Wednesday eve., lecture on the Shorter Catechism.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—The pastor, Rev. Dr. John R. Davies, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evening, prayer meeting at 8.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St.—The pastor, Dr. A. E. Kittredge, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The sermon of last Sabbath evening to young men will be distributed at the close of the evening service. Union Bible class Saturday evening at 8.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St., Rev. Sylvester F. Jones, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching by the pastor; 8 P. M., preaching by Rev. Dr. J. W. Buckley, editor of The Christian Advocate. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach. Sunday school, 9 A. M. Midweek service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 53d St., Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M. Dr. Thompson will preach on "Consecrated Capacity"; 8 P. M. on "Lost Sheep." Seats free.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE South, Edward Judson.—Subject, 10:45: "Christ the Model Sufferer"; 7:30: "A Good Wife." Seats free. Strangers welcome.

N. Y. SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION. The public are cordially invited to the following non-denominational classes, where the lesson for next Sunday will be taught:
1. Primary Union in Chapel, Broadway Tabernacle, Saturday Nov. 16, 2:15; Mrs. H. E. Foster, teacher.
2. In Broadway Tabernacle, (34th St.,) Saturday, Nov. 16, 3:30; Dr. Schauffler, conductor.
3. In Madison Avenue Reformed Church, (57th St.,) Saturday, Nov. 16, 8 P. M.; Dr. Kittredge, conductor.
4. Superintendents' Class, 113 Fulton St., on Tuesday, Nov. 19, at 4 P. M.; Ralph Wells, conductor.
5. In Collegiate Reformed Church, Lenox Av. and 123d St., Tuesday, Nov. 19, at 7 P. M.
6. In Broadway Reformed Church, 140th St. and 3d Av. Thursday, Nov. 21, 8 P. M.; for Te

STORM HAS QUIETED DOWN

At Least Along the Coast South of This Port.

WIND AND FOG DELAYED MARINERS

Capt. Hansen of the Yumuri Tells of a Determined Struggle Coming North—New-York Gets 1.38 Inches of Rain.

The strong northeast wind that has kept the sea running high from Boston to beyond Cape Hatteras since last Monday night gave up the struggle with incoming steamers last night, and quieted down to a "fair breeze."

On its way South it had met warmer local winds, and as far as Chesapeake Bay the ocean and coast line were covered with a heavy fog so dense that mariners were unable to take observations and had to depend on dead reckonings.

The velocity of the wind was not exceptionally great at any time, but it was so unceasing that after creating an immense swell it broke the water into numberless "nasty seas," that buffeted with tremendous force the luckless vessels that had to traverse them.

The high seas without the fog, or the fog without the high seas, would not have caused much delay, but their combination produced a state of which the mariner always stands in dread. He is familiar enough with both, but always prefers them one at a time. Fortunately, no loss of life has been reported except in the case of those who were drowned when the little oyster boat, the James W. Boyle, foundered off Rockaway Inlet, but much property along the coast has been destroyed by the extra high tides. The Irrawaddy has become a fixture on the New-Jersey shore.

When the Yumuri, from Havana, the last of the regular liners that was overdue, appeared off Long Branch yesterday afternoon, the wind seemed to give up the struggle and abate its force. It had delayed the Yumuri so much that she was two days behind her scheduled time. The Algiers, from New-Orleans, arrived yesterday nearly three days late; the El Rio, from New-Orleans, thirty-six hours late, and others from nearer coast ports proportionately as late as these. Capt. Hansen of the Yumuri, after docking his ship last night, said:

"I am well pleased to have this voyage ended; it was the hardest and most trying one that I ever made on this line. It was not particularly dangerous—that is, there were no elements of danger in it that do not enter into a seafaring man's life—but it was the most determined and unceasing struggle that I ever experienced down this coast.

"My ship behaved well enough under the circumstances, but being light, only drawing eleven feet of water, she presented a fine mark for the winds and waves. After we left the Florida Straits we had storm after storm of wind, rain, and hail, until we reached the Chesapeake, and there we ran into dense fogs. The first part of our voyage was made slow by the storm, and we made the last part as quickly as we possibly could through the fog with safety and in the face of the strong northeaster.

"Observations were practically out of the question, and we sailed up the coast I might say almost entirely by dead reckoning. Off Hatteras, where we always expect a great blow, our expectations were more than fulfilled, for we had plenty of wind with tremendous seas and drenching rains. I saw no vessels in distress, and doubt if any were seriously damaged, if damaged at all."

Capt. Quick of the El Rio said that between Jupiter and Hatteras he encountered strong northeast winds and heavy seas. "Just south of Hatteras," he said, "I passed a number of vessels hove to and waiting for the wind and storm to spend their fury. The storm was an exceptionally heavy one, and one that made it difficult to navigate small vessels."

Capt. Blakeman of the Old Dominion Line said that he had heavy northeast gales and seas all the way from the Virginia capes. He was in the midst of fogs nearly all the way north.

Capt. Cook of the Tyrian, from Port Maria, and Capt. Durie of the Brixham, from Baracoa, both said yesterday that they had a succession of strong head winds from the northeast during most of their voyages.

None of the Captains reported having shipped any very heavy seas, but all had as much water on deck as they cared for.

Some of the ocean freighters are considered to be overdue, but as at the best their running time is more or less problematical, but little consideration has as yet been given to their absence by their agents.

The storm had moved along the coast until it was central off New-York Thursday night, and then began to diminish in force. The wind dropped between Thursday night and yesterday noon from thirty miles an hour to twenty miles, and then went down to from twelve to fifteen mile an hour in the afternoon. For the first time this week since the fog and storm began the heavens last night were fairly free from clouds.

The storm moved northeasterly along the Atlantic coast yesterday, and last night it was blowing and raining hard along the Maine coast. The rainfall in New-York from Thursday night until yesterday noon registered 1.38 inches.

LITTLE DAMAGE ALONG THE SHORE.

The Washouts at Cape May and Long Branch Not Serious.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 15.—But little damage was done along the Jersey coast by the storm to-day, although during the early morning the damage threatened to be considerable. The heavy rain which fell during the night calmed the sea to a considerable extent, although the wind held until about midnight, when it began to subside, and by midday, except for the sea's roughness, there was hardly an indication of the storm of Thursday.

The railroads entering Cape May and Atlantic City were able during the day to get back on schedule time because of the decided fall in the water which had flooded the low meadows, through which the roads pass before reaching the shore.

The washout on the beach at Cape May was found to be serious, and it will require a couple of hundred loads of sand to make the beach presentable. The bulkheading near ex-President Harrison's cottage was seriously damaged, but it will be repaired at once, so that it will not present a weak point for the next storm to make inroads upon. The trolley road running along the shore at Cape May lost about 600 feet of track. Rails, ties, and all appear to have been carried to sea, although they may be found under one of the sandheaps piled up in places. A raft, which appears to have been hastily constructed, came ashore at Cape May. It was made of odd pieces of boards fastened together with rope. It was about 30 feet long by 10 wide. It might have been built by men in danger of shipwreck.

At Atlantic City the worst damage done was the loosening of some portions of the board walk, but this will be repaired easily.

Ocean Grove lost heavily by the storm. Jetties are being built to protect the beach and bluff, and through these not being completed, the bluff suffered. The damage was not so great that it annot be repaired, and it is expected there will be little trouble there after the jetties are completed. A portion of the board walk was torn away, but the stringers and spiles remain, so the damage is not serious.

At Asbury Park the bluff suffered little, although tons of sand were carried to sea.

At Long Branch inroads were made in the bluff, but they were the result of breaks in the private bulkheading. Where the common bulkheads have been erected there was little trouble, and the sea dashed itself against the stout planking without affecting the sand behind. The authorities yesterday fenced off that portion of Ocean Avenue which was injured and washed partly out Thursday. Five bath houses at Long Branch were carried out to sea yesterday morning by the tide.

No damage was reported north of Long Branch except the shifting of the sand. In some places the sea cut inroads and in others it piled up sand to such an extent that the beach line was extended several hundred feet further to sea.

Near the Cedar Creek life saving station

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SIX STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST., AND 8D AV. AND 123D ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. Fulton St. & Flatbush Av. Atlantic & Vermont Avs. and Greenpoint & Manhat. Avs.

Where are you going to buy your Winter Overcoat?

At a "Sacrifice Sale"?

We know a man who bought an Overcoat at one of the greatest "Sacrifice Sales" ever advertised.

They sacrificed truth, principle, honor, **everything**; and yet he didn't get a good coat.

He didn't deserve to; ought to have known better.

Gentlemen's Overcoats $15 to $75.
Advanced Styles in Evening Dress Suits.
Business Suits—imported goods—$20, $22, and $25.
A splendid glove for $1.00.
Do you know our 50c. Neckwear?

BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

the body of a man dressed in sailor garb was washed ashore Thursday afternoon. There was nothing furnishing a clue to identity.

HOPE TO SAVE THE IRRAWADDY.

The Stranded Steamer Came Out of the Storm in Good Order.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 15.—Another attempt will be made to-morrow to pull the wrecked steamer Irrawaddy off the bar, where she has been since last Saturday. The vessel was pounded severely by the breakers during the violent storm of Thursday, but, with the exception of the loss of some of her deck fixtures, she is in good condition. Her position is unchanged; her bow is now pointing seaward, with her stern quartering toward the beach. Capt. Beyers says she is cradled in the sand nearly eighteen feet.

The crew went aboard of the steamer this morning, and started the fires in her deck boilers, in order to be able to assist the tugs when they shall begin work to-morrow. The vessel is leaking badly, but the water has not reached the valuable cargo. Fully 2,000 visitors from the near-by towns were at the beach this afternoon watching the waves break over the boat.

Capt. Beyers now has hopes of saving the Irrawaddy.

Damage at Coney Island.

The waves rolled over Coney Island yesterday. At Manhattan Beach great patches of lawns were torn up.

Part of the Sea Beach Railroad track was destroyed. At Avoca Villa the bulkhead was carried away.

ANOTHER BROOKLYN CONTESTANT

Mandamus, Against Supervisors This Time, to Compel a Change in Vote Counting.

Following the action of Edward M. Grout in obtaining a mandamus, compelling the Mayor and Aldermen to show cause why they should not count for him certain defective votes, William P. Wuest, who was one of the Democratic nominees for Coroner, has obtained a mandamus against the Kings County Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Wuest objects to a committee of the Supervisors counting the vote, and wants the entire board to do so. Justice Bartlett granted the application, and the argument will be heard before Justice Cullen to-day.

The mandamus to compel the Mayor and Aldemen to show cause was returnable in the Supreme Court yesterday evening. Corporation Counsel McDonald, who appeared for the Mayor and the Aldermen, said he had been so busy that he had not had time to prepare the papers, and at his request Justice Cullen set the case down for 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Almet F. Jenks petitioned for a stay of the count of the vote until the matter had been settled, but Justice Cullen said he did not see that a stay was necessary, but he made a stipulation that no certificates of election be granted to any candidate until the case in court had been decided.

Mr. Jenks did not relish this, and said: "Down in the Supervisors' chamber the returns are thrown about, and the place is much in the condition of a bear garden. The returns are handled by all sorts of persons with pencils in their hands, and it is possible that they may be marked or so mutilated that they cannot be counted."

"So long as they pass no resolutions and issue no certificates what harm can come?" asked Justice Cullen. "Let them go ahead and count any ward they like, if it affords them any amusement."

The committee of the Aldermen continued its work yesterday, and canvassed the Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Wards. The figures for the first fourteen wards are:

Wards.	Wurster.	Grout.	Shepard.	Blank.	Defective.
First	1,874	1,457	481	23	38
Second	275	1,149	76	20	15
Third	1,683	1,442	241	23	24
Fourth	912	1,373	123	14	33
Fifth	754	2,232	159	36	24
Sixth	1,882	3,922	536	24	88
Seventh	3,369	2,701	545	38	49
Eighth	2,355	3,195	380	53	84
Ninth	2,719	3,530	417	57	90
Tenth	2,101	3,611	905	40	93
Eleventh	1,893	2,103	218	25	44
Twelfth	1,027	2,935	418	75	106
Thirteenth	2,445	1,768	224	22	87
Fourteenth	1,228	2,916	120	54	59

The canvass will be continued to-day. In the first fourteen wards so far 836 defective ballots and 506 blank ballots have been discovered, making a total of 1,342 ballots which were cast and which, unless the Court decides otherwise, were thrown away by the voters.

UNJUSTLY ACCUSED OF DRUNKENNESS

Mrs. Fuchs Was Revived with Brandy, Then Arrested for Intoxication.

Mrs. Helena Fuchs, who, for eleven years had a restaurant in the basement of 63 Nassau Street, but who is now janitress of that building, and occupies apartments on the fifth floor barely escaped being burned to death a little before 1 o'clock yesterday morning. When she was eventually rescued by Policeman Gleason of the Old Slip Station, she was unconscious. Some one gave her brandy to revive her. When able to walk she attempted to return to the building, but was stopped by Policeman Thomas Kelly.

She was known to George Moritz, a private watchman, who has charge of the building, and he was willing to allow her to enter, but Kelly was not. When she persisted he caught the odor of the brandy which had been given to her and placed her under arrest, charging her with intoxication.

She was locked up in the Old Slip Police Station all night and arraigned yesterday morning before Magistrate Kudlich, in the Centre Street Police Court. The woman explained the circumstances to the Court and she was immediately discharged.

Aid Asked for a Worthy Charity.

The Trustees of the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth Street, have issued their Thanksgiving appeal for aid for that worthy charity. On that day the 300 children in the house will have a dinner, and a dinner will be provided for the street poor, 1,200 of whom were fed last year, if the answer to their appeal be generous enough.

The children will give an entertainment in the afternoon to which the public is invited. The Trustees are anxious to extend the work of the house in several directions. Already they are furnishing a home to hundreds of poor children, and teaching them to be useful citizens but the unsafe condition of their present building makes the construction of a new one imperative.

No collectors are employed, and contributions should be sent to Archibald D. Russell, the temporary Treasurer, at 155 Worth Street.

Jose Marti Memorial Meeting.

A mass meeting in memoriam of José Marti and to express American sympathy on behalf of the freedom of Cuba will be held at the Cooper Union, under the auspices of the Club José Marti Tuesday evening, Nov. 26. Charles A. Dana will preside, and addresses will be made by Col. Ethan Allen, the Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., William Sulzer, R. D. Benedict, and Clarence King.

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When you buy Handkerchiefs at

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And the variety displayed at all times is such as to make it almost a certainty that any person's wants in Linen Handkerchiefs can be supplied there. You are invited to investigate.

Initials, Monograms, Crests, etc., embroidered to order in the best manner at moderate prices.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
14 West Twenty-third Street,
NEW-YORK,
Opposite Fifth Ave. Hotel.

SUITS AGAINST SEA BEACH ROAD

They Aggregate About $1,000,000, and if the Company Loses Only a Few It Cannot Pay.

Suits for amounts aggregating nearly $1,000,000 are pending against the New-York and Sea Beach Railroad Company, growing out of the accident near Bensonhurst, Labor Day, Sept. 2, in which about sixty persons were injured. The amounts named in the suites range from $2,000 to $50,000.

The first or test case is on the December calendar of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. Mrs. Catherine Cooney, who is still a patient at the Norwegian Hospital, suffering from a broken leg, is the plaintiff. She wants $25,000. The family of William Poinier of Newark, N. J., who was killed, has begun suit against the company for $50,000. The company, according to its last report, has a surplus of only $4,000. It is understood that the defense will allege that the company was not guilty of any negligence, and therefore was not responsible for the accident. There were two deaths resulting from the accident, that of Mr. Poinier and that of the Rev. John Edwards of Arlington, N. J.

One of the lawyers of the company yesterday said: "One thing is certain, the company will be wiped out of existence if the courts decide that it is fully responsible for the accident. We are in hopes that the decision will be in our favor. The road has a capital stock of $500,000. The cost of the road, which is only six miles long, with its equipments, was $949,803. There are only forty-one passenger cars and six locomotives. The earnings, as a rule, are about $85,000 a year, with fixed charges of about $77,000. Ordinarily there is a surplus of about $40,000."

The State Railroad Commission made a searching investigation into the causes that led to the accident, and they censured the company for failing to equip the road with proper safeguards.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

The dances of the Wednesday Cotillion at Sherry's will be among the most enjoyable of this season. This association is modeled after the aristocratic St. Cecilia Society of Charleston, S. C. Most of the members are Southerners who have their homes here, but some belong to old New-York families. Only men are permitted to be subscribers, the invitations to women being complimentary, and for the entire season. The dances for this Winter have been arranged for Dec. 4, Jan. 8, Jan. 22, and Feb. 5. The patronesses of the Wednesday Cotillion are Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mrs. William L. Trenholm, Mrs. Loyall Farragut, Mrs. George Howard Marvin, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, and Mrs. William M. Hoes. The Board of Governors for the season of 1895-6 is composed of George H. Sullivan, Percy A. Pickrell, James L. Johnson, Henry C. Adams, and Heth Lorton. Mrs. Hugh S. Thompson, wife of ex-Gov. Hugh S. Thompson of South Carolina, is prevented by the death of a relative from being a patroness this season. The younger members of the family, however, will attend the Cotillion dances this Winter. The first cotillion will be led by Arthur S. Wily, formerly of Richmond, Va., and Miss Lalla B. Harrison of Leesburg, Va. Mr. Wily led the german in Richmond for several years past. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson will attend the first dance. They will soon afterward sail for Europe for an extended tour. Among other prominent people from the South, to whom invitations have been extended, and who will attend some of these cotillions, are Gen. Beverly Robertson, Gen. and Mrs. Henry Heth of Washington, D. C., and Gen. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, Miss May Handy, Mr. and Mrs. James Alston Cabell, and Gen. Charles J. Anderson of Virginia.

Victor De la Montagne Earle, son of Gen. and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle of Earle Cliff, Washington Heights, is visiting Senator David B. Hill at "Wolfert's Roost," Albany, N. Y.

Miss Stevenson of Baltimore, whose beauty has attracted much attention for the last two seasons at Narragansett Pier, R. I., is spending two weeks as the guest of Miss Falconer of 8 East Sixty-second Street. Miss Stevenson and Miss Falconer are graduates of Mrs. Reed's school.

Mrs. Harrison B. Moore, Jr., of 255 West Seventy-third Street, will give a luncheon at the Waldorf to-day. Her guests will be Mrs. Arthur Herndon, Mrs. W. H. Clark, Mrs. Tailer, Mrs. Doyle, and Miss Hutton. After the luncheon the party will be the guests of Mrs. Moore in her box at the Horse Show.

Mr. and Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney have given up their apartments in the Osborne, at Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, and will spend the Winter at 38 West Seventieth Street.

Miss Josephine Fitch, daughter of Col. William E. Fitch of Albany, is the guest of Mrs. J. Edward Cowles of 208 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Mrs. Frank Royal Houghton of 32 West Eighty-third Street has arranged for a series of card matinées every other Tuesday afternoon. Pretty prizes of bric-à-brac will be given at each game.

Miss Nora Maynard Green has issued cards for a recital by Miss Grace Tuttle at the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall, 119 West Fortieth Street, on the evening of Nov. 23 at 8:30 o'clock. Miss Tuttle, who has a soprano voice of exquisite quality, will be assisted by Miss Bertha Bucklin, violinist, and Orton Bradley, pianist. A reception will follow the concert.

Subscription dances will be given at the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and Seventy-second Street, by the Alumnae of St. Mary's of New-York, on Dec. 10, Jan. 21, and Feb. 4, and 17. The patronesses are Misses Lee, Van Wyck, Hall, Quirsfeld, and Sands. PATRIARCH.

Hospital Managers to Receive.

The twenty-seventh anniversary of the Presbyterian Hospital will be marked by a reception given by the President and Board of Managers in the dispensary building, Seventieth Street and Madison Avenue, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The hospital will be opened for inspection from 1:30 until 6 o'clock.

A constant cough with failing strength and wasting of flesh, are symptoms denoting pulmonary organs more or less seriously affected. You will find a safe remedy for all lung or throat-ills in DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

To-night, Father Knickerbocker's toy is rolled away; the scene shifts and another fancy fills the public mind.

Clothes must always be in mind, whatever comes, joy or sorrow; at all times, winter or summer; by the lad who takes father as model, the young man to whom cut of coat or set of trousers is all important, or by those to whom clothes are simply a covering.

We've clothes to suit all sorts and conditions of men, weather and surroundings; and your money back if you want it.

Stores close at six o'clock.

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Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—A free class in civics, in charge of Prof. A. B. Woodford, lecturer in the School of Pedagogy of the University of the City of New-York, is to be organized at the Cooper Union on Tuesday evening, Nov. 19, for the study of American ways of government and American political history, as well as the consideration of questions of foreign and domestic policy, of labor and capital, popular education, exercise, &c. An hour will be devoted to the lecture and its free discussion, and a half hour to classroom work on the textbook.

—The Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley, editor of The New-York Christian Advocate, will preach Sunday evening at the Madison Avenue M. E. Church, Sixtieth Street and Madison Avenue. Those who may have the pleasure of hearing him will be well repaid, as they will find him as characteristic and instructive a preacher as he is a writer. The choir will render excellent music.

—The North German Lloyd gives notice that, with a view to insuring the comfort of the passengers who are booked for the steamship Fulda to-day, admission to the boat will be granted to those who are not passengers only on passes issued by Oelrichs & Co., 2 Bowling Green. Persons not provided with passes will be required to prove that they are friends of passengers.

—The thirteenth annual ball of the John A. Wrede Association, named in honor of the cashier of the County Clerk's office, will be held this evening at the Murray Hill Lyceum. Richard A. Dorn is President, and on the committees are Judge Giegerich, Coroner Hanly, Isaiah Saqui, Maurice S. De Vries, James Savage, Jr., John H. Conway, and John J. Lorgan.

—The Civil Service Board yesterday held an examination for messengers in the Fire Marshal's office. Seven candidates presented themselves. The successful candidate must be able to speak, read, and write English and German, and to converse in French and Hebrew.

—Edward Deboy, a Second Avenue car driver, fell over the dashboard of his car, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets, yesterday afternoon. He was run over and instantly killed.

—A special meeting of the Democratic Club will be held at the clubhouse, 617 Fifth Avenue, this evening for the purpose of electing officers and Governors of the club for the ensuing year.

—The first general meeting for this season of the Women's Association for Improving Public Schools will be held in its rooms, 145 East Eighteenth Street, on Monday, Nov. 18, at 3 P. M.

—The Reinhard Investigating Committee will meet on Saturday, Nov. 23, 1895, at Aldermanic Chambers, in the City Hall, and hold sessions each Saturday until Dec. 14.

Brooklyn.

—The Epworth League of the North District of Long Island has elected these officers: President—The Rev. J. A. McMillin; First Vice President—George W. Burnham; Second Vice President—Winthrop M. Tuttle; Third Vice President—Charles W. Howell; Fourth Vice President—Miss May P. Cartwright; Recording Secretary—H. G. Simpson; Corresponding Secretary—George C. Choate; Treasurer—Miss Amy T. Styles.

—The Industrial Christian Alliance of 170 Bleecker Street, New-York, will hold a meeting at the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Washington and Gates Avenues, Brooklyn, at 7:30 o'clock this evening. Addresses will be made by Arthur W. Milbury, Secretary of the alliance; by a number of its staff officers, all of them rescued men, and by the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Ellis, pastor of the church.

—Detective Bagnarello of District Attorney Ridgway's office, yesterday arrested in Elmira, N. Y., William H. Smith, on the charge of having appropriated to his own use $2,400 that was given him to invest by Mrs. Mary A. Morris. He has been indicted by the Grand Jury. He is now in Raymond Street Jail.

—Mayor Schieren yesterday appointed Richard Young of the Twenty-ninth Ward a member of the Board of Education in place of Dr. John Lloyd Zabriskie, who died Monday night. Mr. Young is a leather merchant in New-York.

—The Alliance Musical Society met in the Hamilton Trust Company Building yesterday and elected these officers: President—Hiram W. Hunt; Vice President—James P. Philip; Treasurer—Otto Wissner; Secretary—Charles F. Moody; Musical Director—Carl Figue.

—Robert F. M. Andrews, Edward D. Langdon, Dennis Burns, John Karl, and Peter Niebel were each fined $25 by Justice Walsh, in the Adams Street Police Court, yesterday for having violated the law prohibiting lotteries.

—Justice Cullen of the Supreme Court will preside in a Court of Oyer and Terminer in Brooklyn Monday. This is in order to relieve Judge Moore of the County Court, who has been in poor health for some time.

—Francis Squier of 144 Ainslie Street, convicted of sending annoying letters to Miss Jennie McGurley, was sent to the penitentiary yesterday for six months.

—Ex-Congressman William J. Coombs has accepted the Presidency of the new Manufacturers' Trust Company, which is to start business about Jan. 1.

—The annual dinner of the St. Nicholas Society of Nassau Island will be given in the Germania Clubhouse, Friday evening, Dec. 6.

Long Island.

—Dog poisoners are at work in Riverhead. Within a few days Surrogate Nathan D. Petty has lost a valuable setter; Justice George F. Stackpole a watch dog, and Joseph W. Held and James Malloy each a cocker spaniel. Efforts are being made to capture the guilty persons.

—The annual meeting of the Queens County Agricultural Society will be held at the fair grounds, Mineola, this afternoon. The reports of the several committees and the officers will be received and officers and two Directors for the ensuing year will be chosen.

—The teachers' association of the First Commissioner District of Suffolk County will meet in the Union School Building, at Riverhead, today. After the adjournment, the residents of the village will give a dinner to the members of the association.

—The engagement of Postmaster James Quinlan of Flushing to Miss Emma McGraw of Utica, N. Y., has been announced. The wedding ceremony will take place on Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 10 A. M., in St. John's Church, Utica.

—District Attorney Walter H. Jaycox of Suffolk County is to move from Riverhead to Patchogue, where he will take the law practice of County Judge Wilmot M. Smith, who has been elected to the Supreme Court Bench.

—The Excelsior Brass Band of Sea Cliff has elected the following officers: Leader—William C. Smith; Assistant Leader—Harry Perkins; Secretary—Coles A. Lugar; Treasurer—William E. Fisher, Jr.

—William E. Chisholm, the College Point millionaire, who died on Wednesday, was buried yesterday. The Rev. Peter Styles of Riverside, N. Y., conducted the services.

Westchester County.

—The Rector's Aid Society of St. Peter's Church, Port Chester, will give an entertainment next Wednesday evening in Irving Hall, called a "Mother Goose Market." "Mother Goose" will preside. Among her assistants will be Queen of Hearts, Little Jack Horner, and Little Boy Blue. There will be dancing when the sale is ended.

—A mass meeting of boys has been called in Mount Vernon to assemble at 3 o'clock this afternoon in Association Hall to inaugurate the Winter's work of the Junior department of the Young Men's Christian Association.

—A reception was given yesterday afternoon in New-Rochelle by the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Waller to the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Waller is pastor.

—The Oratorio Society of Port Chester will give the first concert of the Winter Nov. 26. The programme will include selections from Gounod's "Redemption."

—The Trinity Social Union of New-Rochelle will give a soap bubble party and entertainment in the parish house Monday evening.

—The new firehouse in Harrison will be formally opened Dec. 5.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Lyceum Company's Return.—"The Prisoner of Zenda" will leave the Lyceum Theatre Nov. 23, and the Lyceum Stock Company will open the regular season Nov. 25 with "The Home Secretary," by R. C. Carton." Love, politics, and society are the foundations of the action of the play, which will be interpreted by Herbert C. Kelcey, W. L. Le Moyne, Charles Walcot, Fritz Williams, James K. Hackett, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Ernest Tarleton, Jameson Lee Finney, Edward P. Wilks, Isabel Irving, Katherine Florence, Elizabeth Tyree, and Mrs. Thomas Whiffen. The play is in four acts, and the events occur in one evening.

—David Henderson Sued.—David Henderson, the Chicago theatrical manager, was sued in the Cook County (Ill.) Superior Court for $25,000 on a judgment recently obtained against him in this city. The plaintiff is Ada Dow Currier, who about four years ago was a member of Julia Marlowe's company. During an engagement in the Chicago Opera House four years ago a piece of wood fell on Miss Currier and seriously injured her. She obtained a verdict here for $19,140.

—From Irving Place to Hoboken.—The Irving Place Theatre stock company will play an engagement of three nights and a matinée in the Lyric Theatre, Hoboken, commencing next Thursday. The bill will be as follows: Thursday, "Mein Leopold," by L'Arronge; Friday, George Engel's realistic play, "The Wizard's Ravine," which scored a success in the Irving Place Theatre a few weeks ago; Saturday matinée, "Mein Leopold"; Saturday night, Sudermann's "Honor."

—A Burgess Professional Matinée.—Neil Burgess gave a professional matinée performance of "The Year One" in the Star Theatre yesterday afternoon. Representatives were present from all the theatres in the city. Among those in the boxes were Sir Henry Irving, John Drew, and Fanny Davenport. At the end of the performance Mr. Burgess made a speech.

—Mr. Daly's Season.—The regular season at Daly's Theatre will be opened Nov. 23, when Miss Ada Rehan will make her first appearance in a new comedy adapted by Mr. Daly from the German. Its title is "The Transit of Leo." Mr. Lewis, Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. Worthing, Miss Elliot, Mr. Gresham, and Mr. Herbert will create the comedy parts.

—Mr. Crane's Season.—William H. Crane will begin his annual season in the Fifth Avenue Theatre Jan. 20, 1896, when he will present "The Governor of Kentucky," a new play by Franklin Fyles. Mr. Crane also has a play entitled "Sunset," written by Miss Martha Morton. It will probably be produced this season.

—"The Passing Show" Enjoined.—Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court yesterday granted an injunction restraining Canary & Lederer from further producing "The Passing Show." Dorothy E. C. Johnson, sister-in-law of Sidney Rosenfeld, is the plaintiff. Canary & Lederer, it is alleged, failed to pay $650 in royalties, Nov. 6, the day agreed upon.

Building Department Censured.

Coroner Kene concluded last night the inquest in the cases of the six members of the Ryan family, who were suffocated in a fire at 311 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, the morning of Nov. 7.

The jury censured the Building Department for allowing the narrow frame stairway at the side of the house to be erected as it was.

Lieut. Col. J. R. Gibson Retired.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Lieut.-Col. J. R. Gibson, Deputy Surgeon General, was today placed on the retired list of the army on account of disability. He was born in Pennsylvania, from which State he entered the army in 1862. He was brevetted for meritorious and distinguished services, and again in 1866 for services at Hart's Island, New-York Harbor, where cholera prevailed.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

That "ounce of prevention" lies in buying furniture which you know will stand the wear and tear of years without "the pound of cure." Durable, finely finished furniture, which is also artistic and unique in design, is usually highly ornate in price, but for the combination of all the desirabilities of structure, style and low price, you must

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

Infants' Department.

Infants' long Cloaks, of Eiderdown and Fancy Cloths, trimmed with Ribbon or Embroidery, $4.50

Children's Coats, in Fancy Boucle and Plain Cloths, sizes 1 to 3 years, $4.50

Infants' Cream Silk Embroidered Caps, 75 cents.

Poke Bonnets, all colors, $2.45

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Jewelry.

Sterling Silver Novelties, at $1.00 each.

Dressing Combs, 7 inches long, with Sterling Silver Tops.

Sterling Silver Polishers.

Pearl Paper Cutters, with Sterling Silver Handles.

Tooth Brushes, Sterling Silver Handles.

Hair Curlers, Court Plaster Cases, Match Boxes.

Pin Trays, Bon Bons, Pocket Combs and Paper Clips.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

32 Pages READ THE NEW-YORK 32 Pages

SUNDAY TIMES

Why? Because it is the best newspaper published in New-York. It not only has all the news furnished by The United Press and its many special correspondents, both foreign and local, but it contains each week column after column of

Special Articles upon timely topics. Here are a few which will be found in tomorrow's issue:

The Partition of Turkey

Mohammedan intruders in Europe. A bone of contention for centuries. Dismemberment the penalty for broken promises of reform. The recent massacres may lead to a partition of "The Sick Man's Inheritance."

Old Days at Blenheim

Some sketches of the original Duchess of Marlborough. Pen pictures by the architect. Story about one of the Duke's officers in which the Virginia Lees are involved. Gen. Parke's miniature.

Matrimonial Slave Mart

How titles and heiresses are sold in Great Britain. A thriving, money-making business. "The World's Great Marriage Association, Limited," has been established for more than twelve years.

Study in Rattlesnakes

Approved methods of treating the bites of reptiles. Coral snakes and hooded cobras. Fangs, poison sacs, rattles, venoms. Work done by Dr. Weir Mitchell. Newest of the anti-dotes.

Fair Adirondack Dianas

Women who are skilled in shooting the deer. Laurels won the last season. Some of those who are most successful with the rifle. They will not shoot the does and the fawns.

Evolution of the Horse

From his five-toed progenitor to the superb animal of to-day. The technique of horsemanship. How to ride and what to wear. Stories of wise horses. The Arab and his beautiful steed.

Queer Marriage Customs

Points of similarity between those of long ago and to-day. Signification of the bride's veil. It is a symbol of submission come down from ancient times. Festivities which lasted a week.

Peruvian Railway Plans

Visit of Sir Henry Tyler with Vice President Billinghurst. Chanchamayo and Perene Valleys. Rum, sugarcane, tobacco, rice, and other crops of an enchanting country to be developed. Great advantages.

Enthusiastic Skippers

Enjoy the recollections of races and cruises in small boats. Half-raters versus catboats. The former are easier to handle and don't require such big crews. Plans for next year.

He Sang for Suffrage

John Hutchinson aided in honoring Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Tells of his early experiences. What he says of the "bloomer" fashion many years ago and his first trials as a concert singer.

"Oursel's as Ithers See Us."

Why visitors like to come to New-York. Opinions of prominent men. What is most admired.

King Carlos in Berlin

A gala performance in his honor at the solemn Royal Opera House. Wagner's "Rienzi" makes him sad, but he cheers up at the ballet. The orchestra on a sounding board. American musicians and students.

Great Hunting Grounds

The Panhandle of Texas a paradise for the sportsman. Plenty of feathered and fur game. Prairie chickens, quail, ducks, wild turkeys, rabbits, squirrels, antelope, and deer to be found there in abundance.

Some Notable Trials

The case of William Freeman.

A Masterpiece by Van Dyck

Account of an important work by the great Flemish painter. One of the most notable pictures ever brought to this country. Owned by William L. Elkins. A splendid drawing of the painting accompanies the article.

The Musical Department

Will contain, in addition to careful reviews of the current performances, an extended and exhaustive study of the piano playing of Mr. Paderewski, explaining in detail what makes him a great artist. In the dramatic department will be found the usual interesting review of recent happenings.

In the Sporting Department

Will be found a readable account of the Orange-Yale football game. All the principal out-of-town games will be described. One of the special articles will be about hockey, an old game that society will play on the ice this Winter. The wind-up at the Horse Show will close the series of news stories that has attracted much attention during the week. Cyclers will find the usual gossip and local news that have made THE TIMES their favorite newspaper.

Opinions of Prominent Germans

On the topic which overtops all others in German orders at the present time.

Books to be Reviewed

Among the volumes noticed will be Robert Grant's on "The Art of Living," Kipling's "Jungle Book," Augustus J. C. Hare's "The Gurneys," Dr. Van Dyke's "Little Rivers," a work on the Riviera, some fragments by Coleridge, and diaries kept by officers who sailed with Napoleon when he went to Elba and St. Helena. The entire page will, as usual, be devoted to the newest books.

The New-York Sunday Times 32 Pages 5 Cents.

Saturday
November 16-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

EBEN D. JORDAN DEAD

Senior Member of the Firm of Jordan, Marsh & Co., of Boston.

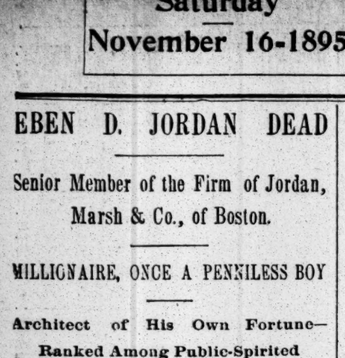
MILLIONAIRE, ONCE A PENNILESS BOY

Architect of His Own Fortune—Ranked Among Public-Spirited Citizens and Representative Men.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—Eben D. Jordan, senior member of the firm of Jordan, Marsh & Co., who had been ailing since last July, died at his Beacon Street residence this morning.

Mr. Jordan's name is familiar in the commercial centres of Europe, as well as in those of America, and he stood at the head of Boston merchants, as well as at the head of the big establishment which bore his name. His career was a strikingly interesting one, for it shows how a penniless boy can, by integrity, diligence, energy, and enterprise, build up a prosperous business and accumulate a fortune rated well up among the millions, while he at the same time secures an enviable position among public-spirited citizens and representative men of a great Commonwealth.

Eben D. Jordan was the son of Benjamin and Lydia Wright Jordan, and was born at Danville, Cumberland County, Me., Oct. 13, 1822. He traced his ancestry directly back to the Rev. Robert Jordan, a clergyman of the Church of England, who came



Eben D. Jordan.
Senior Partner in the House of Jordan, Marsh & Co., Who Died Yesterday.

to this country and settled in what is now the State of Maine in about the year 1640. As is shown by the somewhat meagre records of that early day, Robert Jordan was a man of great prudence and sound judgment, qualities which enabled him to conduct various and difficult enterprises to a successful issue and manage matters of great importance satisfactorily, when the fear of sudden Indian outbreaks, the unsettled condition of all public affairs, and the almost entire absence of a code of laws made almost any undertaking of this character very uncertain in its outcome. That he was enabled to overcome these seemingly insuperable obstacles demonstrates his ability and explains his prominence in the colony.

With the death of his father, which occurred when Eben D. Jordan was yet a mere lad, he was left absolutely penniless, and his mother, who found a large family of small children entirely dependent upon her for support, was by force of circumstances compelled to place her son Eben out in the family of a large farmer in the neighborhood, in order to enable him to earn his own living. He was a smart, quick, energetic, and remarkably industrious boy. Like all farm boys, he did the hard work in Summer and the chores in Winter, attending the district school during the Winter months. There he received all the education he ever had, although in later life this was supplemented by a wide and exceedingly varied course of reading, and by extensive travel and intercourse with men in all parts of Europe and America, so that in spite of the drawbacks of his early life he was as well and as broadly educated as any business man in Boston. While he was at work on the farm he had an ambition to get into a better environment, and as Boston offered chances that were not to be found in the country, he decided to go there, and just before he was fourteen years old he left Portland by boat and reached Boston with a small sum of money, which he had saved from his scanty earnings on the farm.

The first chance he had was to work on a farm at West Roxbury, at the magnificent salary of $4 per month and his board, and he accepted it, trusting to fortune to open the way to something better. When he was sixteen years old he became a clerk in the dry goods store of William P. Tenney & Co., where he remained for two years, subsequently entering the employ of another merchant named Pratt, where he received a salary of $275 per annum. His energy and capacity had enabled him to make a rapid advance in the estimation of his employers, and had attracted the attention of others as well, and when he was nineteen years old Joshua Stetson, who was one of the leading merchants of Boston at that time, and who appreciated his ability, offered to assist him in starting business on his own account.

This kind offer Mr. Jordan was not slow in accepting, and with Mr. Stetson's assistance he secured the lease of a store at Hanover and Mechanic Streets, at the North End, and stocked it with a full line of the leading staples in dry goods. Enterprising, full of an energy that never tired, and determined to succeed with his new venture, he was fully alive to the possibilities of his trade. He saw that the Provincial and Portland boats landed their passengers at 4 o'clock on the morning of their arrivals, and then decided to have his store open at that hour, in order to enable the people who came from those points to utilize their time in Boston to the greatest advantage. Old-time merchants had never thought of such a thing. It was entirely unprecedented, and was an innovation they could not countenance, but, nevertheless, he persisted, and had his reward, for he got all of the trade, and his store became what he desired to make it, a resort for the down-East merchant, and the down-East customer. It was there that he beat many of his competitors. He shrewdly and carefully studied the wants of his patrons, and then so arranged his business as to afford them the best facilities for trade in his power.

It was in the little dingy store on Hanover Street that he laid the foundation of his fortune. At the end of four years Mr. Jordan was doing a business that amounted to over $100,000 a year. When he was twenty-five years of age he sold his store on Hanover Street, and, with the purpose of gaining a clear insight into the manner of transacting business in the best possible school, and especially with the intention of learning how to judge and to buy goods, he obtained a situation in the great dry goods house of J. M. Beebe, where he acquired not only a practical knowledge of the principles, methods, and in the management of a great business enterprise, but of the system which Mr. Beebe had perfected only after twenty-five years of close and assiduous labor and study.

When he had wholly mastered these details he felt fully competent to begin that career, which he has since continued with so much honor and profit. In 1851 the firm of Jordan, Marsh & Co. was formed, the junior partner being Charles R. Marsh, whose death occurred about ten years ago. They began a jobbing business in a small way on Milk Street. Both partners were well known in the trade, and enjoyed an excellent reputation for industry, integrity, and enterprise. Their trade increased, and in a short time they had a large and lucrative business. Always on the alert to increase the facilities of trade and to better the methods of doing business, Mr. Jordan adopted the cash system, which was quite a change in the jobbing trade. In 1851 there were few large importers in Boston, and these had established their credit abroad on a firm basis, and hence enjoyed facilities in this respect that new competitors could not hope to secure. With this in mind, Mr. Jordan went abroad in 1852, and then established relations with the trade, that have ever since been mutually advantageous, and which the foreign correspondents have never had occasion to regret.

This was another innovation, and, like its predecessors and successors, was not only successful from the first, but was an advantage that the firm has enjoyed to the fullest extent ever since. In the meantime, the firm continued to prosper, and its trade showed a handsome increase with the close of each year. Then came the panic of 1857, which caught many great concerns with all sails set, and left them helpless wrecks by the way when the storm was over. The firm of Jordon, Marsh & Co. successfully withstood the shock, and when the trouble was passed enlarged its salesrooms and increased its manufacturing facilities. In 1861 Jordan, Marsh & Co. found the business still prosperous and still increasing. The firm had been looking for a more suitable and convenient location for some time, and as business began to boom it bought the store at Avon and Washington Streets, which covered a part of the present location of its great establishment. The store has been enlarged by additions on the side and rear, until now it is the largest establishment in New-England, and one of the largest in the world.

Mr. Jordan had been most entirely devoted to his business all through life, and persistently declined to accept office, even when the public demand that he should sink his personal preferences was most emphatic and pronounced. He was one of the most public-spirited men of Boston, and was ever ready to help forward any project designed to secure good government, promote the best interests of all, or help the suffering. When a call has been made upon Boston's generosity for contributions, Mr. Jordan was always one of the first to respond, not only with a liberal contribution, but with the offer of personal services to help on the good work. On the outbreak of the war his devotion to the flag and his loyalty to the Union overcame every other consideration, and all through that long and bitter struggle he upheld the cause with a courage that never weakened in the darkest hour, and a loyalty that never faltered when defeat seemed to stare the Government in the face.

He was one of the prime movers in the great Peace Jubilee, and then, as ever, was a willing worker in the interest of the city of his adoption. Mr. Jordan was married in Boston, Jan. 13, 1847, to Julia M., daughter of James Clark. His children are Walter, (now deceased,) James Clark, Julia Maria, Eben Dyer, Jr., and Alice. During the Winter months Mr. Jordan resided at 46 Beacon Street. He was a member of the Temple Club, and attended religious services at Trinity Church.

It was while Mr. Jordan was employed as a clerk by Mr. Pratt that he had as associate in the store ex-Sheriff John M. Clark, who has now retired on an ample competence, and the late Bishop Gilbert Haven. It was a somewhat remarkable coincidence that three men, all of whom achieved renown in such widely diversified fields, should have been so nearly associated in boyhood.

Richard Mansfield, the actor, who has been so successful, began life as a clerk in the store of Jordan, Marsh & Co., while the connection of James Fisk, Jr., with the house is a matter of so much publicity that it needs but a passing reference.

Col. W. H. Long, who died in 1890, was connected with the firm of Jordan, Marsh & Co. for many years.

In personal appearance Mr. Jordan was slightly below the medium height, and had a full, well-knit figure, which was always faultlessly attired. He moved with a quick, elastic step, and kept a constant watch upon all the vast mechanism of his great establishment. His face was a strong though pleasant one, and his hair was silvered. He was exceedingly democratic, was always approachable, and in conversation was pleasant and agreeable. His office was on the second floor of the Avon Street side of the store, and was a plainly furnished apartment, apparently designed as a business office rather than a room for rest and ease.

D. E. CAMERON'S JEWELRY TO BE SOLD

Bought of a London Dealer, Who Is a Judgment Creditor for $1,861.

The jewelry of Duncan Ewen Cameron, son of Sir Roderick Cameron, will be sold at auction on Nov. 20, at 7 East Twentieth Street, at 8:30 o'clock, by order of the City Court.

The articles to be sold are one gold watch and chain, one diamond scarfpin, one pair of enameled link sleeve buttons, two pearl shirt studs, and three sapphire and diamond shirt studs, all of which were turned over to H. R. Farjeon, as receiver, in supplementary proceedings for Mr. Cameron.

The sale is in the interest of Henry Lewis, a London jeweler. Mr. Lewis obtained a judgment against Mr. Cameron about a year ago for $1,861.60 for jewelry purchased in London. An execution, issued on this judgment, was returned, Indorsed "no property found." Then Birnemstiel & Hirsch, counsel for Mr. Lewis, secured an order for the examination of Mr. Cameron in supplementary proceedings. Mr. Cameron admitted buying the jewelry in 1888, and said he gave most of it to two women. He has no business, he said, but is supported by his father. The jewelry mentioned above is all that is left of his purchase from Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Cameron is a member of the Junior Carlton Club of London and the Knickerbocker and Racquet Clubs of this city.

HOW A CANDIDATE WAS TAKEN IN

A Schenectady Youth Charged with Swindling Alexander J. Thompson.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 15.—John O'Neil, eighteen years of age, a pupil at the Union Classical Institute, has been arrested on a warrant sworn out by Counselor Alexander J. Thompson.

It is alleged that just previous to election, when Mr. Thompson was a candidate for Assemblyman, young O'Neil came to him, representing himself as a student at the Medical College at Albany. He told Mr. Thompson that he and several other students at Albany, who lived here, were anxious to come over and vote on election day, but lacked the money. He named the students, and said that $25 would be needed to pay expenses. Mr. Thompson told him that the law forbade his advancing the money, but gave O'Neil a note to the Democratic County Committee, who gave him the cash.

Mr. Thompson says he learned later that he had been swindled, and refunded the committee's money. The case has been adjourned until Nov. 18.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS OFFICES.

Mayor Strong, It Is Said, Has Made All His Selections.

Commissioner John P. Faure of the Department of Charities and Correction called at the City Hall yesterday and had a talk with the Mayor.

Afterward it was rumored that the Mayor had made all his selections of Commissioners of the new Department of Charities and the new Department of Correction. Commissioner Faure has taken such an active interest in the work that it is said on good authority he is to be made the head of the Charities Department.

Silas C. Croft, a Harlem business man, is spoken of for one of the appointments. Robert J. Wright, the present Commissioner, will be reappointed, it is said, and President Henry H. Porter let go. There is another Commissioner to be appointed, whose identity is not yet disclosed.

TWO NEW CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS

Both Selected in Accordance with New Civil Service Rules.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Two new Consular appointments were made to-day, under the recent civil service order of the President.

John T. Barron of New-York, appointed Consul at St. John's, N. F., is the present Vice Consul there, and Richard M. Barrleman of Massachusetts, appointed Consul at Antigua, West Indies, is the present Secretary of Legation at Caracas, Venezuela.

The President has also appointed Moulton K. Johnson of Ohio an Assistant Surgeon in the navy.

President Cleveland to-day appointed James A. Hall Postmaster at Irvington, N. Y., and John Krewits Postmaster at William's Bridge, N. Y.

Killed by the Empire State Express.

LYONS, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Charles Patterson, farmer, was killed by the Empire State Express this afternoon while he was driving across the track. The engine struck the wagon, releasing the team, which escaped uninjured, and throwing Patterson twenty feet into the air. Patterson fell back upon the track and was decapitated.

WORK FOR WORTHY MEN

What the Cooper Union Labor Bureau Accomplishes.

MAKES A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION

None Recommended Who Are Not Competent and Have Not Good References—Success of the Undertaking.

The Cooper Union Labor Bureau is a practical philanthropy begun last month. The general public has heard but little of it as yet.

The bureau is under the control of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. It is an advance upon different lines of practical work, such as it carried out successfully in the vacant lot farms last Summer. The bureau is a new, enlarged, and rearranged edition of the New-York Employment Society, and retains on its list of managers officers of that society.

The whole work of the bureau is placed upon a purely business foundation. It is for the benefit of men seeking employment, and for employers who are looking for honest men capable of filling the positions they have vacant.

The utmost care is taken in investigating references not only of character, but business ability. Since Oct. 7, from which date the bureau has been doing business, it has filled sixty places to the satisfaction of all parties.

The Superintendent personally in charge of the work is J. W. Kelgaard, who superintended the vacant lot farms. He is a practical man, accustomed to responsible enterprises, and is eminently fitted for this place.

"He is a manly fellow," says some one of him. "He is strong and muscular enough to be a prizefighter, but he has also moral qualities in proportion to his physique."

The best idea of the labor bureau is given in Mr. Kelgaard's own words.

"It is no charity," he says, "to help a man just for the time being. This passing charity, as you might call it, is useless. You hurt the man to whom you extend such assistance, for you teach him to lean on you, to depend upon charity, and he loses his self-respect. And you not only hurt him, but you hurt yourself.

"How is that? Well, just in this way. Suppose I help Tom, Dick, or Harry. He appeals to me again and again, and I help him. But it all amounts to nothing; it has done no good, and I become hardened to cases of real distress. Here is an instance, and this is a straight story:

"A poor man with a family went to a churchman for help. He wanted to pawn his watch, but 'Don't let the minister know,' he urged.

"The minister, hearing of the story, sent $2 to be given the family, if it was possible to do so with great delicacy and without injuring the feelings of the people, whom he greatly commiserated.

"That money was accepted, and more followed it, until finally, taking supplies, the visitor was greeted with the indignant query, 'Is that all he has sent us?'

"The delicacy of the recipients had worn away entirely, and the feelings of the almoner can be imagined.

"New wisdom is coming to those interested in charitable work. They are learning to be practical and, like business men, to expect results. The question they ask themselves now is: 'How can we give most wisely?'

"The vacant-lot farms were a move in this direction. See here, this is the way I look at it. This is a river," (Mr. Kelgaard drew one with two lines on a Cooper Union Labor Bureau blank.) "On this side is business, and this side is idleness. Just as soon as you can get a man over the river, get him into business, he is all right. The farms formed a pontoon bridge over this river, and the Labor Bureau has made another. If we can get a man over the bridge from idleness into business, we are doing the best we can for him.

"All practical charity must have a practical side to it. If it has not, it does harm rather than good, except in a few cases.

"Where a man is crippled, or a woman is sick, there you have to do something for them. In the farms we found idle land and idle labor, and we brought them together. That is not all. We extracted from the soil that which had never been extracted from it before. We made the world from $7,000 to $8,000 richer.

"The farms taught one thing, the bureau teaches another. There are 10,000 reasons why a man may lose his position, and a very few worthy ones.

"He may advertise for another position, but everybody advertises, and in a little while he becomes disheartened. The next thing he does is to look up the labor bureaus, but he says to himself, 'The riffraff all go to the labor bureaus, and I don't know what kind of a place I shall get after all,' and he begins to lose self respect. His condition becomes harder, and, as the lines draw tighter, he is constantly losing that fine delicacy of feeling, the confidence which makes a man a man.

"How is it? When a man is without funds and without friends, if he gets in among the people who patronize the ordinary labor bureau, he is very apt to become like them. Men, I find, who have any pluck—sand, if you like—generally keep out of those places. This is called a labor bureau, but it is very different from most of them. It is intended to be a labor exchange. It is far and away higher than anything previously established here in New-York. The men whose names stand at its head show something of its stamp and character.

"Now, here is a poor man walking the streets all day, applying from door to door for a position. He does not know just where to go and get a place. He is discouraged, but still he feels a little above a labor bureau.

"Now, on the other hand, is the man who wants just that kind of man. He does not know where to go for him, and if he gets some one he does not know what kind of a man he will prove. They both come here. We fit the two needs together and form a labor exchange.

"The other day a banker came in here and wanted a young man as bookkeeper. He wanted a man who could be trusted and whose references were all right. He said he might get 400 by ordinary means, but then, he wouldn't know what he had. There was a young man here who had been looking for a position of that kind for months, unable to find it. He was honest, straightforward, and all his references were of the best. He belonged to one of our large city churches and had a mother to support. We brought those two together—the banker to his clerk and the clerk to his position.

"The banker called this morning to tell me how much pleased he was. This was all without cost to either party.

"The reason we do it all without charge is this: If we were to make a charge, business men would say it was a money-making affair. Even if we lost money, it would have that appearance. The people would say: 'They call it charity, but, after all it is only money they are after.'

"The man who wants a place ought to be able to find it without charge, and the exchange where a man can go and find a good employe—where the two needs can meet—should ask only enough money to pay its running expenses.

"It was Peter Cooper's dream that this union might some day cover an exchange for labor. During the six weeks we have been in operation, sixty positions have been filled. We have received the most interesting letters from both employers and employes. We work on straight business principles. If a man is wanted for an absolutely trustworthy position, we make the most thorough investigations. We obtain references from the three last places in which he was employed, and get his record for the last ten or twelve years. If a personal investigation is wanted, we go to the man's home and to the place where he resided previously.

"We go to the Captain of Police in the precinct in which he lives to find out if he hangs around the corners of the streets, and we find out where he spends his nights. After that we recommend or reject him, according to what we have found. That is done free of charge, and to help a man get a place.

"For a man who is to take an ordinary position, we write to his employers in his last two or three business places, and we ask a character reference besides.

"How about the references? The employers give us a statement which we go over, but we frequently throw out references, when they evidently think they are giving the man a very good send-off.

"The employer sometimes needs investigation as much as his man. Sometimes there may be a cranky foreman, whose statements will not be fair, or the employer himself might be a better sort of man. We throw a man out who can't get good references, unless a laborer is wanted, and particular references are not required.

"We have men of all sorts and conditions who come for positions. Some of them try to deceive us and tell all sorts of stories.

"A man comes in for a position. 'All right, Sir,' we say. 'What kind of a position do you want, and what can you fill?'

"'I want a position in a bank,' one man says. 'I have had some experience.'

"A boy wants a position and will take $10, and nothing less. Another boy, whose references are all right will not carry bundles. A tramp comes in occasionally, a man who lives in the lodging houses of the city. We investigate them all and we will not consider any one who has not lived in the city six months.

"We have men come in here who have occupied responsible positions; some of them have received salaries of $7,000 and $8,000 a year. We have men come in here who have been in business for themselves, who have been well off. Men come in who have wives and children dependent upon them for bread, whose references are all right, and who plead for a chance to earn anything to get bread for their little ones.

"A man came in this morning—in fact, has been in for several days—a man of good business ability, who wants money for the necessities of life for his children.

"Why is it? When a man gets on his back, he is like a ship on a rock—it is hard to get him up. The cause it is difficult to tell. Mistakes, perhaps—who doesn't make them?

"Old men come in—men who have been honest and industrious all their lives. They can't compete with the younger men, and they realize that chances are against them. Employers will take the younger men, with strength and muscle, every time.

"What can we do for them? That is where you have to feel your heart. Where they can be favored, they are. No, we can't send a man to a place for which he is not entirely fitted. It would only hurt him, and we should lose our patrons. Those are some of the sad things that come to us, but we have done a great deal already.

"We have secured a good place as salesman for a man with the best of references, but without a dollar to support his family. A number of men are going into the country. A poor fellow, who has been in want and misery, out of work for six months, we have put in a permanent position in the country. We have secured one position for an old man and his wife together. They will get $50 a month doing sexton's work. They were in very great need.

"A great aim of this bureau is to get men into the country, and, by so doing, lighten the competition here. So far, we have sent twenty men into the country. Some have taken their families. Among them were some of our vacant-lot farmers, so that work is being continued."

One thing that the bureau always expects is that the men who find positions through it shall receive salaries up to the average. When a man came in the other day and wanted a bookkeeper for $5 he was told that there were no bookkeepers to be had there at such starvation wages. Another thing the bureau does not do is to supply workmen in case of strikes. It is not arbitrating such questions and it does not take sides without thought. It does, however, send out large numbers of men where they are needed for work in cases of emergency. The question is asked in regard to the principle of the whole work: "Men have their stock exchange, their produce and other exchanges; why not a labor exchange? and then why should it not resolve itself into a solution of some of the labor questions?" That is the work the bureau is putting into shape.

The Cooper Union officers are: Edward Cooper, President; Abram S. Hewitt, Secretary; John E. Parsons.

Association Officers—R. Fulton Cutting, President; Vice Presidents—William R. Huntington, Henry E. Crampton, James S. Scrymser, William G. Hamilton, Constant A. Andrews; Warner Van Norden, Treasurer, 25 Nassau Street; George Calder, Secretary; William H. Tolman, General Agent.

Labor Bureau Committee—John B. Devins, Chairman; Perry R. Pyne, jr., J. F. O'Rourke, Edward R. Hewitt, J. Seeley Ward, jr., W. H. P. Faunce; J. W. Kelgaard, Superintendent Labor Bureau, Cooper Union, Room 15.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt is particularly interested in the work, because of Peter Cooper's desire for such an undertaking. The bureau is on the lower floor of the building, Third Avenue side.

THE MITCHELL-WALSH CONTEST

An Effort to Compel Notaries to Sign the Testimony.

The contest of John J. Murray Mitchell for the seat in Congress from the Eighth District, to which James J. Walsh was declared elected, was before Judge Bookstaver, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, counsel for Mitchell asking for a writ of mandamus to compel Mortimer F. Lynch, a notary public, to sign the testimony taken by him in the contest.

Counsel said that the notary had refused to sign the testimony unless he had instructions from Mr. Walsh to do so.

Ex-Congressman John Hardy, who appeared for Mr. Walsh, said that Mr. Lynch would sign the testimony if William A. Hoar, the other notary, would do so. Mr. Hardy requested that the Court grant a writ of mandamus to Mr. Hoar to sign the testimony. He said that, at Mr. Mitchell's request, Mr. Hoar had declined to do so.

This brought Mr. Mitchell to his feet, and he said that the statement was false. He declared that Mr. Lynch was absolutely controlled by Mr. Walsh.

Judge Bookstaver said that he could not hear the case until Nov. 19. Counsel for Mr. Mitchell said that such a delay would make it impossible to get the contest before the next Congress.

"I cannot help that," said Judge Bookstaver. "I have too much business on hand to take this case up before Nov. 19. If you are not satisfied, you can apply to some other Judge."

Counsel left the court without saying what they would do.

CATHOLIC PROTECTORY IN QUESTION

Are School Truants Sent There in Violation of the Constitution?

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—The Albany City Board of Public Instruction recently adopted a resolution to send all school truants of the Catholic faith to the Catholic Protectory in New-York, and all those of other denominations to the Industrial School at Rochester.

Two boys have already been sent to the Catholic Protectory, and the attention of the School Board has been called to the following Constitutional provision:

Article IX., Sec. 4. Neither the State nor any subdivision thereof shall use its property or credit or any public money, or authorize or permit either to be used, directly or indirectly, in aid or maintenance, other than for examination and inspection, of any school or institution of learning wholly or in part under the control or direction of any religious denomination, or in which any denominational tenet or doctrine is taught.

The resolution of the local School Board is considered by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction a direct violation of the State Constitution, and the members of the School Board are now looking carefully into the matter.

The disbursing officer of the City of Albany, it is intimated, will be enjoined from paying any moneys to the Catholic Protectory by persons who have interested themselves in the matter.

The Ocean Grove Camp Meeting.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Nov. 15.—The Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association to-day elected these officers: President—The Rev. Dr. E. H. Stokes; Vice President—The Rev. A. E. Ballard; Secretary—George W. Evans; Treasurer—David H. Brown. These men have held office since the camp meeting resort was established, twenty-six years ago. The association adopted a resolution inviting the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which meets once in four years, to hold its sessions here in 1900. A proposition from the Metropolitan Electric Railway Company of New-York City, to construct and operate a belt trolley line in the Grove, was referred to a committee. The President's annual report shows that the association is in a prosperous condition.

Will Talk on Modern Infidelity.

The Rev. George Wise of Liverpool will speak at the First United Presbyterian Church, 250 West Thirty-fourth Street, tomorrow morning, on "The Bible and Modern Infidelity."

Mr. Wise is a well-known English lecturer who has met and known Charles Bradlaugh and many other prominent English radicals, and his sermon is expected to deal with the subject which he has chosen in a thoroughly practical and interesting manner.

MAZE OF EXPERT OPINION

Learned Doctors Testify in the Case of Hannigan.

DEFENSE HAS ENDED ITS MAIN CASE

Mr. Brooke Announces in Court that the Aged Father of the Prisoner Lies at the Point of Death.

The experts in the trial of David F. Hannigan for the killing of Solomon H. Mann engaged in a battle royal yesterday. The Justice, the jury, and those in the body of the courtroom were more or less confused spectators. Justice Ingraham prolonged the session in Oyer and Terminer to a late hour. The defense had put in its main case before 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dr. George W. Jacobi, the expert in mental diseases, was the chief witness of the day, and he was cross-examined at great length and with little result by Assistant District Attorney McIntyre.

Dr. Jacobi testified that he examined Hannigan Sept. 8, and found him, in his opinion, suffering from the effects of hallucination.

In rebuttal, the people called Dr. Austin Flint, who conceded that the symptoms of melancholia may often be mistaken for those of alcoholism and in some cases it takes a very small amount of alcohol to produce these symptoms.

Justice Ingraham was patient and long-suffering, but on one occasion he flatly told the lawyers for the defense that if they pursued a certain line of questioning they would have to admit that every criminal was necessarily insane.

Expert testimony of the sort heard yesterday is not without its humorous side, as the following incident shows: Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, in the cross-examination of Dr. Owen J. Ward, prison physician in the Tombs, asked:

"Have you had any cases of furor transitorius?"

The question had an electrical effect on both the lawyers for the defense. They were on their feet in an instant and the courtroom walls echoed their objections. Mr. McIntyre held his ground. He merely repeated the last two words very calmly. "Furor transitorius, I said."

"Well, but what is it? What is it?" pleaded Dr. O'Sullivan pathetically. "I think, your Honor—"

"Hold on a minute," cried Justice Ingraham, nervously. "What's the matter? Read the last question, Mr. Stenographer."

The question was read and the frown on Justice Ingraham's forehead partially lightened.

"I insist that we have a right to know what is in the mind of the District Attorney," pleaded Dr. O'Sullivan, more plaintively than ever.

"I haven't any objection to that," said the Court. "I can't tell you what is in his mind."

"I can," roared Mr. Brooke, in one of those choice tones of voice he reserves for special occasions. "It's temporary frenzy!"

A ripple of laughter ran round the courtroom at this reference to the literal translation of "furor transitorius."

Dr. Ward was the first witness when the court opened at 10 o'clock.

"When I first saw Hannigan," he said, "he was suffering from extreme mental depression and nervous debility, and his heart was very feeble. Hanaigan, I think, was suffering from a form of melancholia."

"What is melancholia?"

"Melancholia is a form of insanity which is characterized by general depression, loss of appetite, and loss of sleep."

"But is not nervous debility also characterized by loss of sleep?"

"Yes, sir."

"Are you sure that it was not nervous debility that Hannigan was suffering from?"

"Well, I did detect nervous debility."

A little scene that thrilled every listener in the courtroom was enacted when Dr. Jacobi's cross-examination was concluded, and, the case for the defense being closed, Mr. Brooke rose to address the Court.

Mr. McIntyre watched him narrowly, half rising in his seat at the same time. Mr. Brooke began to speak in his deepest and most impressive tones.

"I had hoped, your Honor, to have recalled to the stand as a witness Mr. Hannigan, the aged father of the defendant; but I learn that before he can be brought—"

Mr. McIntyre was on his feet at once.

"I object! I object!" he cried in a voice that drowned Mr. Brooke's words. "I know what is coming, please your Honor, and I know its purpose."

"Telepathist," suggested Dr. O'Sullivan, sarcastically.

"Mr. McIntyre's objection is arbitrary and unusual," went on Mr. Brooke, "and, with the Court's permission—"

"Go on! go on! go on!" said Justice Ingraham.

"With the Court's permission," resumed Mr. Brooke, solemnly, and turning toward the jury, "I wish to say that we should have recalled to the stand the aged father of the defendant. It is our duty to do this, and an explanation is due to the Court for our failure to do so, but I am sorry to say that, before I can bring him to this court, he will in all probability have passed out of this earthly life, and have gone before a far higher tribunal. The defense, therefore, here rests."

Mr. Brooke sat down, and the silence was so deep in the courtroom that the footsteps of pedestrians on the sidewalk outside could be plainly heard. The reference to his father's approaching death had apparently no effect on the prisoner, who was evidently in a benumbed condition, bordering on collapse.

Dr. Jacobi, who was on the witness stand for three hours, gave his testimony calmly and quietly. In cross-examination, Mr. McIntyre asked:

"Do you think the defendant exercised memory in recalling the alleged wrongs of his sister?"

"Certainly, if he recalled them," was the answer.

"Do you think he exercised discrimination in the picking out of his man?"

"Yes."

"Do you think he exercised will in drawing, aiming, and discharging the pistol?"

"I don't know," hesitated Dr. Jacobi. "That involves a question of original consciousness, which we have so fully gone into, and whether he was a free agent or not. I will say, however, that some exercise of the will was necessary."

"Do you think he exercised perception and judgment also?"

"Yes; a certain amount."

"In a sane man—" interrupted Mr. Brooke.

"I'm not talking of a sane man," angrily retorted Mr. McIntyre.

"I know you're not," returned Mr. Brooke, taking advantage of his opponent's slip.

"I'm speaking of any man at all," said Mr. McIntyre, sharply. "And is not the normal exercise of memory, judgment, will, perception, and discrimination proof of a cohesive mind?"

"Yes," was the answer, "their normal exercise certainly is."

Dr. O'Sullivan asked:

"Are perception, discrimination, judgment, will, and memory incompatible with insanity in their normal exercise?"

"No, Sir," was the reply. "I cannot say that they always are incompatible with insanity."

A question asked by Juror No. 3 did not throw much light on the rather involved condition of things just here.

"What effect," he asked, "would the fact of Hannigan's having attempted to shoot Mann over his sister's deathbed and his not being punished for the attempt have upon his mind with reference to his conduct in the future?"

"I do not think any," was the reply.

Answering a long and involved question as to whether Hannigan was wholly conscious at the time of the shooting, Dr. Jacobi said:

"Hannigan may have been conscious of himself but not of his surroundings; or he may have been conscious of his surroundings but not of himself and of his duty to the public at large, or he may have been perfectly conscious of himself and of his surroundings but not of his duty to the public at large."

Mr. Brooke, having rested his case with the mention of the illness of the prisoner's father, sat down and watched the jury while Mr. McIntyre, in rebuttal, called Dr. Austin Flint to counteract some of the expert testimony for the defense.

"I saw Hannigan in the Tombs on Oct. 14," said Dr. Flint, "but he refused to let me examine him."

"May not depression occur from other causes than insanity?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"Yes, Sir, from alcoholism, for instance. In some cases a very small quantity of alcohol is sufficient to produce alcoholism."

Referring to Hannigan's want of sleep and food during the time preceding the shooting, Dr. Flint said that, as a rule, a man could not live more than five or six days without food, nor much more than thirty days without sleep.

"One hundred and fifty persons on a raft at sea were without food for thirteen days. At the end of that time only fifteen were alive, one of whom was a physician. But an active man, going about during the day, could not last more than six days without food."

"Do you consider that Hannigan's condition was due to alcoholism?" asked Mr. McIntyre, without any more beating about the bush.

"I have had no opportunity to examine him. My opinion is simply based on what I have heard," was the guarded reply.

"Is there a form of alcoholism resembling melancholia?" asked Dr. O'Sullivan, on cross-examination.

"I know of none," replied the witness.

Hannigan's complaint of his inability to sleep was made by Dr. O'Sullivan the starting point for a mass of testimony on the nature of the dreaming and sleeping of sane and insane men.

"What is sleep?" he asked Dr. Flint.

"I don't know, Sir. I should be very glad to get information."

"What is the condition of the brain in sleep?"

"Some say congested; some anaemic. I don't think it is known."

"Is there any difference between the insane mind in the vagaries of waking and the sane mind in the vagaries of dreaming?"

"Certainly—one is sane, the other insane."

"May not the sane man be insane in his dreams?"

"Oh, no," said Dr. Flint. "I have never heard that advanced."

The next witness was Dr. Allan Fitch. He testified that he had examined Hannigan on Oct. 18 and considered him sane. He also considered him sane at the time of the shooting.

He was the last witness for the day, and Justice Ingraham announced in adjourning the court that there would be no session again until Tuesday.

The adjournment over Monday, he said, was caused by the presentation to the city of three paintings, which are to be put on the wall of the Over and Terminer Courtroom, behind the Justices' bench.

They are the gift of the Municipal Art Society, and Joseph H. Choate will make a speech of acceptance on behalf of Mayor Strong. The presentation will take place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

A DANGER OF OUR CURRENCY

Encourages Counterfeiting and Increases Chances of Passing False Notes—Remedy, Frequent Renewal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Claude M. Johnson, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department, states in his report to Secretary Carlisle of the operations of his bureau during the year, that the condition of our currency encourages counterfeiting, as it necessarily increases the danger of successfully passing counterfeit notes.

The counterfeiter always attempts to imitate old notes. We never see a counterfeit that is new and clean. A more frequent renewal of the currency would, therefore, decrease the possibility of successful counterfeiting to a very great extent.

Mr. Johnson recommends the transportation through the mails of currency to be redeemed, either free or at a nominal postal charge. The notes, he says, can be cut by the officers of banks in such a way as to constitute a complete cancellation. One portion so cut could be mailed, and the other portion held by the bank until notice of the reception by the department of the first portion, when the second portion could be mailed.

Chief Johnson adds that the additional work of printing adhesive postage stamps, the diploma for the World's Columbian Exposition, and the hurried filling of orders for bonds, together with the engraving of a number of new designs, have made it one of the most trying periods on the management of the bureau since its foundation. He, however, is gratified to report that the year's work closed in a most satisfactory manner.

MR. VAN VALKENBURGH MAY BE CHOSEN

Rumor Has It that He Will Succeed Mr. Burns in Park Department.

There was a rumor in circulation among the politicians yesterday that it was the purpose of the new Park Commissioners to appoint William Van Valkenburgh Secretary of the department to succeed Charles De Forest Burns, the present Tammany incumbent.

Mr. Van Valkenburgh was Property Clerk in the Park Department for several years, and up to the time that the Commissioners of Accounts made their investigation, in 1892. The Commissioners of Accounts at that time were Michael T. Daly and Charles G. F. Wahle, Tammany.

It was as a result of this investigation that Superintendent Conklin of the "Zoo" resigned. Various charges against some of the men holding responsible positions in the parks were then made, and there was quite a "shaking up" in the department.

Mr. Van Valkenburgh did not resign, but the Park Board, which was in full control of Tammany at the time, abolished the office of Property Clerk. The justice of this treatment of Mr. Van Valkenburgh has been questioned by his friends.

Andrew H. Green, Park Commissioner Smith Ely, and several others are said to be anxious to see Mr. Van Valkenburgh appointed.

How much truth there is in the rumor may be learned when the Park Commissioners meet on Monday. The chances are that there is very little.

Mr. Van Valkenburgh is a resident of New-Jersey and is a Democrat. The understanding is that under the present régime the Park Department is to be manned by Republicans.

DEATH OF CATHERINE F. GOODWIN

The Actress Found Lifeless in Her Room—Morphine Perhaps.

Catherine F. Goodwin, a sister of the late Myra Goodwin, the actress, died Thursday night in a theatrical boarding house at 253 West Thirty-seventh Street. Her stage name was Marjorie Bonner.

Coroner O'Meagher and Dr. O'Hanlon, after a superficial examination, thought Miss Goodwin had died from an overdose of morphine. That drug was found in bulk and in pills in her room. Mrs. Richard Smith of 70 West Thirty-seventh Street, a sister of Miss Goodwin, said she had no reason to commit suicide. She said sadly that her sister had been drinking. She never knew her sister had used morphine. Mrs. Smith said her sister had retired from the stage three years ago.

Miss Goodwin was thirty-three years old. She formerly played second leads to Margaret Mather. Her last appearance was in the cast of "As You Like It," when played outdoors at Saratoga.

CHAPEL AND ALTARS BLESSED

Bishops McDonnell and Wigger at the Church of the Precious Blood.

The new chapel in the Precious Blood Monastery, at 212 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, was dedicated by Bishop McDonnell yesterday morning, and its three marble altars were consecrated. Pontifical high mass was celebrated by Bishop Wigger of Newark. The Bishops were assisted by the Rev. Father Barrett, the Rev. Father Porcile, the Rev. Dr. J. C. Hartnett, the Rev. John F. Nash, the Rev. Father Dunahut, the Rev. J. J. Cean, the Rev. Father Myhan, the Rev. Father Sheehy, and

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Some Details of the Reading Reorganization Plan.

IT MAY BE ISSUED NEXT WEEK

The Reorganization Will Be in the Hands of J. P. Morgan & Co.—Drastic Treatment of the Stock and Junior Bonds.

It is probable that the new Reading reorganization plan will be promulgated by J. P. Morgan & Co. about the middle of next week. It has been practically completed for several days, but it was necessary that it should be submitted to various important interests for review and approval. There are some drastic provisions in this plan, but there is excellent authority for the statement that it has been underwritten by a powerful syndicate, whose members regard the principles of the reorganization as assuring the permanent safety of Reading.

In the construction of this new plan severe sacrifices have been exacted from the stock and the junior bonds. A well-informed Philadelphia correspondent of the New-York News Bureau describes the situation substantially as follows: "It was considered wise to wipe out all bond obligations junior to the general mortgages, so as to remove the temptation from all future managements to pay unearned interest, which led to the McLeod downfall. Hence the preferred income bonds of all classes will be exchanged into preferred stock. The different classes will be treated according to the priority over one another and the first preference incomes, in the opinion of shrewd actuaries, have about reached in the market the basis on which the preferred stock they will receive stands in estimate of relative merit. Another necessity of the plan was the providing of from $24,000,000 to $26,000,000 in cash for paying off all floating debt and equipment obligations and putting the company in a position where its treasury assets would be fully available and a good working capital supplied.

"Heavy assessments therefore will be provided in the Morgan plan for the junior securities and the stock, and it is not believed here that any new stock will be given for them. The assessment on the stock will be $10 a share or 20 per cent., which was considered all that could be collected from the stockholders, in view of the fact that the assessment will be without compensation in new stock, and that the voting power will be taken away from the present stockholders by a voting trust, which will give the general mortgage bondholders control of the management for a number of years. The assessments on the preferred income bondholders will necessarily be heavy, but the preferred stock to be exchanged for the present bonds will bear 5 per cent. interest, if earned. Doubts exist as to the extent of the assessments on the income bonds, but it would not surprise some persons more or less acquainted with the situation if the amount ran from 15 to 25 per cent."

Reports Filed in Albany.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—The following reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 last have been filed with the State Railroad Commission:

The Long Island Railroad Company reports: Gross earnings from operation, $1,438,404; operating expenses, $769,985; net earnings from operation, $668,509; other income, $66,600; gross income, $735,109; fixed charges, $295,157; net income, $439,971; cash on hand, $307,402; profit and loss, (surplus,) $1,081,952. The net income for the same quarter last year was $411,287.

The Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company reports: Gross earnings from operation, $2,074,193; operating expenses, $1,319,-129; net earnings from operation, $755,064; other income, $74,337; gross income, $829,-401; fixed charges, $722,790; net income, $62,611; cash on hand, $106,731; profit and loss, (surplus,) $4,957,856. The net income for the same quarter last year was $176,-447.

The Union Railway Company of New-York City reports net income as $29,128. For the same quarter last year the net income was $31,741.

The Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company reports net income as $14,062. The net income for the same quarter last year was $33,333.

The New-York and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company reports net income as $101,-576. The net income for the same quarter last year was $69,400.

Trolley Freight Cars.

NEWARK, Nov. 15.—General Manager Young of the Consolidated Traction Company to-day expressed himself as being very much surprised at the decision of City Counsel Riker, which was made public yesterday, and which was to the effect that the trolley company had no right to run express or freight cars through the streets of the city. Mr. Young said that he supposed that all State laws took precedence over laws enacted by cities, and that the right of the company to operate freight cars was established, according to his way of thinking, by a State law enacted in 1893. He also said that under the decision of the City Counsel the company had no right to allow a passenger to carry a bundle on the car, for the bundle was freight under the decision.

Harlem People Aroused.

Citizens of Harlem are somewhat disturbed over recent reports that all passenger trains on the New-York Central are not to stop at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. They claim that when the city granted permission to the New-York Central Railroad Company to raise its tracks south of the Harlem River, it was with the understanding that all passenger trains should stop at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The question is to be considered by the Aldermen's Railroad Committee on Friday, Nov. 20, when a public hearing will be given on it. On the same day the Railroad Committee will continue the hearing on the Union Railway, or Huckleberry Railroad franchise, the legality of which is questioned by Alderman Hall.

Ticket Brokers' Association.

The Guarantee Ticket Brokers' Association concluded its eighth annual convention in Buffalo last Thursday with an election of officers, which resulted as follows: President—J. W. Varnes of Cleveland; First Vice President—W. W. Marmaduke of Washington; Second Vice President—H. Mitchell of Duluth; Third Vice President—A. B. Greenwald of San Francisco; Secretary—S. A. Fishel of Chicago; Treasurer—J. R. Fleishman of Buffalo; Executive Committee—Messrs. Meyers of Detroit, Joseph of Cincinnati, Schubach of St. Louis, and Crowne of Kansas City.

Nashville, Tenn., was selected as the city in which to hold the convention of 1896.

Great Northern's Earnings.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The sixth annual report of the Great Northern Railway Company for the year ending June 30, 1895, shows that general conditions along the line are better than most people supposed. The gross earnings of the entire Great Northern system aggregate $13,109,930, of which $10,-365,031 was from freight and $1,854,821 passenger business. This was an increase of nearly $2,000,000 over the previous year. The operating expenses were $7,146,462, and net earnings $5,953,477. The increase in net earnings was $1,106,890.

Panama and Pacific Mail.

Reports based on very good authority were circulated in Wall Street yesterday that the long-pending negotiations between the Directors of the Panama Railroad and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company had about reached a successful termination. A strong belief prevails that in consequence of mutual concessions an agreement has been framed which will probably soon receive the signatures of the parties in interest.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul Railroad Company is to be again foreclosed. On Monday, Herbert Turner, attorney for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, will ask Judge Seaman, in Milwaukee, for an order decreeing the sale of the road, and it may be that a receiver will be appointed in the meantime. It is likely that when the contemplated sale takes place the property will pass into the hands of one of the companies centring about St. Paul.

—A Philadelphia jury in the case of George Burnett against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which was an action to recover damages for personal injuries received in a collision at Harrisburg in June, 1892, rendered a verdict yesterday in favor of the plaintiff and assessed the damages at $20,000.

—Second Assistant Postmaster General Neilson has arranged with Deputy Postmaster White of the Canadian Postal Service and Dr. W. Seward Webb for an additional mail service from Montreal to New-York City, via Malone, Utica, and Albany, beginning Dec. 1 next.

—Western roads have agreed that on and after Dec. 1, they will impose a charge for carrying bicycles in baggage cars. The rates will be the same as for excess baggage, with a minimum charge of 25 cents.

—Officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company say that there is no truth in the report that the company is making an effort to lease the Delaware, Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad.

—A movement is on foot to build a railroad ninety miles long from Dubuque to Toledo, in Iowa, at which point it will connect with the Northwestern Road.

—New-York Central roadmasters are now making their annual inspections of the tracks in the various divisions of that system.

—Negotiations are said to be pending for the lease of the Delaware, Schuylkill and Susquehanna Road to the Pennsylvania.

—C. P. Huntington will probably return to this city from California early next month.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION

English Scientific Societies Contemplate Fitting Out a Great Expedition.

From Harper's Weekly.

Three great British scientific societies are agreed that it is the duty of the British Government to fit out an expedition for thorough antarctic exploration. In November, 1893, the Royal Geographical Society appointed a notable committee to inquire into the propriety of such an expedition and report. They reported in favor of having the Government send two suitable vessels to explore the south polar regions, and keep them at it for three years. The report was adopted and transmitted to the Royal Society, which in turn appointed a powerful committee, which, in May, 1894, reported strongly in favor of the scheme. At the beginning of the present year the Council of the British Association gave the plan its vigorous indorsement, and it doubtless took further action on it at its recent annual meeting in September.

The plan of Dr. John Murray of The Challenger, who addressed the Royal Geographical Society on the subject two years ago, was to send out two suitable Government steamships of about 1,000 tons each, have them start in September, land a company of about ten men somewhere south of Cape Horn, and another in Victoria Land, and have these parties spend two years or more ashore, exploring the antarctic continent. The ships would land the shore parties the first Summer, visit them the second, and take them off the third, and would spend their own Winters and all their other available time in deep-sea and other observations along the outer margin of the antarctic ice.

What may be found on the antarctic continent no man can say. Animal life in abundance was found last year at Cape Adair by Mr. C. E. Borchgrevink, a young Norwegian, who sailed there as one of the crew of a whaler, and whose account of his experiences excited great interest at a recent geographical congress in London. Mr. Borchgrevink wants to go back, and writes to The London Times pressing for "further and immediate research within the antarctic circle." It is held to be possible that a new race of men may exist somewhere within hail of the south pole, and that such creatures as the ichthyosaurus may still survive in the antarctic seas. Seals and seabirds are abundant there; what else no one can say; but many inquisitive persons want to know.

Our countryman, Dr. Frederick Cook, greatly desired to fit out an American south polar expedition to start out this Fall and catch the next antarctic Summer, but his efforts in that direction seem not yet to have come to anything. Perhaps he will do better another year; but, at any rate, there seems a real prospect that a serious attempt to find out whatever can be known about the antarctic continent will be made before the present century ends.

READY FOR WHIST SEASON

Brooklyn Enthusiasts to Play an Interclub Series of Games.

The whist enthusiasts of Brooklyn are now preparing for their interclub struggle. The annual tournament of the Brooklyn Interclub Whist League has been commenced, and the nine clubs comprising the league this year will continue playing every week until Jan. 10, when all the teams will have met and the championship will be determined. In the last two or three years these interclub contests have aroused a great deal of interest in Brooklyn, and as most of the prominent social clubs are members of the league, the whist fever has increased, and a large number of first-class whist players have come rapidly to the front.

The excellent effects of these annual contests is well seen in the Brooklyn Whist Club, which contains among its members all the best players from all the other clubs, thus becoming a representative whist organization, and one which can bring together one of the largest teams of efficient players of any club in the country. The members of the Brooklyn Whist Club do not lose interest in their individual club teams, and so the game is kept alive in many quarters at the same time.

The Interclub League will have three clubs less in the tournament this year than last. The defection is due to the fact that the missing clubs have lost either by withdrawal or death most of their best players, and they have not been able to get together sufficient new material to meet the older teams. The feeling of timidity among the more recent students of the game to come boldly forward and meet in championship battle the supposed whist cracks of other clubs is as plainly visible in whist as it often is in other forms of sport. But by some this timidity is called an overdue modesty to encounter defeat.

The Crescent Athletic Club, which last year was in the league, has dropped out and has further given notice of the sad dearth of whist interest among its members by resigning from the American Whist League. The Hanover, Knickerbocker, and Oxford Clubs will not play in the interclub match, but they still remain as members of the league. So eight of the old clubs remain, and a new one has entered—the Irving Club. The teams of all of the clubs have not yet been picked, but those which are practically certain are given below. Four players constitute a team at each game. Where more than four names are given it means that the others are eligible for the league contests and will play when some of the first four find it impossible to be present at the regular matches:

Excelsior Club—Daniel Chauncey, Captain; F. S. Parker, E. W. Bigelow, Charles E. Bigelow, and Arthur P. Clapp. This club is the present champion, and the first four are the players who constituted the winning team last year.

Montauk—Robert H. Weems, Captain; George A. La Vie, Dr. William C. Stratton, John J. Hinchman, and Henry Bowers.

Carleton—H. P. Van Vleck, Captain; Melvin J. Bailey, Charles W. Wheeler, John A. Sweeney, John R. Toler, and Dr. Thomas Wilde.

Union League—E. A. Buffinton, Captain; Frank L. Baller, Edward T. Baker, E. A. Leslie, Clarence A. Barrow, and Ethan Allen Doty.

Hamilton—William C. De Witt, Captain; J. H. Lawrence, J. N. D. Putnam, H. E. Nitchie, W. E. Carhart, and Dr. Stuart Church.

Midwood—A. B. Tremaine, J. S. De Selding, W. Hodgman, others not chosen. The other clubs in the league are the Lincoln, Ridge, and Irving. The playing to-morrow night will be in the following order: Carleton vs. Excelsior, at Carleton Club; Irving vs. Hamilton, at Irving Club; Lincoln vs. Midwood, at Lincoln Club; Montauk vs. Ridge, at Montauk Club; Union League Club, bye.

The present officers of the Interclub League are: Robert H. Weems, President; Frederick H. Webster, Vice President, and Jay Stone, Secretary.

French and English Journalism.

From The Saturday Review.

To the Editor of The Saturday Review:

Monsieur: Voulez-vous bien me permettre une observation au sujet de votre article paru dans le No. du 19 Octobre, p. 495?

Vous dites en parlant du Morning Post, que le Figaro cite chaque jour avec éloge des articles de ses confrères, mais vous n'ignorez pas que toutes les citations sont des réclames payées, et que le Figaro est un organe ou tout se paie depuis l'offre d'une cuisinière jusqu'aux souscriptions de charité en passant par le monde, la politique et le chantage.

Nous pensons en France que la presse anglaise est beaucoup supérieure à la presse française; vous semblez croire le contraire. Cela fait compensation. Mais comme on se connaît mal entre voisins!—Je suis, Monsieur, votre lecteur assidu,

ANGLO-GALLUS.

[The question raised by "Anglo-Gallus" deserves to be argued at length, but now we can only say that he puts the case for The Figaro very badly. Are all articles in The Figaro mere puffs bought and paid for? Even if this be true, the fact remains that the literary and artistic criticism in The Figaro is far superior to that in The Times. From the reader's point of view, incapacity is worse than dishonesty. But the venality of The Figaro is exaggerated; Frenchmen exaggerate and flaunt their failings as consistently as Englishmen conceal theirs.—Ed. "S. R."]

NEW GOVERNMENT NEEDED

Serious Condition of Affairs in the Indian Territory.

LAWLESSNESS IN ALL QUARTERS

Citizens of Oklahoma Endeavoring to Find a Way Out of Existing Difficulties—Failure of the Dawes Scheme.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma, Nov. 15.—During the last few weeks several important conferences have been held in this city and Guthrie between Gov. Renfrow and his advisers in this Territory and prominent citizens of the Indian Territory with several Congressmen from adjoining States, among them Congressman Charles Curtis of Kansas, who will have much to do with Indian Territory affairs during the coming session. At these consultations, the work of the Dawes Commission has been very thoroughly discussed in all its bearings. The prospects for securing from this Congress some remedial action touching the deplorable conditions existing in the Indian Territory have been uppermost in these conferences.

The principal result sought by the Dawes Commission has been to secure an agreement from the Indians to take lands in severalty, to agree to a practical abolition of their tribal organizations, or so-called tribal governments, and the sale of the surplus lands in their various reservations. The necessities, which have been great, are now even greater than when the commission began its work. While the tribal laws and courts intend to prevent crime and to punish criminals, yet the practical workings of their crude and very indifferent methods of detecting criminals and of dealing with them after detection and apprehension have resulted in creating a very safe refuge in all this wild and unsettled country for every kind and degree of outlawry. The few settlers—white or otherwise—who would lend any assistance in running down and arresting criminals, have long ago learned that for self-protection it is better for them to become the friends and even confidants of the most noted outlaws. Where the Indian police have been forced to arrest any criminals, their friendship and indulgence, and even assistance in escaping, have been notorious. And when Deputy Marshals are most active, and are starting on a periodical raid for filling the jails with prisoners and their pockets with fees, they are very particular as to the kind of criminals they hunt, as there are just as rich fees for running down and capturing a fellow selling a bottle of whisky to some Indian as for hunting down and capturing a desperado who robs trains and who numbers his victims by the dozen.

The few convictions and fewer punishments by the recently provided Federal courts seem to attract little or no attention, as the carnival of crime in the Indian country goes on absolutely unchecked. The fact that the mixed bloods are being superseded by whites as leaders of the bandits seems to make little difference with the regular trade of robbery and murder in that Territory. Since the adjournment of Congress, March 4, no less than 257 murders have been committed in the Indian Territory up to Oct. 1.

This deplorable state of affairs must force Congress to adopt some plan for changing the methods and manner of governing the Territory.

There is not a shadow of hope from the plan adopted by the Dawes commission. Practically every effort made for securing a treaty with any important tribe has failed. In many of the tribes, where there was at one time a little hope for success, the commission is to-day without influence and unable to obtain a respectful hearing. The few shrewd politicians who always have ruled the various tribes are to-day better organized and in far better condition to checkmate any move by the commission than ever before. These facts, so well known to every member of the commission, will force it to recommend to Congress that immediate steps be taken for the arbitrary establishment of a Territorial form of government, with a provision for the distribution of the Indian lands in severalty and the sale to whites of the surplus.

The leading citizens of Oklahoma fully realize that any plan for Statehood intended to embrace the Indian Territory would prove worthless to them. They will now propose to Congress that Oklahoma be granted Statehood, and that when the new Constitution is being framed it shall contain a provision granting in advance, when adopted by the citizens of the new State, the permission and authority for Congress to add to, take from, or change the boundaries of the proposed State at any time and as often as deemed necessary. This is with the view and hope that in the future, one after another of the Indian tribes may, in some way be induced to take their lands, sell the surplus, and allow themselves to be attached as a part of the new State.

This is now the settled plan, fully canvassed and agreed to by all the leading citizens in Oklahoma Territory, and it will be presented and urged before the coming session of Congress as the quickest and most practical method for solving the much-vexed Indian problem, and for remedying the present deplorable conditions in that country.

Enjoyment of Condemnation.

From The Saturday Review.

Some people dislike journalistic condemnation of themselves or their works, others are indifferent to it, and yet others enjoy it. We belong to this last class. Of course, if the mark is hit, if shaft after shaft goes in the clout, every one enjoys the game; dexterity is admirable even when malevolent. But mere malevolence itself, clumsy, uncouth, and pretentious malevolence, interests us; every human passion has a stimulating effect. Much, too, might be written in defense of hatred; it stirs the stagnant waters of life, is the complement and correlative of love; the deepest shadows go with the highest lights. And people incapable of being what Johnson called "good haters" may yet, in their degree, dislike one and shy snowballs at one from behind, and so add interest to life. For this reason we mention the latest "Yellow Book," and for this reason alone. There is a contributor in it, who signs himself a Yellow Dwarf," who is as peevish, malicious, and sickly as any dwarf of romance. He dislikes The Saturday Review and its present editor, and he has had particular good reason to dislike them. Did not The Saturday Review poke fun at "Gray Roses"? The "Yellow Dwarf" is Mr. Henry Harland. The jargon he writes, a sort of Frenchified English that shows ignorance of both languages, is as characteristic of him as the parti-colored hose was of Malvolio. We have had Mr. Harland's praise in the past, over his signature; we now have his blame from behind a mask; we prefer the blame, and Mr. Harland need not conceal his identity.

The Salvation Army in Japan.

From The London Daily News.

The Salvation Army has sent a detachment to Tokio, "and contrary to general expectation," writes our Yokohama correspondent, "the members are very well received. Their determination to dress in the Japanese garb, and to live as the Japanese live, has made a good impression. It will be interesting to watch the progress of this strange departure, for the other missionaries are smarting, many of them, from a sense of failure. Indeed, an American commission is due here in a day or two to inquire into the circumstances of one of the missions, and to determine whether it shall or shall not be discontinued. The Japanese hold that they can conduct their own religious establishments as they run their own railways, navigate their own warships, and manoeuvre their own armies. Japan is passing out of the swaddling-clothes stage in religion, as in other things. At least that is what many Japanese assert."

How Natives Conceal Diamonds.

From The Westminster Gazette.

A native was recently charged before the Resident Magistrate at Kimberley with unlawful possession of diamonds. The case was a very peculiar one, as illustrating the manner in which natives will injure themselves in order to conceal stones. This boy was discovered to be suffering from a wound in one leg, which could not be made to heal, and upon the wound being probed, a small parcel of diamonds was found. He had inflicted the injury solely to have, as he thought, a secure hiding place for his ill-gotten gains, and, having cut through one of the leaders, it is thought he will never recover the use of his limb. He was committed for trial.

DOCKING OF BATTLESHIP TEXAS

Examination by Naval Inspection Board—To Report on Advisability of Interior Changes—Trial Next Month.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The regular Naval Inspection Board, of which Capt. Picking is President, will be directed to proceed to the Brooklyn Navy Yard and examine into the manner in which the battleship Texas was docked. Orders to this effect will be issued to-morrow.

The board will also be directed to inquire into and report upon the advisability of making certain changes in the interior arrangement of the vessel, such as the distribution of weights. These changes were recommended by Capt. Henry Glass, commander of the Texas, but other officers have expressed a different opinion, and the board is expected to determine what should be done in the matter.

A telegram received at the Navy Department this afternoon from Commodore Sicard, the commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, stated that the Texas would not be ready for her official trial before the 1st of December.

As the Texas is a Government-built ship, there will be no speed test, but merely a trial of the machinery, which was constructed under private contract. The vessel will be redocked, according to a recent telegram, and the dock trial of the machinery will take place Nov. 23.

Obtained Expert Advice.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Talk about nerve! A Caribou dentist tells The Republican that a woman came to his rooms one day lately, and, showing him an aching tooth, asked if it would come out hard. The dentist, after an inspection, replied that it would be an easy tooth to pull; whereupon the sufferer remarked: "Wal, I'm glad. A blacksmith promised to pull the tooth with a pair of pinchers, and I guess I'll let him do the job, if the tooth is comin' easy." And away she went, leaving an astonished and bewildered dentist to gaze at her in wonder as she started for the blacksmith's shop.

Hunting a White Fox.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

An alleged white fox, which many hunters have seen and as many as have seen have shot at, but which is yet unharmed, is stirring up the crack shots near Flagstaff, on the Dead River. The rare animal is said to be a splendid specimen, and every one is anxious to get it. Some of the finest shots in the region—and there are not a few who can pick off a partridge's head with a rifle ball at eight or ten rods—have had a chance at the animal, but it has always escaped unhit. Some of the hunters are beginning to be a little afraid of the beast, half inclining to the notion that there is something uncanny about it. Perhaps a white fox may be more foxy than a red one, at any rate.

ROBBER RUSSELL BEYOND DOUBT

Man Caught at Bruges One of the Escaped Post Office Burglars—Extradition Proceedings Delayed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Post Office Department authorities have received positive proof of the identity of the Post Office robber, Russell, captured in Bruges, Belgium.

There was at the time he was captured uncertainty as to whether he was one of the notorious criminals whose sensational escape from Ludlow Street Jail, New-York, caused such excitement. Chief Post Office Inspector Wheeler has received a photograph of the man now held at Bruges, and states positively that it is Russell. The State Department has been asked to prepare papers looking to his extradition.

The others captured at the time are not thought to be Killoran and Allen, his companions in crime.

There is certainty that the offense with which Russell is charged is included in our extradition treaty with Belgium. Our treaty with Belgium, adopted in 1882, includes both burglary and robbery.

"Burglary" receives the definition which usually prevails in European countries, namely, that it must be as breaking into an inhabited house, in the nighttime with intent to commit felony. In other words, to constitute the crime of "burglary," according to European jurisprudence, the crime must be committed in the nighttime and in an inhabited dwelling house. Otherwise, it is termed plain housebreaking, a less serious offense.

But robbery is also included in the provisions of the treaty, which also specifies any offense which would be considered such under the laws of Belgium.

The question is in the hands of Attorney General Harmon, who is expected to render an opinion in a day or two.

Possible Only in Philadelphia.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The new regulation for the stopping of trolley cars on street corners will go into effect to-morrow on the lines of the Union Traction Company. Cars will stop on the near side of all streets on which other lines run, in order that the motormen may see that the way is clear. They will then cross slowly and stop on the far side to let off and take on passengers. In order still further to avoid the danger of collisions, north and south bound cars will have the absolute right of way.

Safe to Speak Now.

From The Sioux Falls Argus-Leader.

Now that the silver men were generally beaten in the late elections, possibly Messrs. McKinley, Harrison, Reed, and Allison will let a suffering country know what they think about the subject.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS, or MAID to grown children; also, competent waitress; English Protestant girls; good city reference; wish place together. 417 West 31st St., care Cooper.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid and assist with laundry; city reference; former employer can be seen. Walsh, 321 West 47th St.; no cards answered.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Swedish girl as chambermaid and maid; city reference. E. Peterson, 29 Crotona Place, near 171st St., care of Mrs. Johnson.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant North of Ireland girl as chambermaid; is a neat sewer; best city reference. M., 32 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small family. Present employer's, 62 West 71st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a first-class chambermaid and waitress; Protestant; has best city references. Mills, 152 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid and to do sewing. Mary M., 2 West 52d St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—By young French girl as chambermaid or nurse for children. K. M., 873 6th Av.

Cooks.

COOK—VALET or BUTLER.—By a young married couple, recently arrived from France, to work in private family; wife as cook, man as valet or butler; best references. 245 West 27th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; willing and obliging; best city personal reference. C. H., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as professional cook; good recommendations. Seen at 507 West 19th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook for private family; best city reference. M. M., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

COOK and KITCHENMAID.—Swedish; in private family. Mrs. Peterson, 662 East 146th St.

COOK.—In private family. Call, Friday, from 10 to 12, at 44 East 29th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a thorough cook; can prepare company dinners, &c.; by day or month; best references. Mrs. Garrett, 885 8th Av.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two young girls in small private family; one cook and laundress; the other chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. 990 6th Av., near 57th St.; ring Kevlyn's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can be highly recommended from her late employer; wages, $35 to $40. M. P., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

COOK and BAKER.—By reliable woman (34) as good cook and baker in private family only; city, $20; country, $25; no objection to large family; written and personal reference. Mrs. Wamsley, 347 West 38th St., candy store.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent cook in private family; understands all branches of cooking; can cater and market, and take entire charge of kitchen; first-class baker; best references. N. T., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two Protestant girls, sisters; one as first-class cook, and other as waitress; four years' city references; wages, $25 and $18. 117 East 53d St.; ring Adam's bell.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent young American woman; good cook and laundress; for small private family; personal reference. E. Arthur, 125 West 106th St.

COOK.—By an economical woman; thoroughly understands good family cooking in every respect; soups, fish, game, pastry, and desserts; personal reference. H., 390 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By thorough cook; understands pastry, makes excellent soups; is good baker; best city reference; city or country; private family. R., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best of city references; no objection to the country; wages, $45. 212 West 53d St.

COOK.—French; first-class; take full charge of kitchen; do up dinner parties in style; private family; good reference. Cook, 147 West 30th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a Scandinavian; first-class cook; understands French cooking; in a private family. Address, by letter, 162 West 31st St.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook; willing to assist with washing; wages, $25; city reference. 200 East 52d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook; understands all kinds of cooking; two years' city reference. 127 West 40th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by day; do general work in private family; furnishes best city reference; willing, obliging. M. W., 446 3d Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress; private family; go out by day; good shirt ironer; reference. 334 East 36th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—At home or by day; finest worker on seal garments; sleeves enlarged; will remodel or make into capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced colored dressmaker, sewing out by the day, or will take suits home, at reasonable prices. 613 8th Av.; ring one bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Would engage monthly with family; city or country; moderate terms. Advertiser, 94 Taylor St., Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKER.—Wants few more customers to go out by the day or to take work home. Dressmaker, 131 East 34th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a young woman of refinement; well educated; experienced kindergartner; fond of children; as visiting or resident governess or as companion; highest references. Governess, 354 West 56th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a kindergarten graduate as teacher in private school; two years' experience; would take position as governess; highest references. Kindergartner, 354 West 56th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes a position for a young French lady who has been in her family for a year and a half as nursery governess; very highly recommended in every respect. 66 Park Av., between 10 and 1.

GOVERNESS.—By a kindergarten graduate as teacher in private school; two years' experience; would take position as governess; highest references. Kindergartner, 354 West 56th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young girl as nursery governess; city reference. 999 6th Av., near 57th St.; ring first bell.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By highly educated Italian lady diplomée, speaking English fluently; visiting governess or companion for some hours daily; teaches Italian, French, mandolin; also private lessons; city references. Alighieri, Box 294 Times, Up Town.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a first-class general housework; city or country. 999 6th Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young Swedish girl in family of two; best of city reference. 849 2d Av., Ramsen's store; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat, reliable colored girl; good cook and laundress. C. O., 114 West 31st St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid or to do light chamberwork. May be seen at 58 West 37th St. between 10 and 1.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a middle-aged Frenchwoman as experienced lady's maid; good seamstress; willing and obliging; five years' New-York reference. 1,061 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn, store.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German maid to grown miss or lady; excellent dressmaker, hairdresser, seamstress; city reference. T. N., 821 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—German; competent in all her duties; experienced dressmaker; can cut and fit; city reference. M. J., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class Swede; used to travel; speaks French perfectly; five years' best city reference. 347 4th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—Good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; speaks French; excellent references. A. B., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Parisian; competent hairdresser; good dressmaker and packer. Maria, 243 West 30th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady would like to obtain a situation for an excellent seamstress, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call, between 10 and 1, at 8 East 10th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant maid and seamstress; will assist with chamberwork or grown children; two years' reference, present employer. F. L., 50 East 65th St.

MAID.—By an experienced German; first-class hairdresser and packer; used to travel; best of city reference. X., Box 203 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—Excellent seamstress, dressmaker, or nurse to grown children; state wages. Thompson, 450 West 29th St.

MAID, &c.—By young English girl as maid and do plain sewing or light chamberwork; good city reference. 331 Madison Av.

USEFUL MAID, SEAMSTRESS and ASSIST IN Chamberwork, or Waitress.—In apartment; wages, $16; two years' reference from present employer. L. F., 602 Park Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; good city reference; willing, obliging. 334 East 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; city references. 1,326 3d Av., express office.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class German laundress, a steady place by the day for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; good reference. Mrs. Keyser, 327 West 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; in private family; best family reference; no objection to short distance in country. 409 4th Av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as first-class laundress in private family; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference; last employer can be seen. Molloy, 336 East 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. G. B., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; to do private family wash at her home; nice sunny yard; best references. 230 East 75th St., Davis's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as first-class laundress in private family; best city references. 230 East 75th St., Devitt's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent; by the day; best references. 230 East 75th St., Devitt's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By day or week. Mrs. Reynolds, 222 East 57th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—First-class infant's nurse to take charge and bring up on bottle; best city references; last employer can be seen. 134 West 28th St.; third floor.

NURSE.—By middle-aged woman as nurse to baby or maid to young lady and do chamberwork. H. D., 305 West 35th St., first floor; no cards.

NURSE.—By a very competent baby's nurse; thoroughly understands infants and delicate children; first-class city reference. M., 940 3d Av.

NURSE.—By young woman as nurse to an invalid; long experience with paralytic patients; good lifter; can furnish best of references. Mc-Alear, 445 West 54th St.

NURSE.—By a young French girl, living with her parents, as nurse in a private family. Pagesy, 222 East 52d St.

NURSE.—By a competent French nurse to take charge infant from birth; four years' personal reference. 247 West 18th St.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse; good reference. 152 West 25th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; Swiss Protestant; good reference. E. D., 341 West 30th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a respectable North of Ireland Protestant girl as parlormaid; assist with other work; best city reference. 32 East 32d St.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID AND DO Sewing.—City reference. M. K., 254 West 19th St., first bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By educated North German; age, 30; is a good seamstress; wait on lady; would assist with chamberwork or take full charge of children; country preferred; no objection to going South or West with family; best references. 340 East 84th St., between 1st and 2d Avs.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young American girl as seamstress in private family; fine hand sewer; understands all kinds of dressmaking; willing to assist with light chamberwork; good references for sewing. Seamstress, 212 West 53d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a middle-aged widow as seamstress by the day, or would care for bachelor's apartments; good reference. M. H., care Mrs. Peters, 363 West 36th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress and assist with chamberwork; good reference. 213 East 43d St., second floor.

WAITRESS.—As first-class waitress or chambermaid; best city personal reference. M. P., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; best city reference. M. J., Box 842 Times, Up Town.

Washing.

WASHING.—By respectable woman; family washing at home; city reference. Mrs. Gorman, 320 East 36th St.

WASHING.—By first-class laundress; take family washing at home; city references. J. B., 754 3d Av.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE GIVEN BY SWEDISH MASSEUSE to refined parties at their own residences. M. L. Buckau, 434 West 58th St., first floor.

MASSEUSE.—A massage graduate has returned from two years in Europe, and will continue to treat ladies at their residences. Miss Orth, 129 Clinton Place, Room 8.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Males.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER and CASHIER.—Age, 30 years; has experience of ten years with a large corporation and three years as a public accountant; highest references or bond furnished if desired; will accept any salary until capability to save money for employer is demonstrated. Ajax, Post Office Box 2,071.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By sober, reliable, intelligent man; thoroughly experienced butler; neat and conscientious; highly recommended by family, with whom he lived for several years; also other excellent references as to character and ability. Ludo, Box 390 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class man; thoroughly competent; single; age, 30; valets neatly; highly recommended for capacity and sobriety; disengaged on account family breaking up house; first-class city references. S., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—For private family; competent; well recommended; just disengaged; takes full charge of dinner parties and cleaning silver; sober and industrious; willing, obliging; age, 33; first-class city reference. E. G., 116 West 22d St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman for private family; competent; well recommended for decorating table, cleaning silver; sober and industrious; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. Louis G., 224 West 33d St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class English butler, where second man or parlormaid is kept; best city references as to honesty, sobriety, and ability. B. O., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man; single; city or country; long city reference from his last employer. P. T., Box 301 Times

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Light and Prices Generally Lower.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Weak—Provisions Dull—Cotton Lower—Coffee Steady.

The grain speculation was confined chiefly to the local scalpers, and the variations in prices were narrow, while the West was the chief factor and the close a trifle lower.

Provisions were easy and without important demand. Cotton was active and lower, with free offerings on a reported failure of a large retail dry goods house. Coffee was dull and steadier with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, in elevator	66¾@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23¼@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36 @	36¼
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.20 @	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35 @	3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	8 7-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.75 @	10.25
Lard, Western steam	5.85 @	..
Beef, family	9.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22 @	23
Sugar, granulated	4¼@	4¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15¼@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10 @	11
Iron, No. 1, foundry	12.00 @	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	11.40 @	11.50
Lead	3.15 @	3.17½

WHEAT—Contracts were moderately active and irregular, with trading chiefly local scalping and switching, and influenced by the West, with the close steady at ⅛c decline....Spot was fairly active on export account at firm prices; sales, 160,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 16,000 bushels choice red, part at 71c, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 1¼c over December, free on board, afloat; 48,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, Duluth, at 1⅝@1⅝c over December, free on board, afloat, and 80,000 bushels No. 1 hard, Duluth, part at 3c over December, free on board, afloat....Nominal quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 4c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 1¼c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 3c over December; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at 1½c over December; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 1¾c over December, free on board....Clearances hence, 66,022 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 70,135 bushels; receipts, 139,775 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 166,700 bushels; in the interior, 1,285,184 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were without feature, and closed weak at ⅛@¼c decline, with the West....Spot was moderately active and 1c lower; sales, 99,000 bushels, including to shippers, 80,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 37¾@37¼c, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 white at 38¼c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 4,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 36¼c, elevator; 4,000 bushels do at 37c, delivered; 1,000 bushels steamer mixed at 35½c, elevator, and 2,000 bushels No. 3 at 35@35½c, elevator....Receipts, 126,425 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 278,660 bushels; in the interior, 187,545 bushels....Clearances hence, 147,823 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 300,100 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were in better demand at a decline of ¼@¾c, with local realizing and the West weaker....Spot were moderately active at about steady prices....Sales, 62,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24½c for 2,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 23¾c for 8,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 25½c; No. 3, 24½c; No. 2 mixed, 23¾@23¼c for 7,000 bushels; No. 3, 22¼c for 4,000 bushels; rejected white, 21¾c; rejected mixed, 21⅜c; No. 2 Chicago, 24@24½c for 10,000 bushels; track mixed, 23c for 1,000 bushels; track white, 24@28½c for 30,000 bushels....Receipts, 63,600 bushels; exports, 116 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	920,000	64 9-16@65	64⅜
January	..	@..	65¼
May	820,000	67⅞ @68	67¾
June	..	@..	67¾
July	..	@..	67¾
Total	1,740,000		

CORN.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	10,000	36 @..	36
December	50,000	35⅝@35¼	35⅝
January	25,000	35¼@..	35¼
May	30,000	35⅝@35⅝	35⅝
Total	115,000		

OATS.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	15,000	23¼@..	23¼
December	15,000	23½@..	23½
May	10,000	25⅛@25⅜	25⅜
No. 2 white—			
November	..	— @..	24½
Total	40,000		

FLOUR—Offerings were urgent, but buyers were indifferent, and the feeling easy. Sales, 22,400 bbls, including of City Mills 4,400 bbls patents, 6,000 bbls clear, 1,000 bbls extra, and 550 bbls fine at quotations, 4,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.60, 500 bbls clears at $3.25, 2,500 bbls bakers' extra at $2.85, 2,300 bbls clear Southern at $3.20@$3.30, and 250 bbls Winter straights at $3.35....Arrivals, 15,159 bbls and 23,973 sacks; exports, 13,152 bbls and 1,702 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 44,182 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.25@
Supers	2.05@$2.70
No. 2	2.85@ 3.00
No. 1	3.00@ 3.10
Clears	3.25@ 3.35
Straights	3.35@ 3.40
White wheat straights	3.45@ 3.50
Patents	3.60@ 3.65
Special brands	3.65@ 3.70
City patents	4.00@ 4.25
City clears	.. @ 4.00
City straights	.. @ 3.20
City supers	3.00@ 3.10
City fine	2.90@ 3.00

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@..	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	2.10@$2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 2	2.25@ 2.30	.. @ 2.50
No. 1	2.50@ 2.65	3.00@ 3.10
Clears	2.65@ 2.80	2.90@ 3.15
Straights	3.15@ 3.30	3.40@ 3.50
Patents	3.25@ 3.45	3.40@ 3.55
Special brands	3.40@ 3.60	3.65@ 4.10

RYE FLOUR—Fairly active and steady. Sales, 600 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.90; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and easy at $1.35@$1.50 per 100 lb....Buckwheat quoted at 41½c asked for State, delivered.

BARLEY—Nominal. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 44@48c; Western at 38@46c; feeding at 30@34c.

MALT—Neglected and nominal. We quote: Next year's delivery, Western, at 46@58c; two-rowed State at 58c.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.30; cut, $3.20@$3.60; ground, $2.90@$3, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.00@$1.85.

CORN PRODUCTS—Steady and moderately active. We quote: Brandywine, $2.55; Sagamore, $2.55; Esmeralda, $2.50; granulated yellow meal, $2.40@$2.60; white do, $2.50@$2.65; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 67½@70c; coarse meal, 71@75c; hominy do, 85@90c.

FEED—Fairly active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 65@70c; middlings, 70@75c; sharps, 85@90c; rye feed, 70@75c; oil meal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $18@$18.50, spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—The movement in grass was slack, while prices were without material change....Clover, fair grades, quoted at $6@$6.75, and high grades at $7@$7.50 per 100 lb; timothy, fair grades, quoted at $3.75@$4, and high grades at $4.25@$5.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a small sale of crude in bulk, in Texas, at 20½c as a special trade, while there were other offers to sell at 20c. As the local refiners could obtain occasional tanks from Southeast coast sections at 20c, with the difference in freight rates, Texas offerings were neglected here. The trading generally was slack. Prime yellow was at 30c, at which there were offers to sell. Good off-grade yellow was held at 28c, an advance of ½c, and 28c was bid, although 28½c would probably have been paid. White was at 32@33c. Crude in barrels had 25c bid, while held at 26c....LINSEED was steady in price and in moderate demand; American, 44c; boiled, 47c; Calcutta at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in good jobbing demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was firm; 52@52½c quoted for city. COCOANUT OIL was steady, with 6c asked for Cochin; Ceylon at 5¾c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 15.—Oil opened and lowest, 159; highest, 161¾; closed, 161¼; Standard's price, 148.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was little variation to the market, although the feeling was rather weak on the insufficient demands to the full supplies of hogs. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day at 24,000 head.

LARD—There was rather an easy market, with, for some deliveries, 2½ points decline on a dull trading, with, at the West, November closing at 5.47½c; December was at 5.50@5.52½c, closing at 5.52½c; January at 5.60@5.62½c, closing at 5.62c bid; May at 5.82½@5.85, closing at 5.82½c bid. Here there was a moderate local demand. Sales of 700 tcs, cash, in lots, at 5.85c, closing at 5.80c bid and 5.85c asked. City steam was at 5.55c bid and 5.60c asked, and 125 tcs sold at 5.60c. November option was at 5.60c asked. Refined was fairly active; Continent at 6.30c; South American, 6.65c; compound at 4½@5c, as to quality.

PORK—The West was rather easy, but hardly materially changed, although dull; November closed at $8 nominal, December was at $8.07½@$8.10, closing at $8.07½ nominal; January at $9.05@$9.10, closing at $9.07½ bid; May at $9.42½@$9.45, closing at $9.42½ bid. Here there was a slow demand, with sales of 150 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.75@$10.25; family mess, $10.75@$11.25; short clear, $10.75@$12.25.

BACON—There was fairly steady holding, although demands were slack. At the West November closed at 4.45c, January at 4.57½c bid, May was at 4.80@4.82½c, closing at 4.82½c asked.

CUTMEATS—There was little demand for city meats, while prices were held about steady, a sale of 1 car of Western green hams, 12 lb, at 8¾c here. City-pickled shoulders, 5¾@6c; pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 5¾c; 10 lb average, 5¾@6c; pickled hams at 8¼@8¾c; clear bellies at 5¾c. Western Meats—Western prices: Green hams, 16 lb, 6⅞c; 14 lb, 7¼c; 12 lb, 7¾c; sweet pickled hams, 16 lb, 8¼c.

BEEF—There was a light distribution, but prices were well sustained. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17@$19 for best grades, and $15 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were at from $13 to $14 at the West, and $14@$15 here, with little buying interest.

HOGS—Were here at easier prices. Receipts at the West, 82,107 head; same time last year, 104,003 head. Chicago, receipts, 33,000 head; active; firm; $3.40@$3.75; left over, 11,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 6,410 head; active; $3.40@$3.75. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,822 head; 5c lower; $3@$3.70. Omaha—Receipts, 5,500 head; steady; $3.30@$3.60. Pittsburg—Slow; $3.75@$3.90. Milwaukee—Receipts, 7,360 head; $3.35@$3.60. Kansas City—Receipts, 14,000 head; steady; $3.45@$3.70. Cleveland—Light; average and York, $3.65@$3.75. Indianapolis—Receipts, 9,000 head; active; $3.60@$3.75. Quotations here were 4¾c for heavy, 5c for 180 lb, 5¼c for 160 lb, 5¼c for 140 lb, and 5½c for pigs.

TALLOW—There were 50 hhds city sold at 4¼c, making 200 hhds for the week, and the market closing steady at 4¼c, with light demands and equally light supplies. Of country made, sales of 75,000 lb in lots at 4@4⅜c, as to quality. The London sale was at 3d decline, with half sold of 1,500 casks offered.

STEARINE—For oleostearine, the market was slow and easy, with offers to sell at 5¾c and 5½c bid. At Chicago, there were small sales at 5½c. For lard stearine, there was a dull and nominal market, with 6⅛@6¼c quoted for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts were steadier with Europe, but without demand, with the close partly 5 points up. Havre was steady at ⅛@⅛f advance, and Hamburg quiet at ⅛@¾ pfennig gain....Spot Rio dull and steady at 15¾c for No. 7....Opening Call—11 A. M.—December, 750 bags at 14.45c; March, 1,250 bags at 14.05c; total, 2,000 bags. Second Call and Close—January, 500 bags at 14.30c; March, 250 bags at 14c; May, 500 bags at 13.50c; total, 1,250 bags; total for day, 3,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Month.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.25@14.35	12.90@12.95
February	14.10@14.20	12.25@12.35
March	13.95@14.00	12.10@12.15
April	13.70@13.80	11.80@11.90
May	13.45@13.55	11.70@11.80
June	13.20@13.30	.. @..
July	12.95@13.05	.. @..
August	12.80@12.95	12.30@12.35
September	12.70@12.80	11.40@11.55
October	12.50@12.60	11.40@11.45
November	14.40@14.55	13.85@13.95
December	14.40@14.50	13.15@13.20

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	268,241
Arrivals—Steamship Paraense (Ceara)	472
Total	268,710
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	7,460
Total stock in New-York to-day	261,254
Total stock in Baltimore	28,943
Total	28,943
Deliveries yesterday	185—28,758
Total stock in New-Orleans	55,376
Total	55,376
Deliveries yesterday	699—54,677
	83,435
Total stock in United States	344,089
Afloat from Rio per steam to Nov. 14	127,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Nov. 14	12,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Nov. 14	52,000
Afloat from Victoria to Oct. 31	8,000
	199,000
Total	543,089
Same time in 1894	502,575

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean 15¼

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7		No. 5..1.35 above No. 7
No. 2..2.65 above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7		No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7		No. 9..1.60 below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1. Nom. above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2. Nom. above No. 7		No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7		No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7		No. 10. 2.37½ below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7		

MILD COFFEE.

	Invoice Rates.		
Java, fancies	28 @31½	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	16½@17½
Padang, int'r	27 @27½	Caracas	18 @18½
Macassar—		Do, washed	19 @21
Timor	23 @24	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Mocha	21½@22½	Do, washed	19 @20½
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17 @18	Guana	17¾@18¾
Bordono	17½@18	Bucara'ga	18 @20½
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	17 @18	Mexican—	
Do. fr to g'd	18¼@18¾	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do. pr to c'e	19 @19½	Do, white	18½@19½
Central America—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16½@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@18½	Coban	19 @22
Do. washed	19 @20	Mocha	24½@25

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand moderate, with prices generally steady for new.

N. Orleans, centrif'l—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	10@12	Fair	23@25
Common	13@15	Good	20@28
Fair	16@18	Prime	29@30
Puerto Rico	26@31	Cuba, 50 test	Nominal
Barbados, jb'g	24@26		

RICE—Foreign sorts in most demand, with a very steady feeling.

Domestic—		Patna, in bond	2¾@3
Ordinary	3 @3⅛	Japan	3¾@4
Fair	3⅝@4	Java, in bond	@2½
Good	4¼@4½	Java	3½@3⅝
Prime	4⅝@4¾	Rice flour	2 @2¼
Choice	5 @5⅛	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¼@5⅜	Rice bran, 100 lb	60@ 65
Head	5⅝@6		

SUGAR—Raw market dull, with holders very steady....Refined quiet and unchanged in price.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅝@..
Centrifugal's, 96° test	3⅝@..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots and 1 per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls.

Dominos	5¼
Cutloaf	5¼
Crushed	4¾
Powdered	4¾
Coarse powdered	4¾
Granulated	4¾
Fine granulated	4¾
Coarse granulated	4¾
Extra fine granulated	4¾
Confectioners' granulated	4¾
XXXX powdered	5
Mold A	4¾
Diamond A	4¾
Confectioners' A	4¾
(1) Columbia A	4¾
(2) Windsor A	4¾
(3) Ridgewood A	4¾
Cubes	4¾
(4) Phoenix A	4 3-16
(5) Empire A	4 1-16
No. 6	4
No. 7	3 15-16
No. 8	3¾
No. 9	3 13-16
No. 10	3¾
No. 11	3 11-16
No. 12	3¾
No. 13	3 9-16
No. 14	3½

COTTON.

Contracts were active and unsettled, with Liverpool and New-Orleans, while a sharp break occurred near the close, on a report that a large retail dry goods house had failed, with heavy realizing on local account and the close weak at 18@20 points decline. Spot was quiet and ⅛c lower. Sales, 437 bales to spinners.

Middling Gulf	8 11-16
Middling uplands	8 7-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	⅝c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-Day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
November	8.01@8.05	8.11	8.00	900
December	8.02@8.03	8.13	8.03	9,700
January	8.07@8.08	8.19	8.07	146,500
February	8.13@	8.23	8.13	12,500
March	8.17@8.18	8.28	8.16	135,900
April	8.22@8.23	8.32	8.24	5,200
May	8.26@8.27	8.37	8.24	20,700
June	8.30@8.31	8.41	8.34	1,000
July	8.32@8.34	8.43	8.36	2,400
August	8.34@8.36	8.48	8.30	2,800
October	7.07@7.99	8.07	7.98	600
Total				338,200

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOV. 15.

	T.	W.	T.	F.	This Wk.	This Week Last Yr.
Galveston	6272	6108	6602	4950	40206	81427
New-Orleans	18473	12750	9202	12370	72848	130603
Mobile	949	1555	452	1052	6647	10070
Savannah	6526	3896	4108	4845	27373	40465
Charleston	1374	2083	947	2494	18109	22107
Wilmington	1490	1218	919	1223	7753	8996
Norfolk	2810	1431	1251	1452	6419	27347
Baltimore	..	..	..	1878	1878	6461
New-York	2725	..	106	468	3699	5136
Boston	442	1801	406	1254	5846	..
Philadelphia	119	67	91	464	1235	3892
West Point	2345	2102	1496	1365	11174	21281
Newp't News	..	..	..	..	871	1997
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	9503	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	14509	..
Pensacola	..	..	..	..	3200	..
Total	43525	32100	25607	34224	230429	..
This day last week	33049	35065	20287	35161	..	..
This day last year	61060	55073	54145	57988	..	364952

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY STATEMENT.

	LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15. 1895.	1894.
Sales of the week	84,000	56,000
Sales, American	75,000	50,000
Sales for export	5,000	2,000
Sales for speculation	5,000	3,000
Actual export	11,000	11,000
Forwarded	74,000	62,000
Total stock	933,000	718,000
Of which American	792,000	587,000
Total imports of week	99,000	132,000
Of which American	72,000	120,000
Amount afloat	169,000	380,000
Of which American	160,000	370,000

Price of middling uplands in Liverpool Nov. 15, 1895, 4 7-16d; price of middling uplands in Liverpool Nov. 16, 1894, $ 11-16d; price of middling uplands in Liverpool Nov. 17, 1893, 4 7-16d.

MOVEMENTS AT INTERIOR TOWNS.

THIS WEEK.

	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	1,453	2,200	4,024
Dallas	1,137	1,651	1,786
Shreveport	4,242	3,647	20,745
Little Rock	7,844	6,646	14,193
Helena	2,608	2,616	10,105
Vicksburg	3,531	3,424	13,057
Columbus, Miss	1,842	1,831	3,036
Natchez	2,470	1,873	9,017
Memphis	29,931	12,803	116,194
Nashville	671	629	680
Selma	1,791	1,568	6,252
Montgomery	6,029	4,608	20,619
Eufaula	705	803	3,207
Columbus, Ga	2,132	1,024	12,102
Macon	2,474	1,180	7,422
Albany	704	346	6,556
Atlanta	5,420	2,715	24,310
Rome	3,703	3,361	6,013
Augusta	5,994	5,150	*24,873
Columbia	966	966	..
Newberry	†1,000	1,000	200
Charlotte	1,161	1,161	..
Raleigh	1,196	996	2,300
St. Louis	6,971	24,489	20,240
Houston	43,017	42,007	49,035
Meridian	2,116	403	5,805
Cincinnati	11,301	11,057	9,317
Yazoo City	3,330	2,029	12,220
Total	154,935	142,873	433,352

THIS WEEK LAST YEAR.

	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Brenham	3,320	3,460	3,593
Dallas	6,001	5,050	3,060
Shreveport	5,615	2,685	17,055
Little Rock	8,411	7,571	6,468
Helena	5,103	3,426	14,514
Vicksburg	4,038	2,932	9,884
Columbus, Miss	1,947	2,118	2,374
Natchez	3,757	3,080	7,010
Memphis	33,548	29,721	95,458
Nashville	3,009	4,950	2,844
Selma	3,156	3,050	2,900
Montgomery	5,404	4,843	14,847
Eufaula	762	549	2,021
Columbus, Ga	2,509	1,859	†7,478
Macon	3,338	3,490	6,600
Albany	1,100	547	5,263
Atlanta	14,023	8,736	29,877
Rome	7,472	7,497	24,495
Augusta	10,702	11,313	*23,487
Columbia	928	903	..
Newberry	†1,000	1,000	..
Charlotte	1,518	3,468	400
Raleigh	2,315	2,014	†1,650
St. Louis	9,168	51,850	32,011
Houston	80,053	85,150	64,097
Meridian	1,158	1,549	5,233
Cincinnati	22,187	18,195	12,328
Yazoo City	5,459	3,954	6,733
Total	248,418	273,933	*84,050

*Actual. †Estimated. ‡Corrected.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The jobbing trade was not large in domestic marrow beans, but there was a shortage of stock and firm feeling in consequence. In a smallish way $1.80 was quoted for choice quality, and the situation at the moment seems to justify the quotation. Medium slow, but steady. Pea in very light stock and firm. Red kidney held with more confidence. White kidney and yellow eye dull and weak. California lima have settled to $2. Green peas steady. We quote: Beans—Domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.87½@$1.90; do, medium, $1.45; do, pea, $1.80; do, red kidney, $1.25@$1.30; do, white kidney, $1.80@$1.85; do, yelloweye, $1.55; do, turtle soup, $1.65@$1.70; do, lima, California, $2; do, foreign, pea, old, $1.20@$1.25; do, foreign, medium, old, $1.10@$1.20; green peas, barreis, 85c; do, bags, 80c; do, Scotch, 80c.

BUTTER—The demand was moderate, and mostly for fancy creamery, which has sold up pretty close at steady prices, while the rest of the offerings were in an easy position.

Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, extras	22	@22½
Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, seconds to firsts	17	@21
Creamery, Western, extras	..	@23
Creamery, Western, firsts	20	@21½
Creamery, Western, seconds	18	@19
Creamery, Western, thirds	14	@16
Creamery, Western, June extras	21	@..
Creamery, Western, June, seconds to firsts	15	@20
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	21	@..
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	18	@20
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	15	@16
State dairy, Welsh tubs, extras	..	@21
State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	18	@20
State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	15	@16
State dairy, tubs, thirds	12	@14
State dairy, firkins, fancy	19	@20
State dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	15	@18
Western imitation creamery, firsts	16	@17½
Western imitation creamery, seconds	12	@14
Western dairy, firsts	13	@15
Western dairy, thirds to seconds	10½	@12
Western factory, firkins, June, extras	13½	@14
Western factory, firkins, June, seconds to firsts	12	@13
Western factory, tubs, June, extras	..	@14
Western factory, tubs, June, seconds to firsts	12	@13½
Western factory, firkins, fresh	10¼	@12
Western factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	12	@13
Western factory, tubs, fresh, seconds	11	@11½
Western factory, fourths to thirds	9	@10
Western dairy, factory, old	..	8½@11

CHEESE—The tone was about steady, with a moderate jobbing demand, but some lots not on offer at the present prices.

State, full cream, large, September, colored, fancy	10	@..
State, full cream, large, September, white, fancy	10	@10¾
State, full cream, large, choice	..	@ 9¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	8¾	@ 9½
State, full cream, large, common to fair	7¼	@ 8½
State, full cream, small size, colored, fancy	10¾	@11
State, full cream, small size, white, f'cy	10¾	@11
State, full cream, small, good to choice	9¼	@10¾
State, full cream, small, common to fair	7¾	@ 9¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	7	@ 7¼
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5	@ 6¼
State, part skims, large, choice	6	@ 6¼
State, part skims, large, good to prime	4¾	@ 5½
State, part skims, common to fair	3½	@ 4¼
State, full skims	2½	@ 3

EGGS—Light receipts and well sustained prices for all desirable fresh stock.

State and Pennsylvania, fancy new-laid	25	@ 26
State and Pennsylvania, fair to good	22	@ 24
Western, fresh-gathered, fancy	23	@ 23½
Western, fresh-gathered, fair to good	21	@ 22

LEATHER—A generally firm market, with a fair inquiry.

	—Non-Acid.— Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	—Acid.— All Kinds.
Light, first selection	..@24	..@..	22 @..
Middle, first selection	..@24	..@..	21½@23
Heavy, first selection	..@24	..@..	23 @24
Light, seconds	..@23	..@..	21 @22
Middle, seconds	..@23	..@..	21 @22
Heavy, seconds	..@23	..@..	21 @22
Damaged, all weights	..@21	..@..	20 @21
Rejects			.20 @..

UNION.

Light backs	30@32	Light backs, cow	..30@32
Middle backs	30@32	Seconds	28@30
Middle, heavy	30@32	Bellies	16@18
Seconds, do	28@30		

OAK.

Seconds	30@32	Bellies	18@19
Dressed backs	34@36		

METALS—Tin inactive at 14.55c. Copper easy at 11.40@11.50c. Lead at 3.15@3.17½c. Spelter easy at 3.65@3.70c.

TOBACCO—Demand slow at steady prices. Sales: 150 cases 1894 Pennsylvania seed leaf, 10@13c; 175 cases 1894 New-England Havana, 11@19c; 100 cases 1894 Zimmers', 12c; 125 cases 1893 Wisconsin Havana, 4@7c; 100 cases 1893 Pennsylvania seed leaf, 7@9c; 50 cases 1893 Pennsylvania Havana, 11½c; 1,500 bales Havana, 68c@$1.05; 125 bales Sumatra, 40c@$3, in bond.

WOOL.

The market was without material change, as demand continued slow and manufacturers reported a scarcity of orders for new goods. Prices were quoted firm, with stocks very moderate. Foreign was in light demand, and held firmly. Sales, 56,000 lb Texas, at 7@10c; 15,000 lb burry Texas, 31,000 lb scoured Texas, 20,000 lb scoured fleece, 55,000 lb pulled, 22,000 lb medium, unwashed; 35,000 lb Territory, 100,000 lb Chilean 400,000 lb China, 30,000 lb scoured Cape, 150,000 lb carpet, and 50,000 lb scoured do, on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—Wool—Market quiet and without change; prices steady.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand light and prices steady.

Southern, regular	28
Machine-made barrels	28½

RESIN—Business fair in low grades at full prices.

Good str'd	$1.70 @ ..	I	$2.05 @ ..
Com. str'd	1.65 @ ..	K	2.15 @$2.20
E	1.72½@$1.80	M	2.50 @ ..
F	1.85 @ ..	N	3.00 @ ..
G	1.90 @ ..	W. G	3.20 @ 3.25
H	1.92½@ ..	W. W	3.50 @ ..

WILMINGTON, Nov. 15.—Resin firm; strained, $1.25; good strained, $1.30. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 25½c; irregular, 24½c. Tar steady at $1.20. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.60.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 15.—Turpentine firm at 25c; sales, 200 bbls. Resin—Good strained firm at $1.20@$1.30; receipts, 224 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 15.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25½c; sales, 1,503 bbls. Resin firm at $1.25.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth held firmly, with demand light. Engagements: To Hamburg, 4 loads grain at 50 pfennigs; British

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculation Continues Very Narrow and Professional.

GOLD EXPORTS OF $2,250,000

Difficulties Among London Brokers—Foreign Exchange Rates Firmer —Sharp Declines in Tobacco and Reading.

FRIDAY—P. M.

Speculation to-day was narrow and professional. London did little in the market, but sold more than it bought. There was a failure in London, and several firms received assistance, to others being given twenty-four hours to meet their obligations. This, of course, means long-drawn-out liquidation from that source. Gold to the amount of two and a quarter millions was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury for shipment to-morrow, the imports being made by houses connected with the late bond syndicate. The fact that exchange rates were firmer in the face of the withdrawals proves that the shipments are made against bills drawn some time ago. It was intimated that other shipments would be made early next week.

The gold withdrawals had less influence than might have been expected, but the market generally was soft. The principal movements were in Tobacco and Reading. The former dropped from 90 to 87, and closed at 87¾, a net loss of 2¾ points. Reading declined to 10½ and closed at 11, a net loss of 1½ points. It is understood that the plan of reorganization will be issued in a few days, and that it will provide for an assessment of $20 on the stock and $15 on the incomes. For the payment on the stock nothing will be given, but the income bond assessment will be represented by preferred stock. Manhattan moved between 102 and 100¼, and closed at 100⅞, a net loss of ⅛. The statement for the September quarter, issued to-day, is, on its face, not a cheerful showing, but it includes interest charges on the new 4s, as well as on the 7s, which the former were issued to retire. There is a suspicion abroad that some one is trying to depress the stock, with the purpose of buying it cheaply.

The industrials were heavy. Sugar, after selling at 101½, broke par, but closed at 100½, a net loss of ⅞. Chicago Gas moved within ⅝, and closed ¼ lower. Distillers', General Electric, Tennessee Coal and Iron, and Leather preferred each lost about 1 point. The Grangers as well as the general list were fractionally lower, and final prices were very nearly the lowest of the day.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in liberal supply, but the demand was small. Rates were at 2 per cent. for 30 days, 2½ per cent. for 60 days, 3 per cent. for 90 days, and 3½ per cent. for four to six months.

Commercial paper quiet. Quotations were 4@4½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' single names of the highest class, and 5@5½ per cent. for six months' single names of the same grade.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $110,392,502; balances, $7,088,207; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $745,295.

Money on call in London, ¾ per cent.; open market rate of discount, 1⅝@1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Nominal rates were $4.88⅛ for 60 days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.87⅞@$4.88 for 60-day bills, $4.89⅛@$4.89½ for demand, $4.89½@$4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.88⅜@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short; reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95 11-16, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—55@90 premium. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16 premium; telegraphic, ¼ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, one-eighth of 1 per cent. premium up to $5,000, one-tenth of 1 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67½@68. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$60,814,743
Imports for the same period	24,951,208
Net exports	$44,863,445
Net exports to date, 1894	66,366,888
Net exports to date, 1893	9,974,949
Net exports to date, 1892	52,474,949

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Iowa Central pf	1¼
Nashville, Cleveland & St. Louis	1¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	1¾
Pullman Car	2½

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil	2
American Cotton Oil pf	1
American Tobacco	2⅞
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf., when iss.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝
Colorado Fuel & Gas	1¼
Colorado, H. V. & Toledo	1¼
Denver & Rio Grande pf	⅝
Distilling & Cattle Feeding, all in. pd.	⅝
General Electric	1
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	1¼
Minnesota Iron	1½
National Lead	1½
Norfolk & Western pf	¾
Oregon Improvement	1
Philadelphia & Reading	1¼
Rio Grande Western	1¼
Rio Grande Western pf	4
St. Paul & Duluth pf	2
Southern Railway pf	1⅛
Tennessee Coal & Iron	1
United States Rubber	1¼
United States Leather pf	⅞

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Central Pacific 1st, 1896	1½
Central Pacific 1st, 1897	1½
Denver & Rio Grande 1st	1¾
Detroit, M. & M., l. g.	1
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st	1
Oregon Shore Line 6s	1½

DECLINED.

Louisville & Nashville, unif. 4s	1
Reading 1st pf. inc.	1¼
Reading 3d pf. inc.	1½
Northwest 25-year deb.	1

Government bonds were firm. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	
4s, r., 1907	111⅝	112¼
4s, c., 1907	112⅞	112¾
4s, r., 1925	121¼	121⅝
4s, c., 1925	121¼	121⅝
5s, r., 1904	115	115¼
5s, c., 1904	115	115½
Currency 6s, 1896	102	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100⅜	..

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New-York for the week were valued at $2,292,502, against $2,176,583 last week and $1,573,508 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $6,082,885, against $2,143,240 last week and $1,484,425 in the same week last year.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150	148	152	3
American Cotton Oil	21¾	21¾	19	19	15⅜	19	..
American Cotton Oil pf.	68	68	67⅜	67⅜	67	68	440
*Ann Arbor pf., when issued.	31	31	30½	30½	30	31⅜	140
American Express	117	117	116	116	116	117½	40
*American Sugar Refining	100½	101¼	99¾	100¾	100⅜	100¾	21,785
*American Sugar Refining pf.	99	99	99	99	98½	99	350
American Tobacco	89½	90	87	87⅝	87⅛	87¾	29,108
American Tobacco pf.	104	104	104	104	104	107	5
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17½	3,815
*At. T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	26½	26⅞	26½	26⅝	26½	27¼	100
Canada Southern	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	54½	54⅝	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	19½	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	19	19¼	100
Chicago Gas, t. r.	64⅞	65¼	64½	64¾	64¾	65	9,015
Chicago & Northwestern	108½	108¾	106	106	106	106¾	1,683
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	148	148½	148	148¼	147	150	100
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	85⅞	88¼	85⅝	85⅝	85⅜	85⅞	11,750
C., C., C. & St. Louis	41¾	41¾	41½	41½	41¼	42	420
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	75⅞	75⅞	75⅛	75⅛	75¼	75⅝	8,840
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	127	127	127	127	120	127½	121
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	76⅛	76⅞	75⅝	75⅝	75¾	76	5,880
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf.	61	61¾	61	61½	60½	61½	200
Colorado Fuel & Iron	33	33½	33	33	33	33½	700
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	20	20	20	20	20	20½	100
Consolidated Gas Company	140	140¾	140	140¼	148½	149¼	238
Delaware & Hudson	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	129½	130	120
Delaware, Lack. & Western	163¼	163¼	163¼	163¼	168	168½	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	47½	47½	47½	47½	47	47½	100
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	20½	20½	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19⅝	6,875
General Electric	32¼	32¾	31¾	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝	1,980
Illinois Steel	90	90	90	90	98½	98¾	500
Iowa Central pf.	70¼	70¼	70½	70½	76	80	100
*Keely Motor	34½	35	34½	35	84¼	34½	200
Laclede Gas	24	24	24	24	24	24	100
Lake Erie & Western	24	24	24	24	23½	24½	100
Lake Erie & Western pf.	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	75⅞	24	800
Lake Shore	150	150	150	150	149	150¼	180
*L. N. Traction, all in. pd.	17¼	17¼	17	17	17½	17⅝	110
Louisville & Nashville	54¾	54¾	53½	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	4,670
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9¾	9¾	9½	9½	9⅜	9⅝	600
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	27	10
Manhattan Consolidated	101⅝	102	100½	100⅞	100¾	101	17,550
*Metropolitan Traction	111¾	112½	111⅝	111⅝	111	111⅝	720
Michigan Central	100	100	100	100	99	100	218
Minn. & St. Louis	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	23¼	24	3,720
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	54¼	54¾	54	54	53½	54	600
Minnesota Iron	70	70	70	70	70	71	100
Missouri Pacific	31½	31½	30½	30⅝	30⅜	31¼	4,675
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	15	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	31¼	31½	31	31¾	31¼	31¾	1,035
Mobile & Ohio	20	20	20	20	19	20	100
Nash., Chattanooga & St. L.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	75	81	100
*National Lead Company	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	30½	32	263
*National Lead Company pf.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	90¾	92¼	203
New-Jersey Central	107½	107½	107	107	107½	108	537
New-York Central	99⅝	100⅛	99¾	100⅛	100⅛	99⅝	70
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	50	50	50	50	45	..	..
New-York & New-Haven	184½	184⅝	184½	184⅝	184	185	48
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	30	30	30	30	29½	31	100
N. Y., L. E. & W., 2d in. pd.	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10¾	10½	10⅝	100
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	38⅝	38⅝	33	33	33	33¼	400
Norfolk & Western pf.	11	11¼	11	11¼	11	11¾	100
Northern Pacific pf.	17¼	17¼	17	17¼	16½	17	125
Ontario & Western	15⅞	15⅞	15¾	15¾	15⅝	16	500
Oregon Improvement	5½	5½	5½	5½	5	6½	120
Pacific Mail	30⅞	31½	30½	31⅛	31	31⅜	3,720
Philadelphia & Reading	12	12¾	11½	11	10⅞	11	27,002
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	18	18	18	18	17	17½	40
Pullman Palace Car Co.	167½	167½	167½	167½	167	168	125
Quicksilver	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅝	100
Rio Grande Western	17	17	17	17	17	19	100
Rio Grande Western pf.	39½	39½	39	39	39	41	200
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	118	120	118	120	118½	120½	30
St. Louis Southwestern	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅞	818
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¾	13½	14	310
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	88	88	88	88	88	91	150
St. Paul & Omaha	41	41	41	41	41¼	41¾	100
Southern Pacific	22⅛	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	22	100
Southern Railway pf.	11⅜	11⅞	11⅛	11½	11½	11⅝	503
Tennessee Coal & Iron	36	36	35½	35½	35½	35⅝	1,607
Texas Pacific	34½	34⅝	33	33¼	33⅛	33⅝	4,665
Union Pacific	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	10	390
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	5⅜	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜	230
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	4¾	5	300
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	100
United States Rubber	14	14	14	14	14	14½	100
United States Rubber pf.	37½	37½	36¾	36¾	36½	36¾	204
*United States Leather	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9½	106
*United States Leather pf.	70¼	70¼	70	70	69½	70⅝	900
Wabash pf.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	5,860
Western Union Telegraph	90¾	90¾	90	90	90¾	90¾	1,100
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13½	13⅞	2,805
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½	41	42	3,100
Total sales							196,246
*Unlisted.							

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		
At., T. & S. F.							
F's, 2d cfs..	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	$10,000		
At. & P. Inc.	3	3	3	3	10,000		
Mo., K. & T., 1st	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	5,000		
Total sales					$37,000		

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Barcelona	.04	.04	.03	.03	500
Brunswick	.10	.10	.10	.10	2,300
Comstock	.09	.09	.08	.08	1,500
Total sales					4,400

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Dec. option..	57½	57⅝	57⅛	57½	450,000
May option..	.62	.62	61¾	61¾	103,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	92	96¼
American Bank Note	41⅜	43¼
American Exchange Nat. Bank	161½	..
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	90
American Surety Company	214	220
American Typefounders	3½	4½
American Typefounders' pf.	23½	26½
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	107½	100
Atlantic Trust (new)	178	188
Bank of America	335	..
Barney & Smith Car	21½	23½
Barney & Smith pf. stock	..	76
‡Barney & Smith Car 8s	100	103
Boston & N. Y. Air Line	6¾	..
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	104	105¼
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	132	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	198	203
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	100	113
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	100	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	165	167½
Brooklyn Elevated	13½	20½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	103	104½
Brooklyn Traction	12¾	13¾
Brooklyn Traction pf.	57	60
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	105	105½
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	76¾	78¼
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	..	104
Buffalo Street Railway stock	75	79
Celluloid Company stock	65½	68½
†Central & South American Tel.	122	125
Central Cross-Town	180	190
Cent. Park, North & East River	168	168
Central Railroad of Georgia deb.	22	25
Central Trust Company	1020	1030
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	1	2
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	1¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds.	53	56
Citizens' Gas (Brooklyn)	70	75
Commercial Cable Co. stock	150	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	..	92
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	100	103
Continental Trust	168	178
Cramp Shipyard stock	65	72
Detroit Gas bonds	..	70
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	97	171
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	168	..
†Dry Dock, E. B. & Bat. 5 per cent. scrip	..	104
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	104	105¾
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	..
Ensley Land Company	½	1½
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	75	80
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	190½	202½
Erie & Pittsburg Railroad	130	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	770	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	315	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf.	123	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	80	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d.	59½	..
Fort Wayne Gas stock	76¼	78¾
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	88½	90
Gallatin National Bank	299	307
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	94	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	52½	55½
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	88½	90½
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	112½	..
H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	98	100½
H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	98	100½
H. B. Claflin Co.	101	104
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	71	73
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds.	98	100
Henderson Bridge 6s	112½	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin	8	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	20	24
†Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	103	105
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A.	96½	..
Holland Trust stock	..	83
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103¼	104¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	142	147
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	66¼	68¼
*Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	75	77
International Ocean Telegraph	108	..
Iron Steamboat	6	8
Iron Steamboat bonds	64	67
Journeay & Burnham	42	50
Journeay & Burnham pf.	97	..
Kittsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds.	94	98
Knickerbocker Trust Co.	185	..
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	83	85
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	85	87
Lawyers' Surety Co.	97	104
Little Rock & Mem. R. R. 5s.	37½	40
L. I. Traction, 2d as. pd.	17½	17¾
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s.	79¼	80½
Lorillard Company pf.	110	114
†Madison Square Garden stock	15½	18½
Madison Square Garden 2d	..	79
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	112	..
Manhattan Trust Co.	130	140
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	103	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913	101	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	107	..
Mercantile Trust Co.	360	..
†Metropolitan Ferry 5s	107½	109
Metropolitan Trust Co.	300	315
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co.	20	22
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf.	89	92
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Mohawk Gas Co. 4s (Schenectady)	..	80
Mohawk Gas Co. consols (Schenectady)	..	60
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	198	..
National Bank of Commerce	201	..
National Bank of the Republic	150	155
National Shoe & Leather Bank	92	97
†National Wall Paper Co. pf.	..	70
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	2½	5
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds.	24	30
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs.	..	1½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	32¾	34¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf.	61¾	63
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	100¼	101
N. Y. & E. R. Gas consols	80	80½
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	..	5½
N. Y., L. & W. stock	117½	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	120¾	122½
N. Y. & Texas scrip	60	..
New-York Air Brake Co.	4	8
New-York Biscuit Co. 6s	106	109
N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	348	358
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	702	..
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	35	40
New-York Security & Trust	200	..
Nicaragua Canal Construc. (new)	..	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	157	..
‡Northwestern Telegraph 7s	114	116½
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	108½	..
Ohio Land & Ry. Purch. M. 6s	82	86
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	200	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	70	..
Pennsylvania Coal	330	345
†P., McKeesp't & Y. R. R. stock	130	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	81¾	83¼
Pratt & Whitney	..	14
†Pratt & Whitney pf.	..	80
Queens County Bank stock	160	..
Real Estate Trust Co.	160	..
Retsof Mining Co. bonds	54	..
†Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	108	108¾
Second Avenue Railroad stock	160	164
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	218	222
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	90	..
Southern Cent. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	29	..
Standard Gas	72	74
Standard Gas pf.	107	100
†Standard Gas 1st	109	110½
Standard Oil Trust	200	201½
Staten Island Railway	..	61
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st	110	112½
Staten Island Rapid Transit 2d	..	87½
State Trust	188	195
‡Steinway Railway 6s	111	113
‡St. Paul Gas bonds	87½	89¾
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co.	..	80
Terre Haute & Logansport	12	22
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	42	47
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	87	96
Third Avenue Railroad	185	187
Third National Bank	104½	109
Title Guarantee & Trust	220	227
Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	17	21
Tradesmen's National Bank	..	98
Trenton Potteries	4½	6½
†Trenton Potteries pf.	40	48
Trow Directory pf.	..	55
*Union Ferry stock	68	68½
†Union Ferry 5s	105½	106½
Union Elevated 2d	37	41
‡Union Railway 5s	101½	104½
†Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry)	..	106
Union Trust	712	720
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	..	82
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	52	..
United Electric Traction Co.	40	50
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	206	..
United States Trust	1040	..
Wagner Car Company	155½	157½
Washington Trust Company	183	193
Western Gas Company	68	70
‡Western Gas Company bonds	92	94½
Western National Bank	112	115
Winona & Southwestern 1st	15	18
Worcester Traction	10	17½
Worcester Traction pf.	84	87
Worthington Pump pf.	..	20
Worthington Pump pf.	75	81

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	330
American Exchange	165
Broadway	240
Central National	117
Chemical	4000
Commerce	200
Continental	120
Corn Exchange	128½
Gallatin National	300
Greenwich	165
Hanover	315
Importers & Traders'	525
Irving	140
Leather Manufacturers'	170
Lincoln National	270
Manhattan	195
Mechanics'	188
Merchants'	150
Merchants' Exchange	110
Metropolitan	1
New-Amsterdam	105
New-York	294
Ninth National	175
Park	475
Seaboard National	107
Second National	900
Third National	107
West Side	220

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Atchison proper—			
Mileage	6,481	6,481	6,481
1st week Nov.	$635,280	$650,928	$740,253
From July 1	10,389,500	9,998,220	
From Jan. 1	24,165,047	23,650,071	
St. Louis & San Francisco—			
Mileage	1,828	1,828	1,828
1st week Nov.	$134,261	$130,240	$137,536
From July 1	2,346,688	2,414,223	
From Jan. 1	5,082,247	5,159,293	
Atlantic & Pacific—			
Mileage	942	942	942
1st week Nov.	$76,959	$80,070	$65,266
From July 1	1,195,309	1,046,727	
From Jan. 1	3,111,921	2,686,740	
Atchison, all lines—			
Mileage	8,751	8,751	8,751
1st week Nov.	$866,500	$861,238	$943,075
From July 1	13,911,552	13,454,570	
From Jan. 1	32,359,215	31,455,712	
C., C., C. & St. Louis—			
Mileage	2,248	2,248	2,246
1st week Nov.	$277,934	$270,895	$245,997
From July 1	5,327,147	4,904,407	5,262,012
From Jan. 1	12,464,581	10,780,505	11,825,550
Western New-York & Pennsylvania—			
Mileage	343	343	689
1st week Nov.	$68,200	$65,200	$64,600
From July 1	1,294,900	1,335,700	1,126,990
From Jan. 1	2,787,963	2,643,000	3,049,589

Great Northern for the year ending June 30—

Gross	13,100,939	11,346,356	12,522,581
Op. expenses	7,905,737	6,900,722	7,710,971
Net	5,504,202	4,444,634	5,811,610
Other income	1,907,836	1,661,516	1,018,552
Total	6,812,038	6,436,150	6,830,162
Charges	5,872,530	5,352,804	4,647,831
Balance	1,439,508	1,083,346	2,182,331
Dividends	1,250,000	1,187,500	1,000,000
Surplus	189,508	*104,154	†1,182,331

The other income is made up of surplus earnings from operations under lease of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, $121,671; interest on bonds owned, $113,017; dividends on stocks owned, $731,631; rentals from lines leased, $228,840.39; interest and exchange, $21,912.18; bills receivable, $654.71; income from other sources, $158,080.94; total, $1,307,830.

*Deficit. †Surplus.

Long Island for quarter ending Sept. 30—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Mileage	380	360	361
Gross earnings	$1,439,494	$1,405,472	$1,450,515
Op. expenses	780,685	771,996	827,388
Net earnings	658,809	633,476	623,147
Other income	66,000	66,397	51,446
Total	724,809	699,873	674,595
Charges	295,187	288,585	258,825
Surplus	429,372	411,288	415,770

The general balance sheet shows cash on hand $307,402 and profit and loss surplus of $1,374,932.

Manhattan Elevated for quarter ending Sept. 30—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Gross earnings	$2,074,193	$2,045,810	$2,379,420
Op. expenses	1,319,120	1,250,635	1,300,806
Net earnings	755,074	795,175	1,078,614
Other income	74,337	74,337	35,000
Total	829,401	832,675	1,113,614
Fixed charges	766,700	660,228	644,609
Surplus	62,611	172,447	468,015

The general balance sheet shows cash on hand $106,731 and profit and loss surplus of $4,937,856.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis for October—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Mileage	902	902	884
Gross earnings	$470,814	$425,997	$394,688
Op. expenses	270,700	254,074	194,319
Net earnings	200,024	171,922	200,369
Charges	125,224	130,731	122,184
Surplus	74,799	41,191	78,185
July 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	1,685,739	1,547,185	1,510,851
Op. expenses	963,405	853,829	854,818
Net earnings	722,333	661,305	656,033
Charges	500,899	472,572	487,902
Surplus	221,

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.

The twenty-third ordinary drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on the 31st October, 1895.
SIX PER CENT. BONDS TO BE REDEEMED:
$1,000 each.—Nos. 2, 140, 272, 437, 451, 502, 572, 857, 999.
$500 each.—Nos. 98, 127, 148, 224, 330.
$100 each.—Nos. 47, 59, 79, 83, 97.
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS TO BE REDEEMED:
SERIES A.—of $1,000 each—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 33, 36, 38, 40, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 49, 52, 56, 62, 63, 64, 66, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 77, 79, 81, 85, 87, 90, 94, 96, 101, 106, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 115, 116, 118, 120, 121, 122, 123, 181, 139, 157, 158, 159, 161, 162, 170, 172, 174, 177, 178, 180, 182, 188, 194, 195, 197, 198, 200, 207, 208, 214, 215, 217, 219, 221, 228, 229, 237, 242, 258, 239, 241, 243, 249, 251, 252, 253, 255, 256, 261, 266, 272, 276, 280, 281, 282, 290, 291, 292, 294, 295, 297, 315, 322, 326, 327, 334, 339, 340, 347, 348, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 365, 366, 378, 381, 382, 384, 385, 387, 388, 390, 392, 393, 394, 401, 402, 403, 406, 408, 409, 410, 420, 421, 423, 424, 425, 428, 435, 437, 445, 446, 447, 449, 453, 459, 473, 475, 476, 478, 482, 485, 489, 490, 492, 493, 494, 495, 499, 501.
SERIES B.—of $500 each—Nos. 1, 8, 12, 13, 15, 24, 34, 37, 38, 42, 45, 48, 51, 52, 54, 55, 58, 61, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 72, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 82, 83, 84, 87, 88, 90, 91, 97, 98, 99, 101, 106, 107, 109, 111, 112, 115, 117, 118, 121, 124, 130, 132, 134, 135, 141, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 153, 156, 162, 172, 199, 230, 232, 233, 235, 238, 239, 246, 247, 249, 250, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 263, 266, 268, 269, 270, 273, 275, 276, 277, 279, 280, 308, 313, 314, 317, 321, 341, 342, 348, 350, 352, 354, 359, 360, 361, 362, 364, 365, 368, 370, 376, 382, 383, 385, 387, 388, 390, 391, 392, 393, 396, 400, 416, 417, 420, 508, 505, 508, 511, 513, 515, 520, 525, 540, 542, 543, 544, 545, 555, 559, 563, 567, 570, 571, 572, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 593, 598, 600, 606, 607, 644, 646, 697, 711, 712, 714, 717, 720, 722, 730, 731, 734, 735, 736, 737, 739, 741, 742, 743, 744, 746, 748, 750, 751, 757.
SERIES C.—of $100 each—Nos. 3, 4, 7, 12, 18, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 34, 36, 39, 41, 43, 46, 47, 49, 52, 66, 67, 72, 74, 75, 76, 78, 81, 82, 87, 88, 89, 91, 93, 96, 102, 103, 104, 105, 108, 109, 110, 113, 115, 117, 121, 123, 124, 128, 129, 138, 141, 144, 146, 147, 152, 157, 158, 160, 166, 168, 169, 170, 176, 179, 180, 202, 201, 202, 213, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 308, 309, 310, 313, 314, 316, 323, 324, 325, 328, 330, 333, 334, 338, 341, 348, 349, 351, 353, 354, 355, 358, 359, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 373, 374, 375, 377, 378, 380, 381, 384, 385, 388, 390, 428, 429, 432, 433, 435, 436, 437, 441, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 452, 453, 454, 460, 462, 465, 466, 477, 480, 481, 495, 499, 508, 509, 510, 513, 514, 516, 518, 521, 522, 524, 526, 529, 531, 532, 537, 542, 543, 548, 551, 552, 553, 563, 566, 569, 573, 574, 575, 582, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 596, 598, 599, 600, 604, 607, 608, 609, 611, 614, 617, 618, 619, 621, 622, 623, 625, 626, 632, 783, 640, 642, 644, 646, 647, 648, 649, 652, 656, 658, 660, 664, 665, 666, 667, 670, 673, 675, 678, 679, 682, 686, 690, 691, 693, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 716, 717, 719, 723, 724, 727, 729, 730, 731, 732, 738, 745, 749, 750, 751, 753, 755, 756, 758, 762, 765, 768, 774, 781, 782, 783, 784, 786, 787, 788, 791, 793, 795, 796, 797, 808, 809, 813, 819, 824, 834, 835, 836, 839, 847, 848, 849, 854, 859, 861, 862, 863, 864, 869, 870, 874, 875, 878, 879, 882, 883, 884, 886, 889, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 905, 910, 912, 914, 916, 917, 918, 921, 929, 930, 933, 935, 939, 940, 941, 942, 944, 947, 954, 956, 958, 961, 963, 964, 965, 969, 970, 972, 977, 978, 985, 987, 994, 996, 1,000 1,004, 1,006, 1,008, 1,069, 1,078, 1,080, 1,101, 1,104, 1,109, 1,110, 1,248, 1,251, 1,252, 1,254, 1,265, 1,261, 1,262, 1,264, 1,268, 1,270, 1,279, 1,283, 1,285, 1,286, 1,288, 1,289, 1,290, 1,294, 1,299, 1,301, 1,304, 1,306, 1,307, 1,308, 1,309, 1,310, 1,311, 1,315, 1,316, 1,319, 1,320, 1,341, 1,343, 1,345, 1,348, 1,358, 1,407, 1,408, 1,409, 1,437, 1,438, 1,440, 1,449, 1,450, 1,451, 1,458, 1,502, 1,504, 1,505, 1,506, 1,507, 1,752.
These bonds will be paid at their face value in Mexican currency, at the offices of the Bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after the 1st January, 1896.
They will cease to bear interest on the 31st December, 1895.
MEXICO, 31st October, 1895.
The President:
JOSE DE TERESA MIRANDA.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

ALL PAST DUE COUPONS pertaining to the First Mortgage Bonds on the UNION PACIFIC and KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES, will be cashed at the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, and OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, upon the deposit of such bonds under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization. Certificates for Compound Interest will be issued, payable when allowed by the Court.
Copies of the plan may be had upon application at the above depositaries.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RAILWAY
First Mortgage Bondholders.
Notice is hereby given that a majority of the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company are now in control of the Committee and that the receipts of the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, ISSUED THEREFOR, HAVE BEEN LISTED ON THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company are requested to make early deposit of the same, as the committee will at once proceed to ask necessary authority from the courts to reorganize the company without foreclosure, and it is desirable that unanimous consent of the bondholders should be had. No plan of reorganization can be submitted to the bondholders until the courts have granted certain concessions and approval.
C. M. HODGE,
Chairman Reorganization Committee.
A. T. GRANGER, Secretary, No. 1 Broadway.

Financial.

Consolidated Mortgage
Five Per Cent. Fifty Year Gold Bonds
OF THE
Central of Georgia Railway Company

Secured by Mortgage to Mercantile Trust Company of New-York.

INTEREST DUE MAY AND NOVEMBER.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS, $16,500,000.

Subscriptions for the issue, $16,500,000 at 96 1-2 and accrued interest, will be received by the NEW-YORK GUARANTY & INDEMNITY COMPANY and the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY UP TO AND INCLUDING TUESDAY, NOV. 19, 1895, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

Forms of application may be obtained from either of the undersigned.

Five per cent. to accompany bid, the balance to be paid on allotment.

Bonds will be ready for delivery about November 30, and temporary receipts will be issued pending completion of Bonds.

Application will be made at an early date to list these Bonds upon the New-York Stock Exchange.

Bonds may be registered at option of the holder.

The forms of the Consolidated Bonds and Mortgage have been prepared under the supervision of Messrs. Alexander & Green, Messrs. Davies, Stone & Auerbach, and Mr. Henry Crawford.

Copies of the Mortgage securing these Bonds can be had upon application at the offices of the undersigned.

We are authorized by the officers of the Company to make the following statements:

"THE sale of the Railroad and other properties formerly belonging to the Central Railroad & Banking Company of Georgia has been confirmed by the United States Courts.

The title thereto has been conveyed to the "CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY COMPANY," which has operated the system from November 1, 1895.

The bonds run for 50 years, and are exempt from either State or Federal Taxes imposed on the Railroad Company. Principal and interest are payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness. Interest is payable in New-York City in May and November.

The total issue of the Consolidated Bonds is restricted by the Mortgage to $16,500,000, which can be increased to not exceeding $18,500,000 by issue of not more than $500,000 in any one fiscal year, exclusively for betterments and purchase of equipment for the railroads covered by the Mortgage.

The property covered by the Consolidated Mortgage embraces not only all the railroads, equipment, appurtenances, leaseholds, interests in other railroads and steamers, stocks and bonds now owned, but also all such railroads, equipment, extensions, and other properties as may be hereafter at any time acquired.

The Consolidated Mortgage will be a lien upon all the following railroads, title to which is to be vested in the new Company, viz.:

A First Mortgage on Savannah & Western System	481 miles
A First Mortgage on Montgomery & Eufaula	80 "
A First Mortgage on Savannah & Atlantic	18 "
A Second Mortgage on Main Line, Savannah to Atlanta and Milledgeville Branch	314 "
A Second Mortgage on Mobile & Girard	124 "
A Second Mortgage on Macon & Northern	106 "
Total	1,123 miles

It will also be a lien upon leasehold estates for one hundred and one (101) years in the South Western Railroad 382 miles
Augusta & Savannah Railroad 53 "
Total 835 miles

It will also be a lien upon the ownership and equity of the entire capital stock of the Ocean & New-England Steamship Companies, which own a fleet of nine steamships plying between New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia and Savannah, and own in the latter city over 300 acres of the most valuable terminal property, commanding 1¼ miles of river front, with extensive docks, warehouses, sheds, cotton compresses, and valuable dock property at Hoboken, New-Jersey.

It will also be a lien upon divers stocks and bonds described therein, whereby it controls as proprietary roads the Atlantic and West Point, Western of Alabama, Upson County, Wrightsville & Tennille, Louisville & Wadley, Sylvania & Talbotton Railroads, aggregating 309 miles.

The other liens upon portions of the property covered by the Consolidated Mortgage are as follows:

On Main Line, 5 per cent. First Mortgage $7,000,000
On Mobile & Girard Division, 5 per cent. First Mortgage 1,000,000
On Macon & Northern Division, 5 per cent. First Mortgage 840,000
On Steamship and Railroad Stocks.... 4,880,000

The Consolidated Bonds will be the only fixed charge obligation covering the whole system and properties, and will be an absolute first lien upon 579 miles of railroad and its equipment, the leases of the South Western and Augusta & Savannah Roads, and the stock of the New-England Steamship Company.

The Central R. R. & Banking Company of Georgia was, for many years, the most prosperous and reliable dividend payer of Southern railroads. Its insolvency resulted from acquirement of extensions at heavy fixed charges. Where the roads so added have been retained in the system their ownership has been principally recognized by issue of income bonds ranking after the Consolidated issue.

During the receivership its physical condition has been vastly improved and its equipment increased and renewed. The new Company has no car trust or floating debt.

The fixed charges of interest and rentals have been reduced about 33½ per cent., and will hereafter be $1,864,000 per annum.

The surplus earnings of the system, as reported by the receivers, have been for year ending June 30th, 1895, $2,122,885.59, exclusive of expenditures on equipment and rails.

The operations of the past year were conducted under traffic conditions of extreme depression, and largely increased earnings are expected."

New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

Mercantile Trust Co.,
120 BROADWAY, N. Y.

New-York, Nov. 14, 1895.

CITY OF ELMIRA BONDS

Exempt from State and Municipal Taxation.

For sale by
DANIEL A. MORAN & CO.,
48 Wall Street.
(Bank of N. Y. Building.

Dividends.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1895.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable in cash on and after Nov. 30, 1895, to shareholders, as registered on the books of the Company at 4 P. M., Oct. 31, 1895.
On Saturday, Nov. 30, dividends will be paid to women.
Checks for dividend will be mailed to shareholders who have filed Permanent Dividend Orders at this office.
ROBERT W. SMITH, Treasurer.

Office of
The Board of Directors
American Express Company,
65 Broadway,
New-York, Nov. 13, 1895.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of Three Dollars ($3) per share, payable on and after the second day of January next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 7th day of December, at 12 o'clock M., and reopened on the 3d day of January, 1896.
By order of the Board,
CHAS. G. CLARK, Treasurer.

OFFICE HOMESTAKE MINING CO.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 Broad St.,
New-York, Nov. 15, 1895.
DIVIDEND NO. 208.
The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for October, payable at the office of the company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New-York, on the 25th inst.
Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

OFFICE HIGHLAND MINING CO.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 Broad St.
New-York, Nov. 15, 1895.
The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared, payable at the office of the company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New-York, on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

The Farmer

Finds THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES almost indispensable. Its unequaled Agricultural Department is edited by Henry Stewart, the eminent authority on all agricultural matters, and author of

The Shepherd's Manual,
Irrigation for the Farm,
Garden and Orchard,
The Dairyman's Manual,
The Culture of Farm Crops.

The Farmer who reads THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES has the benefit of Mr. Stewart's fam. advice and experience free.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office of the Secretary,
Baltimore, Oct. 16, 1895.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in the City of Baltimore on Monday, Nov. 18, 1895, being the third Monday in said month, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., for the purpose of electing twelve Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.
The discharge books in Baltimore and New-York will be closed at 3 P. M., Nov. 1, and the transfer books at 12 M. Saturday, Nov. 2, both to remain closed until 10 A. M. Nov. 19, 1895.
ANDREW ANDERSON, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Oct. 31, 1895.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the third day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Mountain Lumber Company, Limited, of Plattsburgh, N. Y., will be held at Room 60, Times Building, New-York, N. Y., on NOV. 21, 1895, at 3 O'CLOCK P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and of inspectors of election to serve at the following annual election, and for the consideration of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.—Dated Nov. 9, 1895.
CHARLES P. WATSON, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT WE, WHOSE names are severally undersigned, are desirous of forming a limited partnership pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York.
FIRST—The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is A. OLIVOTTI & COMPANY.
SECOND—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacture of, and dealing in, furniture, bric-a-brac, and other articles.
THIRD—The names of all the general and special partners interested therein are MARSHALL CUTLER, ALESSANDRO OLIVOTTI, and A. AUGUSTUS HEALY.
The said Marshall Cutler is a general partner, and his residence is Florence, Italy.
The said Alessandro Olivotti is also a general partner, and his residence is Florence, Italy.
And the said A. Augustus Healy is a special partner, and his residence is Brooklyn, New-York.
FOURTH—The amount of capital which the said A. Augustus Healy has contributed to the common stock is Forty Thousand Dollars ($40,000.)
FIFTH—The period at which the said partnership is to commence is the tenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and the period at which it is to terminate is the tenth day of October, which will be in the year one thousand nine hundred.
Witness our hands and seals this 29th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.
MARSHAL CUTLER. [L. S.]
ALESSANDRO OLIVOTTI. [L. S.]
A. AUGUSTUS HEALY. [L. S.]
In presence of WILLIAM HARISON, as to Alessandro Olivotti, and A. Augustus Healy, and as to Marshall Cutler.

In Memory of Edward Annan.

Members of the Produce Exchange met in the room of the Board of Managers after the close of the market yesterday to take action on the death of Edward Annan, who had been a member since 1862. The meeting was largely attended. Eulogies were spoken by several of the Managers, followed by a set of resolutions offered by David Bingham and seconded by Alexander E. Orr.
When the resolutions had been adopted a committee of fifty members was appointed to attend the funeral, which will be held at 2 o'clock to-day at 201 Washington ave.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of the receiver of the Firemen's Ins. Co. of New-York.
$15,000 United States 4 p. c. Coupon Bds., 1907.
By order of the Hamilton Trust Co., executors of the estate of Chas. W. Copeland, dec'd.
20,000 B'klyn & N. Y. Ferry 6s, 1911.
$4,500 B'klyn & N. Y. Ferry Cft. Ind. 6s, 1911.
180 B'klyn & N. Y. Ferry Co.
73 shs. Consolidated Gas, Balt., Md.
$44 Consolidated Gas, Balt., Md., Scrip.
194 shs. Brooklyn Gaslight Co.
178½ shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
40 4-5 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
100 shs. People's Gaslight Co.
25 shs. N. Y. & So. B'klyn Ferry & Trans. Co.
30 shs. Fulton Municipal Gas Co.
2,400 shs. Brooklyn City R. R.
$6,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 5s, 1916-1941.
40 shs. Hamilton Trust Co.
10 shs. Kings County Bank.
$4,000 Williamsburgh Gas Co. 6s, 1900.
$3,000 United States 4 p. c. Coupon Bds., 1907.
$11,000 United States 4 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1907.
$1,400 Bond & Mtge. of Eliza A. & Wm. L. Stokes.
25 shs. N. Y. Balance Dry Dock.
$15,000 South Carolina 6s, July, 1888.
1,200 shs. East Tenn. Iron & Coal Co.
48 shs. The Steam Derrick Co.
10 shs. Atlantic State Bank.
10 shs. St. Lawrence Steamboat Co.
$4,000 Green County Iron Co. 7s, Feb'y, 1874.
By order of the executors of the estate of Augusta Mertens, dec'd.
$9,000 B'klyn City 6 p. c. Permanent Water Loan 6s, 1899.
$7,000 City of New-York 5 p. c. Consld. Stock 1908-1928.
$7,000 City of New-York 6 p. c. Consld. Stock, 1901.
$3,000 City of Cincinnati 6 p. c. Mun. Gold Bds., 1906.
$5,000 Sus. Bridge & Erie Junct. R. R. 1st Mtge. 7s, 1900.
$3,000 Cent. Park, North & East River Cons. Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1902.
By order of executors.
$3,000 City of Cincinnati 7 3-10 p. c. Bds., 1902.
$4,000 Chic. & No. West. R. R. Genl. Consld. Gold Bds., 1902.
$5,000 Ches. & Ohio. R. R. 4½s Gold Bds., 1992.
$10,000 Central Pacific R. R. 6s, July, 1896.
100 shs. Deadwood Terra Mining Co.
300 shs. Sutro Tunnel Co.
100 shs. Little Pittsburg Consol. Mining Co.
200 shs. Red Elephant Mining Co.
80 shs. Lorillard Fire Ins. Co.
$3,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st Consld. Regstd. 7s, 1915.
$5,000 N. Y., Prov. & Boston R. R. 7s, 1899.
15 shs. Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery R. R.
By order of trustee.
40 shs. The Nassau Bank.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
For account of whom it may concern.
$1,000 Saratoga & St. Lawrence R. R. 1st 5s, Reg., 1919, guar. by Ogdensburg & Champlain R. R. Co., (hypd.)
$8,000 Kinderhook & Hudson R'way Co. Bds, due Dec'r, 1909, (Atlantic Trust Co. Certfs.,) hypd.
$7,000 Kankakee Water Co. Bds, due July, 1906, Jan'y, 1894, coupons on, (hypd.)
$6,000 Kinderhook & Hudson R'way Co. Bds, due Dec'r, 1909, (Atlantic Trust Co. Certfs.,) hypd.
$6,000 Escanaba Water Co. Bds., due Oct'r, 1906, Oct'r, 1895, coupons on, (hypd.)
$1,000 Kankakee Water Co. Bds., due July, 1906, Jan'y, 1894, coupons on, (hypd.)
$3,000 Kinderhook & Hudson R'way Co. Bds, due Dec'r, 1909, (Atlantic Trust Co. Certfs.,) hypd.
$8,000 Portland (Mich.) Water Co. Bds., due Nov'r, 1909, Nov'r, 1895, coupons, (hypd.)
$1,000 Homer (N. Y.) Water Co. Bd., due July, 1906, Jan'y, 1894, coupon on, (hypd.)
20 shs. United States Casualty Co.
820 shs. Consolidated Printing Telegraph Co.
$1,000 Canada Southern R. R. 2d Mtge. Reg. 5s, 1913.
50 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
100 shs. Cayuga & Susquehanna R. R. Co.
22 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Auerbach Woolverton Electric Co.
100 shs. Mexican Northern R'way Co.
24 shs. Broadway Ins. Co.
25 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
$1,000 United Electric Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1924.
110 shs. Keeley Motor Co.
500 shs. Keeley Motor Co., New-England Co. receipts
$18,000 Acker, Merrall & Condit 6 p. c. Bds.

A RECEPTION TO COMMANDER WALKER

Lafayette Post Turns Out to Greet the Head of the Grand Army.

Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., tendered a reception last night to Commander in Chief Ivan H. Walker and Department Commander Edward J. Atkinson at the rooms of the post, in the Masonic Temple, Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. Many National and State officers of the Grand Army were present.
After the guests had been formally presented to Commander Henry H. Adams by Past Commander A. G. Mills, the speech-making began. Among those who spoke, besides the guests, were Past Commanders in Chief John Palmer, John G. B. Adams, Russell A. Alger, and George S. Merrill, the Rev. Drs. James M. King and Abbott E. Kittredge, Gens. Horace Porter, Anson G. McCook, and Horatio C. King, Department Commander Henry S. White and Past Senior Vice Commander W. W. Branson of New-Jersey, Admirals R. W. Meade, D. L. Braine, and Henry Erben; Gens. Thomas H. Ruger, the Hon. Amos J. Cummings, Past Department Commander I. H. Mack of Ohio, Commander J. W. Marshall of Meade Post, Philadelphia, and the Hon. John Oakey of Brooklyn.
Music was furnished by Bandmaster Rogers's Seventh Regiment Band. The banquet hall was opened at 10:30, and supper was served under the direction of Commissary William Banta.
This post, which numbers on its roster many well-known New-Yorkers, will celebrate its fifteenth anniversary on the 18th of next month, on which occasion a dinner will be given to Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles. The next commander of the post will be Admiral R. W. Meade.

CONGRESSMAN SULZER ON CITIZENSHIP.

Discusses the Rights, Duties, and Privileges of the American.

Congressman William Sulzer delivered an address last night before the Young Men's Benevolent Association, in its clubhouse, 13 Attorney Street. His subject was "American Citizenship—Its Rights, Duties, and Privileges."
Mr. Sulzer discussed the subject from a broad and non-partisan standpoint. He paid an eloquent and glowing tribute to the citizenship of America in comparison with that of other countries. He went thoroughly into the rights and privileges of citizens under the Constitution and the laws of the land.
Mr. Sulzer briefly reviewed the chief events which led to the Revolutionary War, what was accomplished by it, and by the war of 1812, the Mexican war, and the rebellion, and what has been done in the United States for self-government, free institutions, and individual rights from the formation of the Government to the present time.
He paid a glowing tribute to the soldiers and the sailors of the Union, and to the patriotism, the manhood, the bravery, the integrity, and the self-sacrificing loyalty of the citizen soldiery, and of all the people in the time of danger and peril. He predicted that the Government of the people as exemplified in America, would never perish, and was the safest, the best, and the most enduring Government in the world. It would live, he said, after monarchies, empires, and dynasties had crumbled in the dust and were forgotten.

MEETING OF ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The Officers Selected—Annual Banquet to be Held Nov. 30.

The one hundred and thirty-ninth preparatory meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York was held last Thursday evening in Delmonico's, Madison Square.
The reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Almoner were presented and approved. The amount of the permanent fund was stated to be $77,754.50, and the amount expended in charitable distributions during the last year was $6,725.25.
The following officers were elected: President—J. Kennedy Tod; First Vice President—William Lyall; Second Vice President—John Reid; Managers—Alexander King, John Jardine, Andrew Carnegie, Alexander Maitland, Robert Maclay, and Malcolm Graham; Treasurer—Alexander Laird; Secretary—George Austin Morrison, Jr.; Assistant Secretary—Dr. Macgregor Crerar; Chaplains—The Rev. David G. Wylie, Ph. D., the Rev. George Alexander, D. D.; Physicians—Dr. R. A. Murray and Dr. Andrew G. McCosh.
The annual banquet of the society will be held Nov. 30, St. Andrew's Day, in Delmonico's.

Drowned in a Butter Tub.

Maria, sixteen-months-old daughter of Michael Amproso, a shoemaker at 200 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, was accidentally drowned yesterday by falling headfirst into a butter tub filled with water.

NEED OF COAST DEFENSES

Annual Report of Gen. Craighill, Chief of Engineers.

MANY HARBORS NEED PROTECTION

A Great and Imperatively Necessary Work That Barely Has Been Begun—Utility of Submarine Mines.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The annual report of Gen. Craighill, Chief of Engineers, to the Secretary of War has been made public. The board has prepared projects for the artillery defense of Philadelphia, Key West, San Diego, the mouth of the Columbia River, Galveston, and Puget Sound. In addition, projects for the submarine mine defense of various places have been prepared or revised, and nearly all have received the approval of the Secretary of War.
As illustrating the backwardness of the work of coast defense, Gen. Craighill cites the case of Portland, Me., where the project calls for thirty-eight guns of large calibre and forty-eight mortars, while emplacements are being built for but three guns; the case at New-York, where the project calls for forty-five guns and one hundred and seventy-six mortars, while emplacements are built or being built for but eleven guns and thirty-two mortars. "It is not necessary to refer to the projects for the defense of other places," the General says. "Enough has been said to demonstrate that the work of fortifying our seacoasts has barely been entered upon."
Gen. Craighill attaches much importance to the defense of forts by submarine mines supplementing the artillery defense. With the small funds in hand, he has completed twenty-five casements for the defense of the Atlantic coast and San Francisco, and is about to undertake the construction of one at Galveston. The appropriation for the preservation and repair of fortifications is entirely inadequate. He suggests an increase of appropriation from $45,000 to $70,000. As the appropriation of $150,000 for the acquisition of sites for seacoast defenses at Narragansett Bay, Baltimore, and Charleston is exhausted, he requests an additional appropriation of $250,000 for the procurement of other sites.
Gen. Craighill submits in detail estimates for river and harbor improvements, which, under the administration of his predecessor, Gen. Casey, were always withheld from the public. Among the estimates are those for work in and about New-York: Hudson River, New-York Harbor, and adjacent harbors of New-Jersey, $500,000; Harlem River, $125,000; East River and Hell Gate, $75,000; Newtown Creek, $20,000; Buttermilk Channel, $50,000; Gowanus Bay, $125,000; Gedney and ship channels, $75,000.
Other estimates are as follows:
Maine—Lubec Channel, $40,000; Moosabec Bowe, $50,000; Mount Desert Breakwater, $25,000; Rockland Harbor, $30,000; Kennebec River, $40,000; Back Cove, Portland, $20,000; Harbor of Refuge, Little Harbor, N. H., $10,000.
Massachusetts—Newburyport Harbor, $20,000; Harbor of Refuge, Sandy Bay, $150,000; Gloucester Harbor, $40,000; Boston Harbor, $200,000; Nantucket Harbor of Refuge, $25,000; Pawtucket River, R. I., $25,000; Narragansett Bay, $17,000; Newport Harbor, $10,000; Point Judith, Harbor of Refuge, $600,000.
Connecticut—Connecticut River, below Hartford, $20,000; Duck Island, Harbor of Refuge, $30,000; New-Haven Harbor, $10,000; New-Haven Breakwater, $125,000; Housatonic River, $25,000.
Raritan Bay, $40,000; Raritan River, $20,000; Delaware River, $250,000; harbor between Philadelphia and Camden, $1,000,000; Schuylkill River, $25,000; Delaware Breakwater, $100,000; Wilmington Harbor, $20,000; inland waterway from Chincoteague Bay to Delaware Bay, $25,000; Susquehanna River, $20,000; Patapsco River and Channel to Baltimore, $100,000; James River, Virginia, $150,000; Potomac River, $150,000; (with this estimate comes a recommendation that the Long Bridge be rebuilt, as at present an icegorge would overflow the city and do great damage; also that the reclaimed lands on the flats shall be used for park purposes, and not be given to commercial uses.) York River, Virginia, $20,000; Cape Fear River, below Wilmington, N. C., $195,000.
Winyaw Bay, South Carolina, $200,000; Santee River, South Carolina, $60,000; Charleston Harbor, $100,000; Savannah River, $17,000; Darien Harbor, Georgia, $25,000; Key West Harbor, $125,000; Charlotte Harbor, Florida, $20,000; Chattahoochee River, $20,000; Pensacola Harbor, $500,000; Alabama River, $50,000; Coosa River, between Rome and the Tennessee River bridge, $187,500; between Wetumpka and the same bridge, $312,500; Mobile Harbor, $150,000; Black Warrior River, $100,000; Warrior and Tombigbee, in Alabama and Mississippi, $96,000; Tombigbee, up to Demopolis, $97,000; below Demopolis, $96,000; Bayou La Fourche, La., $25,000; Bayou Plaquemine, $160,000; Calcasieu River, $100,000.
Sabine Pass, Texas, $275,000; Galveston Harbor, $1,600,000; Galveston Ship Channel, $100,000; Buffalo Bayou, $15,000; Red River, Louisiana and Arkansas, $150,000; Ouachita and Black Rivers, $50,000; the Yazoo River, $25,000; Yazoo Harbor, Vicksburg, $225,000; Arkansas River, $100,000; White River, $20,000; Mississippi River, between Ohio and Missouri Rivers, $433,000; operation of snag boats on upper Mississippi, and river improvements, $507,000; lock and dam No. 2, $25,000; headwaters reservoirs of the Mississippi, $50,000; Missouri River, above Sioux City, $100,000; removing snags in same, $50,000; Cumberland River, below Nashville, $150,000; above, $450,000; Tennessee River, $485,000; Ohio River, $450,000; snag boats and dam No. 2, $50,000.
Horr Island Dam, Pittsburg, $100,000; Green River, above Big Barren, Ky., $25,000; Kentucky River, Ky., $100,000; Big Sandy, $30,000; Agate Bay Harbor, Minn., $30,000; Duluth Harbor, $75,000; Superior Bay and St. Louis Bay, $50,000; Ashland, Wis., $25,000; Portage Lake and Superior Canal, $75,000; Grand Maria's, $30,000; Pensaukee Harbor, Wis., $35,000; Green Bay, $25,000; Sheboygan Harbor, $25,000; Milwaukee Bay, $45,000; Racine Harbor, $20,000.
Waukegan Harbor, $20,000; Calumet Harbor, $20,000; Calumet River, $50,000; Illinois River, $50,000; Illinois and Mississippi Canal, $150,000; Michigan City Harbor, $95,000; St. Joseph Harbor, $30,000; Grand Haven, $25,000; Muskegon Harbor, $30,000; Charlevoix Harbor, $25,000; Saginaw River, $40,000; Sand Beach, Mich., $20,000; ship channel between Chicago, Duluth, and Buffalo, $500,000; Detroit River, $30,000; Toledo Harbor, $150,000; Sandusky, $40,000; Cleveland Harbor, $100,000; Fairport Harbor, $20,000; Ashtabula Harbor, $50,000; Conneaut Harbor, $40,000; Dunkirk Harbor, $20,000; Buffalo, $100,000; Tonawanda Harbor and Niagara River, $50,000; Oswego Harbor, $35,000; Ogdensburg Harbor, $20,000; Oakland Harbor, Cal., $100,000; San Luis Obispo, Cal., $40,000; San Diego Harbor, $50,000; San Joaquin River, $25,000; Humboldt Harbor and Bay, $475,000; Coos Bay, Oregon, $95,000; Yaquina Bay, $25,000; Simslaw River, Oregon, $25,000; Upper Snake River, $85,000; Olympia Harbor, $40,000; Columbia River, $85,000; between Vancouver and Willamette Rivers, $179,000

THE LONG ISLAND BRIDGE

Right of the Company to Take Property In New-York Confirmed.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT

The General Term Hands Down an Opinion, Justice Van Brunt Dissenting — Railway Tracks Not Authorized.

A decision was handed down in the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday in the matter of the application of the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company, respondent, against Lenox Smith and others, appellants, relative to acquiring title to certain property, &c., on the easterly side of Third Avenue, north of Sixty-fourth Street, for the purposes of the proposed bridge. The appeal was taken from the referee's decision in the matter.

This decision was written by Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, and was concurred in by Justice Alton B. Parker. Justice Charles H. Van Brunt presented a dissenting opinion. In his decision, Justice O'Brien relates the history of the bridge enterprise, and the acquiring of the title by the respondents of the property referred to, which was owned by appellants, by the right of eminent domain. He then quotes from the answer of the appellants as follows:

First, a forfeiture of petitioner's franchises by non-user; second, a forfeiture for failure to comply with the provisions of the various acts of the Legislature; third, a failure to comply with the act of Congress giving the right to construct the bridge, as to the time of commencing the work; fourth, that the appellant's premises were not necessary for the construction or support of the bridge, which the petitioner was authorized to build; and, fifth, that the petitioner is building a bridge for railroad traffic without legal authority.

The original act, the decision continues, provided that the bridge should be so constructed as to provide for the accommodation and transportation of passengers and vehicles of every description and for the transportation of freight, &c. Justice O'Brien adds:

While the Legislature had power to grant certain rights, it had no power to confer new rights never before thought of, namely, the right to complete the bridge for railroad travel. The laying of railroad tracks on the bridge would be a violation of the Constitutional prohibition against the Legislature passing a private or local bill granting to any corporation the right to lay such railroad tracks.

In conclusion Justice O'Brien says that the question of the using of the bridge for railroad purpose is, perhaps, a side issue in this particular case, but he confirms the claim of the right of the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company to enter upon the premises of the appellant for the purpose of the construction of approaches to the bridge.

Justice Van Brunt says, in his dissenting opinion, that he sees many difficulties in the way of allowing the bridge company to exercise the right of eminent domain. He adds:

If the company did construct a railway bridge under the powers attempted to be conferred by this act, and their right to do so was sought to be questioned upon the ground that language did not confer such power, how is it possible that a court could determine that such power was not conferred?

He holds that the company must build a bridge to transport vehicles of every description, and a railway car, he says is a vehicle of some description. He says that, instead of the amendment of 1892, obviating the objections which were substantiated to the act of 1885, it only aggravated such objections by the greater breadth of the language used. He adds:

In respect to the claim which is made that the act of 1893 has conferred upon this company the power to erect a railway bridge, while such act seems to me clearly to be within the restrictions of the Constitution, although there are some decisions to the contrary, yet this act cannot breathe constitutionality into the act of 1892. The sole authority to construct is derived from the act of 1892, the provisions of which act conferring this power are plainly within the Constitutional prohibition. The petitioners, therefore, have no right to exercise the franchise attempted to be conferred by the act of 1892.

Justice Van Brunt concludes his dissenting opinion by saying: "I believe the order appealed from should be reversed."

AGAINST THE COFFEE EXCHANGE.

Decision in Favor of T. G. Lurman, a Suspended Member.

The Supreme Court, in General Term, yesterday handed down a decision reversing an order of the trial court denying an application made by Theodor G. Lurman for a peremptory writ of mandamus to reinstate him in a full membership of the Coffee Exchange of the City of New-York.

Lurman's firm entered into a contract in July, with W. H. Grossman & Brother, for the purchase of coffee of a certain grade. The contract provided that the coffee should be graded by Mackey & Small; that should their grading be unsatisfactory to the buyer the latter should appoint a grader, and in the event of his average grading differing from that just submitted to the buyer, the two graders should name a third, who should act as arbitrator, and that the average grading named by him should be accepted by seller and buyer as the basis for the sale price.

The charter of the Coffee Exchange provides that it shall, among other things, "adjust controversies between its members." Under the rules of the Exchange, a tender of coffee is not good if the fact is shown that the coffee has been treated or manipulated, with the result of concealing defects, or of making it appear to be better or of greater value than it really is. The contract in the case was not made within or upon the Exchange.

Upon the arrival of the coffee, it was graded by Mackey & Small in accordance with the contract. When it was tendered the vendees refused to accept it, on the ground that it was adulterated. They declined to appoint a grader, and appealed to the Exchange to have the matter decided. A committee of the Exchange was not unanimous in its decision. The member chosen by the petitioner stated that he had a chemist's analysis of the coffee, showing that it was artificially colored, but the other two refused to examine it, and decided that, even if it was adulterated, that fact did not justify a refusal to submit the coffee to grading.

An appeal to the Exchange resulted in a tie vote. As the petitioner still refused to accept the delivery, Grossman & Brother lodged a complaint against him with the Adjudication Committee of the Exchange. The committee decided that the coffee was a valid fulfillment of the contract.

The petitioner, upon repeated refusal to accept the coffee, was suspended from the Exchange.

Justice O'Brien delivered the opinion of the court, saying:

From the outset of the controversy, which resulted in the suspension of the petitioner, he consistently took the position that he could not accept a delivery of the coffee because it was artificially colored. If this position could be maintained, then, notwithstanding any by-law of the Exchange to the contrary, he could not be forced to accept a delivery of such coffee, for the reason that the trading in such contravenes the express statute of the State, which provides "No person shall within the State sell or offer for sale any adulterated food or drug. An article shall be deemed within the meaning of this act if it be colored or coated or polished."

We think it requires a mere reference to the statute quoted to sustain the proposition that neither the Exchange nor its members could engage in trading in adulterated coffee, and that such coffee, though it might be equal to the grade of that called for by a contract, could not be made the subject of a lawful delivery.

It must not be overlooked that, apart from the money involved, the petitioner had at stake his membership in the Exchange, and because he would not give up an amount of money which, if it were right, he could not legally be required to do, he was, without any hearing by the Exchange itself, deprived of his membership.

We think, upon an examination of the entire record, that the petitioner is entitled to a hearing upon the merits, which he has never obtained, and to that end that he should be restored to his membership, and that then the whole subject should be referred to the Exchange, which should in some appropriate manner, before suspending or expelling the petitioner, give him a hearing upon the merits of his claim, to which by law he is entitled.

The order of the trial court is reversed, with costs and disbursements.

MRS. FREDERICK BAKER DEFEATED

An Order of Reference in the Shoe and Leather Bank's Suit Affirmed.

The General Term of the Superior Court handed down a decision yesterday affirming an order of reference made in Special Term in the suit brought by the National Shoe and Leather Bank against Amelia F. Baker, widow of Frederick Baker, the accomplice of Seely, the defaulting bookkeeper of the bank.

The suit was brought against Mrs. Baker and Robert B. Merritt for the purpose of declaring the purchase by Baker of certain real estate, and taking of the title thereto in Merritt's name, and the delivery by him to Baker of a conveyance with the name of the grantee in blank, in which Baker inserted the name of his wife, to be null and void. The Shoe and Leather Bank alleged that Baker, who was insolvent at the time of his death, owed the bank more than $100,000 over all credits to which he was entitled.

A voluminous bill of particulars was served by the plaintiff, who succeeded in obtaining an order to refer the case, on the ground that the trial would involve the examination of a long account. From this order the appeal was taken.

Justice Van Brunt, who rendered the opinion, says that the order is attacked mainly on the ground that there is no account to be examined, which is the direct and immediate cause of action. Merely because there are other issues to be tried does not deprive the case of its referable character. There are, he says, no intricate questions of law involved, but only questions of fact, the primary one being the fact of indebtedness on the part of plaintiff. Justice Van Brunt adds:

It is urged that it makes no difference whether the amount claimed was $1,000, $100,000, or $1,000,000, but it is of some moment that some claim for some amount is established, and, in order to establish a claim for any amount it will be necessary to examine and substantiate the items of debit and credit referred to in the bill of particulars.

The order is affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

MOTION TO PUNISH A DEBTOR.

Lazarus Lissberger Said to Have Disobeyed an Injunction.

Charles E. Brush, representing Henry Allen & Co., brokers, made a motion, before Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court yesterday, for the punishment of Lazarus Lissberger for contempt in having disobeyed an injunction of the court, in which he was restrained from paying out any money until the determination of the proceedings brought against him by Allen & Co. had been determined.

Lissberger failed in 1888, his liabilities being about $1,000,000. He had been a large operator in copper, and it is alleged that from the time of his failure he has made representations that he was without money to meet his obligations. It is said, however, that as late as last Summer he lived at Saratoga with his wife and six children, in a liberal style.

An order to examine Lissberger in supplementary proceedings was obtained by Allen & Co. on Sept. 7, and the injunction was issued. It was alleged yesterday that as late as Aug. 27 Lissberger had $2,507 in a bank. Counsel asked him where he got it, and he is alleged to have stated that it was his profit from certain copper transactions, and the reason that he did not have it paid into his regular bank was because he owed the bank money, and he did not want the funds applied to the debt. He drew $2,000 in two checks a week later, it is said, and had the money in his possession up to Oct. 14, during which time he paid it out for various debts, one debt of $300 being paid to his club for liquors, wines, and dinners. This was during the pendency of the injunction.

Lissberger's counsel said that his client made no payments except for the maintenance of his family. He admitted that the $300 was paid to the club, but said that it was given to Lissberger by a friend, to be used for this specific purpose. As a matter of fact, it did not amount to a payment by the defendant, but was really a payment made for him, he hardly handling the money.

"How can you account for a payment to a club of $300 when the injunction was in force?" asked the Court.

"It was not a payment made by him," said counsel.

"Then you deny the payment?"

"We emphatically do," said the counsel.

Justice Lawrence reserved decision.

THE WILLS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Important Decision in the McLarney Contest.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, in an opinion handed down yesterday, sustains the decision of Surrogate Fitzgerald admitting the will of Mrs. Mary E. McLarney to probate, and cutting off her husband, ex-Alderman Jame E. McLarney.

Mrs. McLarney was the sister of ex-Dock Commissioner Phelan, who was made one of the executors, and to whom she left the bulk of her property. Her first husband, Edward P. Brophy, died six years ago. She made a will July 23, 1884, some time before the death of her first husband, and on the back of the will was written another one, dated May 13, 1890. She married Mr. McLarney, the present contestant, on Feb. 4, 1894. She died in Philadelphia on April 19, 1894.

The husband contested the will on the ground that the writing of May 13, 1890, was a revocation of the will of 1884; that there was undue influence and lack of testamentary capacity, and that the marriage in 1894 revoked the will. The contestant was beaten on all points, and the will was admitted to probate.

Justice Follett, who wrote the opinion, in which the court concurred, said:

It is urged that the words "in the same manner and with like effect as if she were unmarried" contained in the laws of 1849 are words of limitation, and that the wills of married women under the statute stand in all respects on the same footing as the wills of unmarried women, and are revoked by a subsequent marriage. The answer to this seems to be that by the amendment of the revised statutes in 1867 it is not provided that the wills of married women shall have the same effect as those of unmarried women, but married women now have the same power to dispose of their property by will as men have. There is no restriction on their power, and the effect of the wills is in no wise limited or restricted.

This brings us to the question whether a will executed by a women during coverture is revoked by her subsequent marriage. The statute does not so declare; it relates simply to the wills of unmarried women. It is not the duty of the courts to enlarge the effects of the statutes by importing into them words and provisions not contained in them.

We think that the will was rightly admitted to probate by the Surrogate, and that his decree should be affirmed with costs.

The estate is worth $50,000. The contestant is not mentioned in the will.

THE HASKIN WILL CONTEST.

Application for the Appointment of a Temporary Administrator.

A motion was made in the Surrogate's Court yesterday by two of the contestants of the will of John B. Haskin for the appointment of a temporary administrator of the estate pending the contest.

In the will, the residue of the estate, amounting to about $775,000, was left to the son, John R. Haskin, Jr., and the daughters, who are making the contest, were left $5,000. There had been trouble between Mr. Haskin and his sons-in-law, to each of whom was left $1. The contest is based on undue influence exercised by the son. The contestants object to young Haskin acting as administrator.

John B. Haskin, Jr., submitted affidavits, in which he stated that he had for years managed his father's affairs, and that he had lived with the decedent up to the time of his death. His father had often told him that their interests were identical. Before his death Mr. Haskin gave his son a deed to the homestead, with the only proviso that the mother should have a residence here during her life.

Ex-Surrogate Ransom said that it was nonsense to suppose that the son or any one else could have influenced Mr. Haskin. He said that every intimate friend and every lawyer in the city knew how aggressive and headstrong Mr. Haskin, who was known as "Tuscaror," was, and he was a man not amenable to influence.

Decision was reserved.

Victory for the Wall Paper Trust.

When the Wall Paper Trust was formed in 1892, with a capital of $88,000,000, it took in the Brooklyn factory of Robert S. Hobbs. One of the agreements was that no one interested in the old factories should again start on his own account in the same business.

Robert F. Hobbs broke this agreement, it was alleged, and started a factory. He had been a partner in the Brooklyn factory, and the trust obtained an injunction against him from Justice Lawrence, on the ground that he had broken the agreement. Hobbs said that the combination was unlawful, as being a restraint to trade, and part of a conspiracy to make a trust in wall paper.

The General Term yesterday upheld the injunction. Justice Van Brunt said that the defendant was not in a position to attach, and certainly not with its fruits in his rocket.

Heavy Sentence for Charles Vallen.

Charles Vallen, who is known also as John Smith, was sentenced by Recorder Goff, in the General Sessions Court yesterday to imprisonment for three years and three months in State prison for stealing an overcoat valued at $70 from John C. Calhoun.

Vallen was born in Virginia sixty-nine years ago. He came here from North Carolina. He stood erect and stroked his white beard calmly while giving his pedigree to the Recorder.

He declined to say whether he had ever been convicted of crime, but after crying for awhile he admitted that he had been sent to prison twice in this State for forgery.

The Gould Estate Must Pay Taxes.

The General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision, in which the Special Term is sustained in dismissing a writ of certiorari asked for by the executors of the estate of Jay Gould to review the motion of the Tax Commissioners in assessing them upon $10,000,000 worth of real and personal property.

The assessment on $10,000,000 made by the Commissioners for 1893 therefore stands.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Frank F. Savin, the broker, has filed objections to the probate of the will of his father, Augustus F. Savin, who died on Oct. 24, leaving an estate of $18,000 to his wife and two children. The contestant was left only $1, and he alleges undue influence.

—Emily Wyckoff recovered a judgment in the City Court yesterday for $1,497.57 against Col. Charles Langdon Curtis, once Greenback candidate for Governor of Connecticut, for money loaned to the defendant.

FEDERAL COURTS

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 77—The Michigan Dairy Company et al., appellants, vs. C. Converse, executor, &c.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Western District of Michigan.—Dismissed, with costs, for failure to print record.

No. 9—Harry C. McCarty, et al., appellant, vs. the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.—Argument continued by Robert J. Fisher for the appellee, and concluded by R. A. Parker for the appellant.

No. 66—William Haws et al., appellants, vs. the Victoria Copper Mining Company.—Argument commenced by Frederic D. McKenney for the appellants, and continued by Charles H. Armes and Arthur A. Birney for the appellees.

The call for Monday, Nov. 18, will be as follows: Nos. 66, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 544, 550.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Saturday calendar called at 10:30 A. M., in Part III. room.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.—Clerk's calendar called in Part I. room at 10:30 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—David J. Farrell, Grace A. Higgins, Johann C. Kettner.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Botty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Patterson vs. Don Enrique Mining Company—Thomas F. Donnelly. Luxemburger Tuchfabriken vs. Meyer (two cases)—Ernest Hall. H. B. Claflin Company vs. Hart—John J. Adams. Albers vs. Albers—George W. Ellis.

Beekman, J.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Bailey (four cases;) same vs. Whelan—Charles Donohue.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Henry vs. Wilson—Theodore Satter.

SUPERIOR COURT—Freedman, J.—Matter of Shepard—Edward Kent. Higgins vs. Shedlinsky—Augustus H. Vanderpoel.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—John J. Mead vs. Jewelers' Review Publishing Company—Thomas S. Hume, James B. Robins et al. vs. Lee R. Andrews et al.—E. G. Kremer. John E. Schmalz et al. vs. Schmalz Cigar Machine Company—John V. Bouvier, Jr. Michael Mayer vs. Theresa Goodkind—John J. Jenkins.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Veronika Elton vs. Joseph A. Thompson et al. (two cases)—Robert McGill.

CITY COURT—Botty, J.—Alexander Cameron vs. James F. Norris—William F. McGrath.

ATTACKED BY "BUCK AGUE"

A Maine Mayor Tells How He Suffered from the Queer Disease.

From The Lewiston Journal.

You should hear Mayor F. L. Noble of Lewiston tell how he shot the second deer at Madrid. He brought down the first one with a single shot at a long range, and pierced its side just above the heart with a clean rifle slug. The creature did not run two yards. It was a beauty, and its skin, with the head slightly raised, will be made into a mat to adorn his Honor's sitting room.

"The other deer," said Mayor Noble, "I saw while sitting on a rock at a place called Beech Hill, a magnificent growth of beeches, five miles from Madrid Village, and just off the road. The rise slopes gradually up the side of the mountain, and from its leaf-strewn side one looks off on the silent majesty of the mountains of Maine.

"I had been picking up beechnuts and was cracking them with my teeth, with the repeating rifle across my knees. Suddenly down across the glade two deer, a splendid doe and fawn, walked out of the beeches and stopped. The mother was lapping the neck of the young one, and both presented a splendid mark. But I! Why, my hands shook as if I were about to murder my own father. I was seized with the hunter's ague and the end of the rifle which I pressed to my shoulder swayed about like the handles of a bike in a beginner's hands. Despairing of being able to take good aim, and fearing that my guide was laughing behind some neighboring tree, I shot. She waved a fond farewell with those beautiful heels and was gone, and the fawn with her. But I felt better when I learned that every hunter about there was trying to shoot her and could not, because of a popular belief that she was enchanted. A Boston sportsman shot four times at the same doe and failed to hit her. That's how I shot at my second deer."

DON'T BLOOMERS HAVE POCKETS?

Apparently the Chicago Variety Have No Places for Handkerchiefs.

From a Chicago Special.

Twenty-five girls in the Northwestern University, members of the junior class in oratory, appeared in the class room in bloomers. Without exception they belong to wealthy families. Many of them are preparing for the stage.

Prof. Cummock was in the class room when the girls appeared. Their suits were black or dark blue, and were trimmed in yellow. The bloomers were gathered just below the knee, and black stockings completed the outfit.

After he had recovered from the shock Prof. Cummock took the stage and proceeded as though bloomer girls in the class room were an every-day affair. After calling the roll he called upon Miss Dewey to take the platform. Miss Dewey was clad in a bloomer costume that came dangerously near being plain knickerbockers. She was embarrassed, and, finally, stammered out an excuse that she was not prepared to recite. He called upon several other bloomerites, but all pleaded the same excuse.

The Professor said he would occupy the hour himself. Miss Dewey delivered a pathetic recitation, which brought tears to the eyes of the girls, but unfortunately they had no handkerchiefs, and were forced to allow the tears to trickle down their faces.

To Mortgage Church Property.

The Trustees of the Central Park Baptist Church, in East Eighty-third Street, were given permission yesterday by Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, to mortgage the church for $17,500.

Justice Lawrence also granted leave to the Congregation Anshe Chesed (Congregation of the Men of Mercy) to mortgage certain property it is about to buy at 160 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

The congregation says it has occupied the property for two years; that it can purchase the property for $18,000—at least $5,000 below the market value—and can get a mortgage on it of $17,750.

FEARED THE MEN FROM ITALY

Mario Casacelli Asked that They Be Not Allowed to Land, Thinking Her Life Was in Danger.

Mario Casacelli, a handsome, well-dressed Italian, appeared at Dr. Senner's office on Ellis Island Wednesday and entered a protest against allowing Giuseppi and Vincenzo Terlazzo, who came here on the steamship Werra, to land. Her story is a remarkable one of love and vengeance, with which she said an Italian society that has for its object the removing of objectionable persons has to do. It is as follows:

Marie, when in Italy, had a lover, Antonio Terlazzo, to whom she plighted her troth. She refused to marry him when the day set for the wedding arrived, and two years ago came here with her father and brother, Giovanni. They settled in Brooklyn, and there she was wooed and won by Francesco Macili, a prosperous macaroni manufacturer. Their love was clandestine, and when Marie's father learned of it, and that she had forsaken her betrothed in Italy, he swore great Italian oaths, she said, to have Marie and her lover killed.

After the father had been promised assistance by secret societies to which he belonged, he locked the frightened Marie in her room one night and told her that she had but a short time to live. He said that he would go to Italy and send her discarded lover's brothers here to kill her and her lover unless she at once gave him up and consented to marry the man he had selected for her. Marie begged for time to consider his proposition, and the next day left her father's house. She wrote her father that she would remain true to Francesco, and the father at once sailed for Italy with the money that the society had given him.

The father arrived in Messina, and shortly afterward the discarded Antonio wrote to Marie that as soon as she married Francesco they both should die. Francesco became frightened, and wrote to friends in Italy to let him know when the Terlazzos should sail, and last week learned that they were on the Werra.

Marie and Francesco went before Dr. Senner Wednesday and begged, with tears, that the visitors be not allowed to land. When the Werra arrived that day the men were detained and confronted by Marie, who charged them with having come here to kill her and her lover.

Giuseppe, the elder of the brothers, answered with an oath that such was not their purpose, but could give no good reason for coming, and the men were detained until yesterday for further investigation.

Marie's brother appeared at Ellis Island yesterday and said that he would protect his sister against the men's vengeance, and consented that they be allowed to land. They were then released, and went directly to Brooklyn. It was said on the island that Francesco had been assured by the members of a secret society to which he belongs that his life and Marie's would be protected if the Terlazzos were allowed to land.

A DUEL ENDS IN TWO DEATHS

KENTUCKY IS STILL THE LAND OF MURDER IN HONOR'S NAME.

Two Politicians Meet to Settle a Quarrel with Bullets—A Combat Worthy of the Dark Ages.

From The Louisville Post.

LONDON, Ky., Nov. 11.—On the banks of the Kentucky River, whose peaceful course lies along the most beautiful scenery of Eastern Kentucky, there was fought last Wednesday a duel as bloody as ever stained the fair soil. Two men identified with her history, hatred and bitterness in their hearts, of a courage worthy of a better cause, met, weapons in hand, and both offered their lives at the shrine of a false honor.

Forks Roads is a desolate highway leading along the river bank through Hyden, in Leslie County, as far as London. It was about two miles from the former place where the scene of the deadly encounter was laid, the barren trees and rugged rocks of the shelving banks of the purring stream forming a fitting background.

It was in such a place that, by chance, met two mortal enemies—the Hon. W. Pierce Bentley, a well-known politician and lawyer of Kentucky, and the other A. H. Hignite, better known as "Bige," a prosperous farmer of that locality. Both men, fine specimens of physical manhood, bore the reputation of having lots of grit and never having shown the white feather. Both had sworn to be avenged of the other, and the crucial test was at hand.

Each man was accompanied by friends, and when the two men met the spectators knew that it meant a duel and a question of who would shoot first.

Bentley was one of the first who had leaped from his horse, an example Hignite was not slow to follow. Both were soon surrounded by a half dozen of their friends, while the rest kept at a respectful distance.

While this scene was enacting it lacked nothing in intensity from the fact that almost a solemn silence hung over all. The strain upon the principals as well as upon that strangely gathered audience was beginning to tell. Nor had they long to wait.

With a firm step, Bentley detached himself from his friends and walked out into the open space. Hignite had been anxiously watching his antagonist. With a leap he was in the opening, and for a moment even the river seemed to hold its breath.

Like savage beasts they confronted each other. Slowly, with eyes alert, they moved forward; now with the sinuous, gliding motion of the serpent, now with the fleet, sideward spring of the Indian seeking a foe in ambush, they manoeuvred. Darting forward now, retreating cautiously again and again, the desperate game was being played, when suddenly, with a cry of defiance, Hignite straightened up. For the brief space of a second his keen eye glanced along the barrel of his weapon, then came a puff of smoke, a loud report, and the rocks sent back a mocking echo. His shot had missed.

Then Bentley's weapon spoke with its true voice, and as the smoke cleared away a rent in Hignite's coat showed the accuracy of his aim. The battle was now on, and death could be the only issue. Caution was now thrown to the winds—both men seemed to feel that the victor of the death struggle could only be he whose execution was the quicker. Hignite raised his revolver again, and as the report died away he seemed to feel a grim satisfaction in seeing his enemy totter. He followed this advantage with another shot at closer range.

A stream of blood rewarded the accuracy of his aim, and as Bentley lurched forward a wild cry of triumph rose to his lips. But it was choked in the utterance by his dying enemy's death-dealing weapon. It rang its final note, and "Bige" Hignite sank to the ground with a bullet through his heart.

When his friends tried to lift him the revolver fell from his nerveless grasp—his soul had fled. Bentley, however, although shot through the breast and stomach, retained his feet, and, on learning the fate of his late foe, made his way to a clump of bushes where his horse was tied, unaided. His friends and those of the dead man were now seized with a panic, as the thought of the enormity of the crime they had witnessed flashed upon them, and they sought safety in a hurried flight.

A few, more courageous than the others, took up the dead body of Hignite and brought it back with them to London. All thought of the other principal in the tragic affair was forgotten, and it was not until two hours later, when the neighborhood had been thoroughly aroused, that a searching party found Bentley in the brush not far from the scene, almost dead from loss of blood.

He was quickly removed to his home, where the physician who had been hastily summoned found that one ball had lodged in the chest and the other in the stomach, and that either of the wounds would have proved fatal. This prophecy came true, and late the following night Bentley expired.

The underlying cause of the tragic event was the mutual enmity that the men had for each other, which arose during a political campaign as far back as 1887. At that time Bentley was a candidate for the Legislature, and, although elected, was never seated, through the alleged efforts of Hignite and his friends. Subsequently Bentley became the Attorney of the Commonwealth, and retaliated in prosecuting Hignite and his friends whenever the opportunity arose. Hignite was of a quarrelsome disposition when in his cups, and these opportunities were frequent, resulting finally in the killing.

Brooklyn Tax Rolls Approved.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon confirmed the tax rolls of 1895, which were then turned over to Tax Collector Appleton. The taxes will be due Dec. 15, instead of Dec. 1, as in previous years.

Collector Appleton yesterday made to Register of Arrears Hinrichs a statement of the arrears of real and personal property for 1894. The total amount is $2,026,533.07, which is an increase of $266,066.67 on the amount in 1893.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday approved and signed the assessment rolls for the coming year.

MANY STREETS IN DARKNESS

Machinery Disabled by an Explosion in the Brush Electric Light Company's Building.

As a result of an accident yesterday morning in the Brush Electric Light Company's building many of the streets below Fifty-ninth Street were in gloom last night. The fact that the mishap to the machinery was a serious one was learned through a message which was received at Police Headquarters late yesterday afternoon from the Department of Public Works. The message stated that on account of the accident to the electric light plant there would be a number of streets in darkness. A list of the streets that would be in gloom was inclosed.

The seriousness of the situation was at once apparent to Acting Chief Conlin. The present wave of lawlessness would be encouraged by unlighted streets, he feared, so he at once summoned all the precinct commanders to Police Headquarters. When they were all assembled he gave them a list of the streets and the following orders:

In consequence of the absence of the usual electric light, you will instruct the members of your command performing duty in any of these mentioned streets, if within your precinct, to be extra vigilant during the night tours of duty. You will also instruct your Sergeants and Roundsmen, when visiting the men on post, to see that they are strictly attending to their duty; also take such other measures as may be necessary to provide ample protection to life and property.

The electric light plant where the accident occurred is at 210 Elizabeth Street. It was said there last night that an explosion occurred in the morning in the engine room. One of the main pipes leading from the boiler room to the engine room blew out. Three men who were in the engine room narrowly escaped being scalded by the escaping steam. The bursting pipe, however, caused serious damage in the engine room. The belting and machinery could not be repaired in time to have the lights in service last night, but it is expected that they will be running as usual to-night. The lamps affected number about 1,000, and are in streets between the Battery and Fifty-ninth Street.

WILLIAM SCULLY'S METHODS

How the Notorious Land Monopolist Treats His Tenants.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

For the first time in ten years the tenants of thousands of acres in the County of Logan, Ill., and other tracts of land in various parts of the country have received a visit from their landlord, William Scully.

In Lincoln, Ill., is his main office, and has been for nearly half a century. Two or three weeks ago Mrs. William Scully arrived with a maid and seventeen trunks, and this week the noted proprietor came.

Mr. Scully came to this country and locality in 1850, and in 1851 purchased 25,000 acres, intending to make Logan County his home, and settled on Section 27 of Prairie Creek township, where he built a large house and barns, stocking his place and entering into general farming, and he lived there three years, until his wife's failing health forced a return to England in 1854. His property in Illinois is 49,400 acres; in Nebraska, 26,000 acres in Gage County, and 40,000 acres in Nuckolte County.

Kansas—Marshall, 8,000 acres; Marion, 50,000, and Butler, 8,000 acres.

The land ascribed to him in Missouri belongs to his wife. It is 25,000 acres in Bates County.

This Western land is nearly all grazing tract. Including the 1,000 acres of his son's estate here, the Scullys have, in round numbers, 208,000 acres.

In Kansas half of the Marion County property was entered from the Government and the other half cost more than it would bring to-day, from $5 to $22.50; that of Marshall $5 to $15, and Butler, $2.50 to $10.

All tenants pay an equal rent, based upon an appraisement of the land as to its productive powers and improvements. The foundation principle is one-third for the tenant's manual labor, one-third for his mechanical labor and improvements, and the remainder for the proprietor. All lands are for rent only, unimproved as to buildings, but Mr. Scully furnishes the brick for all foundations and wells and pays for all shade and apple trees.

In the last seven years over $100,000 has been spent in tilling alone, $41,000 of it in Logan County. Not one penny in receipts in all these years has been taken back or sent to England. Every cent has remained in this country, being spent for improvements or purchasing new land, while frequently the money for taxes has been drawn for in England.

Mr. Scully is between seventy-two and seventy-three years old. Mr. Scully's present wife was a Miss Chenowith, daughter of a retired banker of the City of Mexico, and owner of several silver mines, and she is very wealthy in her own right. They were married in 1875, and have two sons, aged seventeen and twelve, and a daughter of fifteen. Their eldest son died last June, aged eighteen years. Before leaving England, a few weeks ago, Mr. Scully sold every inch of English property and all in Ireland not entailed, and has now only two tenants there and a little grazing land. He desires to sever all connections with John Bull. As to his future residence, he has not yet decided, but will winter in Lincoln. He says he would probably settle either in Boston or New-York, where his children, now in English schools, will eventually join him.

MRS. PEARY WAS FRIGHTENED

It Was When She Went Hunting Walrus with Her Husband.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Mrs. Peary, wife of the famous arctic explorer, declares herself as having had more than enough of the polar regions, and is determined that her husband shall never repeat his travels in those frigid lands. When asked what experience stands out most prominently in connection with the unusual life while exploring, Mrs. Peary, without a moment's hesitation, said: "Our hunting the walrus. It is the only occasion in my life when I was so frightened that I would have welcomed death as a relief. We were out in a boat with Dr. Cook, Mat, and some natives. Mr. Peary had broken his leg, but was steering the boat, his leg, in splints, stretched out before him. We saw the walrus coming toward us, and when the natives said, 'Shoot at them,' we took our rifles and did so.

"Then followed a scene too terrible for words. The bullets had only entered the hides of these animals, enough to infuriate them, and they came forward enraged and with but one determination—to turn over the boat. They placed their long tusks on the gunwale and attempted to tip us out. I crouched at the bottom of the skiff, loading the rifles, so that the men would not have to wait a second. The sea was crimson with their blood, and for a few moments I did not know whether I should be shot by the excited men or drowned by the walrus. We killed about seventeen, and have some of the tusks. But don't let me talk about it any more. All that is past."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...6:49|Sun sets...4:42|Moon sets... ...

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	6:57	7:40	12:46	1:24
Governors Island	7:24	7:58	1:17	1:57
Hell Gate	9:17	9:51	2:45	3:25

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 16.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Adriatic	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Algonquin	Jacksonville	Nov. 9
Annandale	Gibraltar	Oct. 28
Campania	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Creole Prince	St. Lucia	Nov. 8
Fuerst Bismarck	Gibraltar	Nov. 9
Hopedale	Gibraltar	Oct. 28
Jersey City	Swansea	Nov. 2
La Champagne	Havre	Nov. 9
Lampasas	Galveston	Nov. 9
Marsala	Hamburg	Oct. 28
Olbers	St. Lucia	Nov. 8
Olympia	Gibraltar	Oct. 29
Philadelphia	Rio de Janeyra	Nov. 9
Poseidon	Gibraltar	Nov. 1
Prussia	Hamburg	Nov. 4
Santiago	Nassau	Nov. 12
Seminole	Jacksonville	Nov. 13
St. Louis	Southampton	Nov. 9
Tallahassee	Savannah	Nov. 13

SUNDAY, NOV. 17.

Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Nov. 6
El Paso	New-Orleans	Nov. 12
Francisco	Hull	Nov. 4
Greece	London	Oct. 31
Taormina	Havre	Nov. 8

MONDAY, NOV. 18.

Cevic	Liverpool	Nov. 8
Ethiopia	Glasgow	Nov. 8
Louisiana	New-Orleans	Nov. 13
Orizaba	Havana	Nov. 14
Venetia	Havre	Nov. 6

TUESDAY, NOV. 19.

Adirondack	Kingston	Nov. 14
Chalmette	New-Orleans	Nov. 13
Concha	Galveston	Nov. 12
Southwark	Antwerp	Nov. 5

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20.

Athos	Navassa	Nov. 15
Croma	Dundee	Nov. 5
El Sud	New-Orleans	Nov. 15
Mississippi	London	Nov. 5
Ovenum	Lisbon	Nov. 7
Saratoga	Havana	Nov. 16

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Iroquois	Nov. 16	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Barden Tower	Nov. 16	Trinidad	29 Broadway.
Seine	Nov. 16	Jamaica	24 State St.
San Marcos	Nov. 16	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
El Sol	Nov. 16	N. Orleans	343 Br'dway.
Sorrento	Nov. 16	Pern'buco	F'ch, Edye Co.
Knickerbock'r	Nov. 16	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Fulda	Nov. 16	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	Nov. 16	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Nov. 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Chateau Lafite	Nov. 16	Bordeaux	F'ch, Edye Co.
Patria	Nov. 16	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Etruria	Nov. 16	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Galileo	Nov. 16	Hull	21-22 State St.
Madiana	Nov. 16	St. Thomas	39 Broadway.
Richmond Hill	Nov. 16	London	21-22 State St.
Veendam	Nov. 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Manitoba	Nov. 16	London	4 Broadway.
Anch

SPENT $800, MADE $12,000

What Eighty-four Poor Persons Did on Charity Acres.

STORY OF A YEAR WITH POVERTY

Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor Accomplished Much and Has Planned More.

The Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor closed its fiscal year Sept. 30, and is now issuing statements of work accomplished and the advance along different lines which it is planning for the year to come.

The society's work is broad and practical, and it is constantly increasing its labors in new departments of such common-sense value as the vacant city lot farms have proved this last season. In this work a Superintendent and two assistants directed the labor of eighty-four persons or families, among whom were apportioned 138 acres of land. The expenses of the work for the season were $800, and $12,000 worth of crops was raised, with greater benefit than the mere money returns to the newly made farmers who worked the ground.

William Steinway, who gave the use of a part of the land, has promised it to the association for another year. Both he and Jacob H. Schiff have advanced $500 for the preliminary work. An effort will now be made to make permanent the benefits received by the planters on the land.

The Seaside Institute is to be an advance on educational lines of the Seaside Home work already done by the association.

The relief department of the association gives the help needed in cases of immediate distress, sending groceries, fuel, and clothing through its friendly visitors. In the Winter of 1893-4 the association received and disbursed $120,000. It is the general dispenser for many individuals as well as organizations.

It extends its work to include preventive aid—helpful instruction in simple principles of domestic economy and hygiene.

The six vacation schools of the Summer, under the superintendence of William W. Locke, were crowded, the pupils of the previous year returning in such numbers as to prove their appreciation of the schools. The cost for each pupil per day was 6.6 cents, a reduction from 11.7 cents last year. The work of the school was varied by outings at the association's seaside homes, to which the children were all treated.

During the last year there were 88,735 patrons of the baths, men and women, boys and girls. The charge for each bath is 5 cents. In this bath now in operation there are 18 compartments—6 for women and 12 for men, the latter forming the majority of the patrons.

The debit balance at the end of a year is always a large one, but it is estimated that on a larger scale the bath would pay expenses.

A scientific investigation into the food supply of the people is being made this year, with the design of learning the quality of food purchased by the poorer classes and the way in which it is prepared and the amount of waste.

The association will issue leaflets detailing the results of its work in the different departments. This will be for the information of friends and workers along similar lines, and also as the basis of a valuable exchange.

Papers and pamphlets on economic and sociological topics are received from all parts of the world at the association rooms. The idea is to make use of them not only for the benefit of the association work, but to form a valuable library of reference which will be open to all workers on similar lines. They are sold for 5 cents each. Inquiries should be addressed to William H. Tolman, General Agent, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

This year's officers of the association are: President—R. Fulton Cutting; Vice Presidents—The Rev. William R. Huntington, D. D.; Henry E. Crampton, M. D.; James A. Scrymser, William G. Hamilton, and Constant A. Andrews. Treasurer—Warner Van Norden, 25 Nassau Street. Secretary—George Calder; Counsel—John Cadwalader; General Agent—William H. Tolman, Ph. D.; Superintendent of Relief—Mrs. M. Fullerton.

Board of Managers—Henry E. Crampton, William Jones, R. Fulton Cutting, George Calder, Frank N. Smith, William R. Huntington, Gouverneur M. Smith, Walter S. Suydam, James A. Scrymser, Constant A. Andrews, George Blagden, William G. Hamilton, Edward Cooper, Warner Van Norden, De Witt J. Seligman, Robert S. Minturn, Spencer Trask, Scott Foster, Theodorus B. Woolsey, Howard Townsend, George W. Wickersham, Loyall Farragut, William E. Bond, J. Hooker Hamersley, Pierre Jay, Andrew Mills, William Warner Hoppin, Francis V. Greene, Percy R. Pyne, Jr., and John B. Devins.

The central office of the association is at 105 East Twenty-second Street; Harlem office, 33 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

EDWIN GOULD'S NEW MATCH COMPANY

Rapid Progress Reported in Completing the Plant at Ogdensburg.

Edwin Gould's new match company, the Continental, reports rapid progress toward the completion of a plant at Ogdensburg. The company has under construction a sandstone building of two stories and basement, 230 feet long with wings, and with a floor area of 61,395 square feet. A 750-horse power Bass Corliss engine has been ordered from Fort Wayne, Ind. The company has, in temporary quarters, a machine capable of turning out 500,000 splints per minute, which is running at a rate of 117,000 splints per minute. When the new building is finished the company will put at least three of the machines in it and make splints for this factory and for the one at Passaic, N. J., and for export.

It is intended to erect two additional buildings, each 47 by 400 feet. The company has immense docks on the St. Lawrence River completed. Vice President Hutchinson, the inventor of the splint machine, has invented and is having built a machine that not only cuts the splints, but also dips and packs the matches.

The company has done a large amount of grading on its site, with a railroad running through it. A side track has been laid to the building now under construction, which is used to bring material and will be used subsequently for shipping purposes. There is every probability that another factory of the company will be located in the vicinity of Chicago.

FUNERAL OF MRS. H. HENRY BAXTER

Her Remains Laid by the Side of Her Husband at Rutland.

RUTLAND, Vt., Nov. 14.—The burial of Mrs. H. Henry Baxter of Fifth Avenue, New-York, widow of Gen. Baxter and founder of the Baxter Memorial Library of Rutland, whose death occurred Saturday at her Summer home in this city, as the result of a surgical operation, took place Tuesday.

After brief services at the family home, the remains were removed to Trinity Church, where the religious services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford of St. George's Church, New-York, of which the deceased was a communicant; the Right Rev. A. C. A. Hall, Bishop of Vermont, and the Rev. Dr. Charles Martin Niles, rector of Trinity. The music was rendered by a boy choir. The floral tributes were many.

The interment was made in the family plot at Evergreen Cemetery by the side of her husband and a brother, Col. George T. Roberts, United States Army. The pall bearers in the main were relatives, led by Gen. John G. McCullough of New-York. Many personal friends from New-York City were in attendance.

Messages of condolence were received from ex-Minister Phelps, ex-Senator Edmunds, George M. Pullman of Chicago, Edmund Randolph, President of the Continental Bank; Dr. E. M. Sayre, Gen. Henry Kyd Douglas of Maryland, and a large number of others.

Col. Hugh H. Baxter, Vice President of the Baxter National Bank, is the only survivor of the family. Mrs. Baxter's estate is estimated at $5,000,000.

Now Bishop G. Mott Williams.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Nov. 15.—The primary convention of the Episcopal Church of the Northern Peninsula of Michigan resulted in the choice of the venerable Archdeacon G. Mott Williams of Marquette as Bishop of the diocese, the name of Marquette as the designation of the diocese, and the City of Marquette as the cathedral city.

STORM SWEEPS LESSER ANTILLES

St. Vincent and Grenada Are the First to Suffer This Year from the Annual Fury of the Elements.

BARBADOS, British West Indies, Oct. 30.—Lightning and rain have again played sad havoc in the West Indies. With each succeeding year it would appear that certain isles of the Caribbean Sea are doomed for devastation by the elements, and these occurrences, together with the fact of the rapid decline in their staple products, are annually placing proprietors—and with them the working classes—in an almost helpless and hopeless condition.

The first of these blasts of devastation in the West Indies for the Fall of 1895 has swept over the islands of St. Vincent and Grenada, both of which are comprised in the Windward group of the British West Indian Islands.

At the former, the local telephone station was set on fire by the flashes of lightning, which are said to have been unusually vivid, and were followed by deafening peals of thunder. The alarm bell was rung by each flash, and the switch boards were a mass of flame. The electric currents, so far as possible, were switched off, but not before the flames had spread to the building proper. The fire brigade was called out, but the firemen were afraid at first to play upon the switch boards.

At Grenada, the storm was preceded by a most unsettled barometer, and as this fact became known, the inhabitants, remembering past occurrences, were thrown into a state of panic. When the storm burst forth in its fury the entire heavens seemed charged with electricity. As flash succeeded flash, followed by the alarming thunderbolts, the gravest fears were entertained that the next convulsion would be an earthquake.

Rain, which had meanwhile fallen in frequent showers, now came down in torrents, and soon the many water courses, with which the island is intersected, were overflowing their banks, the rushing waters carrying with them many acres of sugar cane, cocoa, fruit trees, and other products; iron bridges were swept from their foundations, roads plowed up, and a large number of the huts belonging to the poorer classes were washed away.

The loss of property will not be ascertained for weeks to come, owing to the interruption of telephonic service and damage to the roads, but the loss is considerable, and this will be the more severely felt, for the reason that the colony has just passed through a terrible financial and commercial crisis, and the incoming cocoa crop, to which all looked forward as the turning point to their misfortunes, has been, if not entirely destroyed, at least badly damaged.

EVERYTHING MR. PLATT'S WAY

Even Lieut. Gov. Saxton Calls upon Him—Talk About Excise—The Ex-Senator Preparing for Primaries.

All Republican roads now lead to ex-Senator Platt.

Even Lieut. Gov. Saxton, who is not always a Platt man, called on the ex-Senator at 49 Broadway Tuesday. Other callers were Senator Lexow, Senator-elect Ballantine of the Delaware District, Senator-elect J. Irving Burns of the Westchester District, and William Barnes, Jr., Mr. Platt's representative in Albany.

Mr. Platt also saw Gov. Morton before he returned to Albany in the afternoon.

Some Republican leaders are talking about putting a new excise law through the Legislature after the fashion of the Ohio law, but there are other leaders who say nothing whatever should be done in the way of excise legislation.

There are also some leaders who want to rush the Greater New-York Consolidation bill through, so that Mayor Strong can be legislated out of office, but this scheme is looked upon by others as a very dangerous experiment.

W. L. Proctor, State Committeeman for St. Lawrence County, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night.

There is a pretty general opinion that Senator Mullin will be made Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance. There may be a conference of Platt Senators here next week.

Here in the city Mr. Platt proposes to have it all his own way in the matter of the annual reorganization of the Republican County Committee, which will be made through the primaries on Dec. 10.

The Committee on Organization of the County Committee held a meeting recently and decided that a committee of three men in each Assembly district should have charge of the arrangements for the primaries, the supervision of enrollments, the selection of places where the primaries shall be held in the election districts that have not been regularly organized since the last reapportionment, and of several other matters. It was also decided that the general enrollment should take place Nov. 23, between 7 and 10 P. M.

The Committee on Organization is controlled by Mr. Platt.

DID THIS DOG USE REASON?

Knocked from a Bier Once, He "Died" Again and Made Himself Secure.

"I've come to the conclusion that dogs have the use of a certain and a great amount of reasoning power," said Carver B. Cline yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "I was convinced by one of Duncan's dogs in Koster & Bial's.

"These animals always obey the commands of their master, but the case of which I speak was one in which the dog saw the situation and acted for what he thought was the best solution of a difficulty.

"The dogs do a fire act. One of them runs up a ladder, seizes a dummy canine from the flames, carries him to the ground, and then dies. Duncan's collie died all right this particular night, and was put on a stretcher several feet above the floor, on two small wooden horses. The widow dog and the ambulance came on. The disconsolate widow, you know, makes a rush for the corpse, with paws poked into her crying eyes. Then she is led away by sympathizing friends.

"She made her rush for the bier this night, but not too much force into it, and her defunct spouse was knocked from his resting place.

"Well, that animal fell to the floor just as limp as any body could be. He lay there motionless, but I saw him open one eye, and kind of take in the situation. Then he seemed to come to the conclusion that he had not been taught to die just that way, so he jumped up, climbed to the bier, and died all over again.

"The widow was by this time over near the ambulance in the centre of the stage. As soon as the hero husband had died the second time, she again made a rush for the bier, the dead brute was ready this time. He had one eye open. When he saw her coming, he just reached over the side of his resting place and took a good grip with both his front paws. The widow's grief was powerful, but that death grip held.

"Now, did that dog use reason?"

Civic Duty and Civic Life.

The All Souls' Club of Brooklyn has arranged for a series of addresses by eminent Brooklyn citizens on subjects related to civic duty and civic life.

The first address will be delivered next Monday in the church, in South Ninth Street, by Alfred T. White, Commissioner of Public Works, on "The Municipal Workshop." W. M. F. Round will follow the same evening, with some remarks on "Making Good Citizens Out of Bad Ones."

Meetings will be held once a month on Mondays. Mayor Schieren has promised to contribute an address on "What I Have Learned About Brooklyn in the Mayor's Chair."

The meeting will be free to all.

To be Buried at Detroit.

The body of Commander Oscar F. Heyerman, which was brought here on the North German Lloyd steamship Havel, was transferred to a West Shore train at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to be taken to Detroit. There was no ceremony, and no one met the body save A. D. Higham of 243 Broadway, this city, who is said to be an uncle of the Commander.

The Princeton Club's Meeting.

The first meeting this season of the Princeton Club of New-York will be held at the Brunswick, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, Nov. 21, at 8:30 P. M. All who have received degrees from, or have been students at Princeton can get tickets by applying to C. Ledyard Blair, 33 Wall Street.

FOR SOBER WAYFARERS

Temperance Women to Foster Agencies to Counteract Saloon Influence—Lunch Wagons and Coffee Barrows.

Women will have a part during the coming Winter in fostering agencies for counteracting the influence of the saloon.

An aggressive campaign in this direction was begun Tuesday at the joint meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Church Temperance Society, and the parent organization, which was held at the Church Missions House, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. It was determined to extend the work already begun by establishing additional lunch wagons and by the introduction of other methods by which the population that is abroad at night may find places outside of the saloon where food and drink may be had at small cost.

After a report on the existing lunch wagons had been accepted, a letter was read from a woman of wealth and benevolence, which contained the offer of $1,000 with which to purchase and equip another night lunch wagon, to be stationed at the entrance to the tunnel at Thirty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue. This wagon will be especially for the benefit of the conductors, drivers, and other employes of the Madison Avenue surface railroad, the stables of which are at that point.

The society accepted this generous offer, and also voted to buy another wagon, to be placed on the west side of the town—probably in Long Acre Square, at the junction of Broadway and Seventh Avenue, a neighborhood which is much frequented at night and which is in close proximity to numerous cab stands and car stables.

It was decided to establish new ice-water fountains as soon as practicable. Over all the fountains a granite or bronze tablet will be erected, bearing the words: "Church Temperance Society; Woman's Auxiliary. 'Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow.'"

Robert Graham, General Secretary of the society, read a report upon the result of his observations in Great Britain and Ireland, the last Summer, with relation to the remedial agencies employed in those places by the temperance organizations.

Mr. Graham, however, urged the adoption of the "coffee barrow," and the society voted to purchase one as soon as possible. The "coffee barrow" is a small, light wagon on two wheels. It is constructed of sheetiron, with a place for provisions at one end, and porcelain-lined receptacles for coffee and water at the other end, underneath of which is a small fire grate. The wheels are of steel wire, and the tires are pneumatic rubber tubes, like those of a bicycle.

The Episcopal churches of the country will devote next Sunday to the interests of the Church Temperance Society, and it is called "Temperance Sunday," upon which day the rectors will preach on the subject of temperance. Letters from several of the Bishops were read at the meeting. Bishop Potter wrote:

"The twenty-third Sunday after Trinity, Nov. 17, will be Temperance Sunday, in accordance with our custom for some time past, on which the cause of temperance and the work of the Church Temperance Society may wisely be commended to our people.

"There has been of late in regard to the whole subject a wide and deep awakening of the public conscience. A wise ministry will recognize this, and your own observation of the appalling effects of intemperance will, I am sure, prompt you to speak to those whom God has committed to your charge of our common duty to resist the encroachments of this destroying evil in all its manifold forms. It threatens the sanctity of the Lord's day. It destroys manhood, corrupts youth, disintegrates the family, and imperils the stability of the community and the State."

LICENSE FOR BLOOMINGDALE BROTHERS

The Same Sort of Privilege Had Been Denied to Macy & Co.

The Excise Board has granted a renewal of a storekeepers' license to Bloomingdale Brothers, Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue. A similar renewal of Macy & Co.'s license was refused last May.

Commissioner Woodman voted against both renewals, on the ground that dry goods were sold at the places, and that they were frequented by many women and children, and, in voting for refusing to renew Bloomingale Brothers' license, he cited the refusal in Macy's case, claiming that it would be inconsistent to grant one, while the other was refused.

Commissioner Harbirger voted in favor of both licenses. Commissioner Murray voted against the Macy application, but in favor of the other one. When asked why he had voted in this manner, yesterday he said:

"I voted against the Macy license on account of the Thirteenth Street school, opposite Macy's. Heretofore, in measuring the distance to the school from the store, the board has included four flights of stairs, the school being on the fifth floor. I thought it was proper not to include the stairways."

TREASURY BALANCES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 15th day of November, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$88,072,189.90	
Gold bullion	54,034,826.84	
Total	$142,107,016.74	
Outstanding gold certificates	50,471,889.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	106,390.00	
Total	$50,365,499.00	
Balance		*$91,741,517.74
Standard silver dollars	$348,485,846.00	
Silver bullion	677,343.92	
Total	$349,113,189.92	
Outstanding silver certificates	344,448,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	9,042,655.00	
Total	$335,405,849.00	
Balance		13,707,340.92
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$16,308,608.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,001,673.25	
Total	$140,305,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	140,305,280.00	
Balance		.25
United States notes	$108,724,222.01	
Outstanding currency certificates	58,695,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	2,925,000.00	
Total	$55,170,000.00	
Balance		53,554,222.01
Treasury notes of 1890	$25,277,427.00	
National bank notes	6,219,659.83	
Fractional coin	13,184,623.16	
Fractional currency	83.20	
Minor coin	1,123,428.31	
Deposits in National banks	15,417,281.82	
Bonds and interest paid	2,594,439.63	
Total	$63,816,943.94	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	7,695,685.49	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,974,014.95	
Disbursing officers' balances	28,026,022.87	
Post Office Department account	2,564,902.09	
Miscellaneous items	1,468,567.99	
Total	$44,729,193.99	
Balance		19,087,754.95
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$178,090,535.87

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$562,654.93	$6,161,804.15	$64,304,358.21
Internal revenue	540,544.69	6,825,767.91	57,372,780.02
Miscellaneous	61,923.30	750,908.92	5,534,571.55
Total	$1,165,122.92	$13,737,978.98	$127,211,709.78

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$287,000.00	$3,568,000.00	$36,287,183.16
War	257,000.00	1,904,000.00	24,084,317.85
Navy	206,000.00	1,205,000.00	10,105,362.61
Indians	50,000.00	373,000.00	4,345,506.88
Pensions	700,000.00	9,551,000.00	57,207,161.10
Interest	36,000.00	1,878,000.00	16,499,595.70
Total	$1,535,000.00	$18,530,000.00	$148,499,155.98
Excess of expenditures over receipts	369,877.08	4,801,021.02	21,287,356.20

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$51,525.00	$401,855.00	$1,903,049.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	70,980.00	571,112.00	3,725,176.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes (Since 1879.)	Tr'y's Notes (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$318,141,004	$76,482,087	$389,605,111
This fiscal yr	40,258,028	1,177,717	41,435,749
This month	2,197,945	194,745	2,392,690
This day	81,738	6,100	87,838

*Net gold and bullion received for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1890.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SEVERAL NOTABLE SALES REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

They Include Two Broadway Pieces, and Corners on William Street and Seventh Avenue.

Messrs. Hoffman Brothers have sold for Warren E. Dennis 373 Broadway, and for the Fay estate 375 Broadway, 50 feet south of White Street, to a Brooklyn resident, for investment. The two plots are 49.10 by 150 feet, extending to Franklin Alley, and have five-story buildings on them. The price paid was about $375,000.

Mr. George R. Read has sold for Thomas H. O'Connor to a client, for investment, the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Sixteenth Street, 103.3 by 100, with four and two story brick buildings and a coal yard. The price paid is $116,250.

Messrs. Ruland & Whiting have sold for the estate of Hermann Schulting to Solon Palmer, at $82,500, the property at 157 William Street, northwest corner of Ann Street, 18.8 by 93.4 by 16.11 by 83.3, and to Mr. Palmer for the William H. Gleason estate the adjoining property, 159 William Street, 25.1 by 83.3 by 28.4 by 89.6, at $77,500. Old brick buildings are on the two lots. Mr. Palmer owns, also, the property adjoining, at 161 William Street.

Mr. Charles S. Peck has sold for James Thomson, at $85,000, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 24 West Thirtieth Street, 12.6 by 98.9, and, for Lizzie Perkins, at $66,000, the four-story and basement brownstone building, altered for business, at 25 West Thirtieth Street, 20 by 98.9.

Messrs. Fitzsimons & Smith have sold for Charles L. Ritzmann, at $65,000, the five-story double flat 332 West Fifty-first Street, 30.9 by 90 by 100.

Mr. J. Clarence Davies has sold for Alfred Siegman to Sarah Blauvelt, at $1,200, the plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Ryer Avenue, 407 feet north of Burnside Avenue, and for Jane Adams to George Lanane the lot, 25 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 220 feet east of Morris Avenue.

Messrs. M. Hargebuhr & Son have sold for Louis Wirth & Co. to Felix Levy, at about $46,000, the two five-story flats 4 and 6 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, respectively, 25 by 89 by 100.11, and 20 by 100.11.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. James L. Wells sold, under foreclosure, to the defendant, Emanuel Burlando, a lot, 33 by 114, on the north side of Second Avenue, Wakefield, 263.8 feet east of Third Street, with two-story frame dwelling.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $8,800, to A. W. Evarts the leasehold of 1,015 Third Avenue, east side, 40.5 feet north of Sixtieth Street, 20 by 73, with four-story brick store building. Under foreclosure, also, Mr. Kennelly sold to John M. Lockhart, at $42,500, the three-story brick stable 57 East Forty-first Street, north side, 80 feet west of Park Avenue, 25 by 98.9.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Broadway, northwest corner of Fifty-ninth Street, by the Barrington Apartment Association of 20 Nassau Street, for a two-story brick store and loft; cost, $30,000.

No. 358 West Twenty-sixth Street, by John L. Hamilton of 346 West Twenty-seventh Street, for a two-story brick stable; cost, $5,000.

Greene Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Fifth Street, (Westchester,) by Joseph Bross of Greene Avenue, near Fifth Street, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable; cost, $500.

Sixty-fourth Street, 255 feet east of White Plains Avenue, (William's Bridge,) by Horace K. Bell of William's Bridge, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $3,100.

Nos. 115 and 117 Crosby Street; also, 84 and 86 Marion Street; by H. O. Havemeyer of 117 Wall Street, two-story brick engine and boiler house; cost not estimated.

Duncomb Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of Julianna Street, by Michael O'Brien of One Hundred and Third Street and Fifth Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; cost, $3,000.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 95 feet west Third Avenue, by L. Napoleon Levy of 131 East Thirty-eighth Street, for a one-story frame store; cost, $2,500.

Honeywell Avenue, west side, 200 feet north Samuel Street, by George Glordam of Prospect Avenue and Samuel Street, two two-story frame dwellings; cost, $8,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 144.4 feet east of Third Avenue, by Louis Weiss of Morris Farm, between One Hundred and Sixty-seventh and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Streets, for two three-story brick tenements; cost, $9,000.

Pelham Road, west side, 800 feet north of Westchester Road, by Watson H. Brown and J. Newman of Westchester, for a one-story frame structure; cost, $200.

Nos. 110 and 112 Canal Street, by J. M. Goetchius, executor of Graham estate, alterations to a six-story brick factory and store; cost, $2,000.

No. 290 Fifth Avenue, by L. P. Hollender of 290 Fifth Avenue, alterations to a five-story brick store and workshop; cost, $200.

No. 1,182 to 1,190 Broadway, by estate of A. P. and John Sturtevant, Edward B. Studley, executor, alterations to a six-story brick hotel; cost, $900.

No. 451 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, by H. H. Fledderman, alterations to a one-story frame shop; cost, $350.

No. 629 Madison Avenue, by John D. Crimmins, alterations to a three-story brick store, workshop, &c.; cost, $450.

No. 19 Madison Avenue, by Evelyn L. Hegeman of Mamaroneck, L. I., alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Nov. 15.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25.5 ft s of 108th St, 50.4x99.11x52.4x82.6; Hugo Bartholomae to William Cumming, Jr., and Robert Ferguson. $20

126TH ST, s s, 208.4 ft e of 7th Av, 16.6x99.11; Charles Figge and wife to Frederick Hollender. 1

115TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 25x100.11; George L. Slawson and Frederick G. Hobbs and wives to Jacob Hess. 100

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Hess to Simon H. Stern. 1

122D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x90.11; Bernard Smyth to Francis Crawford. 1

BROOK AV, w s, 131.11 ft n of 168th St, 17.8x80; Louis W. Kaysser and wife to Nicholas Eckert and another. *6,000

139TH ST, s s, 500 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; John A. Gerty to Henry Muller and wife. 4,000

BROOK AV, n e corner of 145th St, 50x100; Wilfred E. Wiles to Mary Schafer. 1

FOREST AV and Wall St, n w corner, 121.4x200; John W. Cornish and wife to George Tremberger. 32,000

MADISON AV, e s, 100 ft n of Columbine St, 25x100; Julia Hess to Moses Hess. 250

TAYLOR AV, e s, 184.3 ft s of Columbine St, 50 ft to King's Bridge Road, x82.11x82.8x32; Alphonse Mermillod to Hermann Koch and wife. 1,500

ANTHONY AV, w s, 41.1 ft n of Berry St, 17.11x81.8x17x87.8; Allan M. Holder to Francis M. Ball. 4,200

LOT 59, map of Thomas Bassford estate, Fordham; Bridget Ouff to Charles D. Purroy. 1

126TH ST, n s, 240 ft e of 4th Av, 25x99.11; Gustave Ferand to William T. Purdy and another. 8,300

LENOX AV, s e corner of 133d St, 125x84; Charles Riley to Charles Seickendick. 188,500

2D AV, e s, 100.11 ft n of 129th St, 20x80; Martin L. Rickerson and wife to Max C. Baum. 12,000

MACDOUGAL ST, 104; David R. Underhill to Emma Van Buskirk and Caroline Underhill. 2

132D ST, 130 East; Charles Exiner to John S. Huyler. 13,000

BROWN AV, e s, 50 ft n of Sagamore St, 20x100; Sarah A. Rauch to Michael Cambon. 850

26TH ST, s s, 435 ft w of 10th Av, 20x98.9; Jane C. Ovedier to Thomas A. McGee and Mary J. Craven. 1

TOPPING ST, e s, 150 ft s of Gray St, 50.6x50x0.6x50x150x100; Sarah J. Turner to David L. Woodall. 1

AVENUE B, s e corner of New-York and New-Rochelle Turnpike, x160x148x180.6; John Bussing, Jr., and wife to Elizabeth Heilman. 1

107TH ST, n s, 385 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Herman Killian and wife to Nicholas Ehrhart and wife. 1

SAME PROPERTY; Nicholas Ehrhart and wife to Herman Killian. 1

76TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Madison Av, 22.6x102.2; Jennie D. Averill to Flora T. Asten. 15,500

11TH ST, n s, 42 ft w of Dry Dock St, 21x85.6; Robert Dwyer and wife to Herman Delie. 6

71ST ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5, ½ part; Marie Molser to Cleonora Wanicek. 1

98TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Eugene C. Potter and wife to George H. Rollins. 1

139TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of Willis Av, 25x--x25x100; William Morrison and wife to Henry Muller and wife. 4,000

JENNINGS ST, s s, 94.6 ft w of Stebbins Av, 45x78.9x30x29.2x63.9; Matilda Burmeister and husband to Edwin I. Alexander. 1

WEBSTER and Vandover Avs, s e corner, 50x74.11 to Mill Brook, x49.8x57.3; John C. Heints and wife to Marie Eicher. 10

CANAL RELEASE, Av, w s, 116.8 ft n of Bayard St, 16.3x66.6, and Cambreling Av, w s, 100 ft n of Bayard St, 16.8x66.6; Charles Pfunkle and wife to Henry G. Silleck, jr. 1

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 50 ft e of Suffolk St, 19.8x32x18.9x32; Max J. Stansberg to Samuel Lichtenstein. 1

SAME PROPERTY; Samuel Lichtenstein to Joseph Goldfarb and Harris Blankstein. 1

HOFFMANN ST, e s, 125 ft s of Jacob St, 25x124; Giuseppe and Angela Bocchiardi to Matthias Biehler. 1

WATER ST, s s, 23 ft w of Jefferson St, 46x75; Otto Wolff to Hermann Wolff. 1

ESSEX ST, 5; Herman Fichter and Barnett Levy and wives and others to Moritz Weisman. 1

GREENWICH ST, 358; Denison P. Chesebro and wife to Abby A. Philipp. 30,000

FRANKLIN ST, 75; Abby A. Philipp and husband to Denison P. Chesebro. 60,000

WATER ST, 678, 680; Joseph L. Buttenwieser and wife to Julius Dreyfus. 1

MORTON ST, 13, n s, 150 ft w Bleecker St, 25x87.6; Laemlein Buttenwieser and wife to Benedict A. Klein. 1

WILLETT ST, 50; Leopold B. Rosenberg and wife to Jeremiah C. Lyons. 25,250

15TH ST, 304 East; Pauline Ettlinger to Lina Ettinger. ---

28TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 9th Av, 24.6x98.9; Margaret C. and Annie V. Sullivan to Thomas and Thomas Lynch, Jr., ½ part. 1,132

SAME PROPERTY; William V. and Rosemary Sullivan, by Michael J. Bergen, guardian, to same, infant's share. 1,132

8TH AV, 633; Ethelinda E. Lewis to Louis A. Rogers. 100

53D ST, 112 West; the executors of William P. Earle to Max D. Korn. 12,000

LOTS 7 and 8, map of Pelatiah Perit; James V. S. Woolley and wife to James G. Powers, all title. 1

8TH AV, 633; Julia A. Rogers to Samuel I. Lewis. 100

WEST END AV, 244; Theodore W. Todd and wife to Samuel T. Shaw. 38,500

56TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 100x100.5; Leopold B. Rosenberg and wife to Jeremiah C. Lyons. 113,000

MADISON AV, s e corner of 63d St, 100.5x83.6; Herman Wronkow and wife to Henry C. Miner. 100

74TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 25x40.1x25.8x36.2 and other property; Fredericka Rieg to Adolph Balschun. 8,000

112TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100; John E. Ward, referee, to Ratje Bunke. 5,800

102D ST, 217 EAST; Max C. Baum and wife to Martin L. Rickerson. 21,000

PARK AV, 1,986; Francis Crawford and wife to Bernard Smith. 1

137TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Hyman & Henry Sonn and wife to Nathan Goldstein and Rosa Wiederman. 47,500

Recorded Leases.

BOOKMAN, John W., to the Carroll Box and Lumber Company; East River, 18th and 19th Sts; also bulkhead property, 20 years. $7,750

GREEN, Felicie, to Abbott M. Mason; 557 5th Av, 10 years. 6,000

GOODSPEED, Albina B., to Hudson Spice Mills; 180½ Cherry St, 9½ years. 1,500

KING, Margaret, to Bernard Reilly; store, &c., 1,420 2d Av, 5 years. 1,800

LOWENTHAL, Herman, to A. O. Leonard; 127 East 58th St, 1 5-12 years. 1,100

McKELVEY, John, to George Rothenback; store, &c., 598 10th Av, 5 years. 1,200

SCHAEFER, Simon, to Martin Klett; store and rooms 470 Brook Av, 4½ years. 800

STAIGER, Gustave, and others, executors of Laurand T. Schmalholz, to Max Borchart; store, &c., 120 2d Av, 3 years. 1,620

TONNELE, John L., trustee of John Tonnele, to Mally Block; 277 6th Av, 5 years. 5,000

WELCKER, Christopher, to William McLoughlin; store, &c., 181 Amsterdam Av, 3 1-6 years. 1,200, 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

AMEND, Bernard, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 98th St, 100 w of 1st Av, 1 year. $8,500

BUSCH, Julia, and others to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of Sullivan St, 325 ft n of Bleecker St, (three mortgages,) 3 years. 22,600

BUNKE, Ratje, and wife to the New-York Savings Bank; n s of 112th St, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years. 3,500

BAILEY, Louis M., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 129th St, 399 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years. 13,000

BALSCHUM, Adolph, and wife to D. J. Shipman; n s of 74th St, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year. 4,000

BRETT, Mary A., to United States Savings Bank; w s of Washington Av, 216 ft n of 178th St, 1 year. 3,000

BUZBY, Winslow E., to Annie Jesser; s s of 156th St, 66.8 ft e of Caldwell Av, 3 years. 1,200

BLOCK, Louis, and wife to G. W. McAdam and another, executors; s s of 138th St, 100 ft e of 6th Av; 3 years. 6,000

CARLIN, Frederick, and wife to Julia Meade; n s of 6th St, Lot 150, map of Unionport, 3 years. 1,000

CHESEBRO, Denison P., and wife to A. A. Philipp; 75 Franklin St, 3 years. 50,000

CAMPBELL, Lorenzo, and others to Smith trustees; 23 and 25 Roosevelt St, 1 year, (two mortgages) 40,000

COOKE, Elizabeth S., to W. P. Brown and another, trustees; s s of 52d St, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years. 22,000

CARR, Alonzo, to Harlem Savings Bank; w s of Forest Av, 400.11 ft s of 165th St, (three mortgages,) 1 year. 7,500

COTTER, John, and wife to John J. Bell; Mott Av, n e corner of 144th St, 1 year. 4,000

CUMMINGS, William J., and another to Hugo Bartholomae; s s of Amsterdam Av, 25.5 ft s of 108th St, 1 year. 20,000

CRAWFORD, Francis, to Bernard Smyth; s s of 122d St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year. 5,000

CARLETON, Thomas J., to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; Columbia St, s e corner of Stanton St, 1 year. 10,000

CAMPBELL, John, and wife to the Excelsior Savings Bank; w s of 6th Av, 48.5 ft n of 27th St, 3 years. 30,000

DUNCAN, David E., and wife to F. M. Bowns; plot in Eastchester, adjoining lands of John Bissel, 5¼ acres, 3 years. 9,000

DREYFUS, Julius, and wife to the Baron De Hirsch Fund; 678 and 680 Water St, 3 years. 10,000

FERDAND, Clara A., and another to Moses T. Pyne and another, trustees; s

THE NEW SUPREME COURT

Some Appointments Yet to be Made by Gov. Morton.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENTS

Composition of the Appellate Divisions —Irving G. Vann's Declination— History of the Old Court for Two Hundred Years.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—The Supreme Court of the State of New-York to-day consists of 46 Justices, 17 of whom sit in general term. On and after Jan. 1, 1896, there will be 76 Justices of the Supreme Court, and of this number, 22 will act as Judges in the Appellate Division of the court, which takes the place of the General Term.

The first department, which consists of the City and County of New-York, will have 7 Appellate Justices, though not more than 5 can sit in any one case, and each of the other three departments will have 5 Appellate Justices. The Appellate Divisions are to sit in New-York, Brooklyn, Albany, and Syracuse.

The Supreme Court in New-York State dates its history back to May 6, 1691, when it was established by an act of the Legislature. When the New-York State Constitution was adopted by the court was recognized and the convention which adopted it reorganized the court May 3, 1777. At first the court consisted of three members, who were appointed by the Council of Appointment, and their terms of office ended when they arrived at the age of sixty. In 1800 the court consisted of 5 Judges. Four terms of the court were, in 1785, directed to be held each year, two each in New-York and Albany. The first rules of the court were adopted in 1796, allowing any person to practice as an attorney who had served a clerkship of seven years with a practicing attorney; in 1804 this period was reduced to three years.

Under the Constitution of 1821 the number of Judges was reduced to 3. They were appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. They held office during good behavior, or until sixty years of age.

The Constitution of 1846 abolished the Supreme Court as it then existed and established a new one, having general jurisdiction in law and equity. It authorized the division of the State into eight judicial districts, provided for the election of 33 Justices by the people, and the holding of general terms in each district by a presiding Judge and two associates. The number of Justices was subsequently increased to 46.

Article IV., as amended by the Constitutional Convention of 1867 and adopted by the people, continued the then existing General Term. The term of a Justice was made fourteen years, and the age limit seventy. By the act of 1870 the General Terms, as then organized, were abrogated and reorganized into four departments.

This is the condition of the Supreme Court to-day. The Constitutional Convention of 1894 presented in its Constitution (and the people approved of it) the abolition of the Superior Court of New-York, the Court of Common Pleas of New-York, the City Court of Brooklyn, and the Superior Court of Buffalo, and the transfer of the Judges of these courts to the Supreme Court, to sit only in the counties wherein they were elected. Their successors, however, are to be elected as Supreme Court Justices. Then, too, the new Constitution provided for the election of twelve additional Supreme Court Justices in the eight districts and the substitution of the Appellate Division for the General Term.

The people have carried out their part of the programme, and the Governor has all but completed his part. There are two vacancies still in the Appellate Division—one in the Second and one in the Third Department. He has taken two of the 14 Justices in the Second District for the Appellate Division of the Second Department, it is probable that Gov. Morton will go into the interior of the State for the other member. Justices William J. Gaynor and Jackson O. Dykman, in the Second District, he deems it necessary to allow to remain for circuit work. There was some talk of taking Justice Irving G. Vann of Syracuse for the place, but Justice Vann convinced the Governor that the circuit work was so great in Syracuse that it would require his attendance there, he being the only resident Supreme Court Judge of Syracuse in the Fifth District. The Governor then tried Justice Milton H. Merwin of Utica, in the same district. Justice Merwin is now considering the matter, and will probably make known his decision to the Governor on Tuesday, when he returns to Albany.

Justice Merwin is the only Justice in the Fifth District residing in Utica, but at the recent election William E. Scripture of Rome was elected the additional Justice for the district, and, as Rome is but a short distance from Utica, he will be able to look after all the Circuit Court work. When the Second Department vacancy is filled the Governor will turn his attention to the Third Department. There are a number of available Justices in this for the position which is still unfilled.

By the election of Judge Edward W. Hatch of the Superior Court of Buffalo to the Supreme Court a vacancy is caused in the Superior Court, which is to be transferred in the Eighth Department to the Supreme Court. District Attorney John Woodward of Chautauqua, who was defeated in the Republican Convention for a Supreme Court nomination, is likely to receive the appointment to fill this vacancy from the Governor.

Under the new order of things the First Department will consist of 22 Justices, 12 of whom will be transferred from city courts; the Second of 12 Justices, 3 of whom will be transferred; the Third of 18 Justices, and the Fourth of 24 Justices, 3 of whom will be from a city court. The First Department consists of 1 county—New-York; the Second of 9 counties, including Kings and Westchester; the Third of 28 counties, including Albany and Rensselaer, and the Fourth of 22 counties, including Erie, Monroe, Onondaga, and Oneida.

A NOVELTY IN DECORATIVE ART

Works of the Master Painters Reproduced in Transparent Glass by Grimme & Hempel.

Thousands of New-Yorkers have seen recently a widely spread advertisement under the caption of "Diaphanies," and have been somewhat puzzled as to its meaning. The word, as explained to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, has been newly coined by Grimme & Hempel of 310 Broadway to designate the latest innovation in decorative art—colored pictures in transparent glass.

To Grimme & Hempel, who have their main houses in Berlin and Leipsic, with forty-five branches distributed throughout Europe and Asia, belongs the sole credit of introducing these handsome decorative panels. The method of reproducing on glass the most renowned paintings of the great masters remains a secret with Grimme & Hempel, who have copyrighted the reproductions of German and Dutch masters.

The exhibition now in progress at their establishment is unique. The masterpieces of centuries back are reproduced with marvelous blending of colors and an accuracy which makes them almost equal in beauty to the originals. These diaphanies do not obstruct the light when hung in windows, and the objects in the picture appear distinctly from either side. Great taste has been displayed in the mountings of the pictures, which vary from dainty nickel and fancy cord ornaments to plain etched or fancy etched glass borders and fillings, and borders of cathedral glass, prisms in lead setting, and nickel frames.

Among the most striking pictures in the exhibition are the "Mandolin Player in the Cloister" and "Card Players in the Cloister," by Prof. Gaisser; "The Transfiguration of Christ" and the "Madonna di San Sisto," from Raphael's painting; "Holy Night," from Carreggio's painting; "Ecce Homo," by Reni, and Dolce's "Mater Dolorosa."

About ten days are required to fill orders for special sizes, but the firm can deliver immediately any of the 2,000 pictures contained in its catalogue.

Dismemberment of Turkey Nov. 28.

"Powers fix Nov. 28 as date for dismemberment of Turkey" was the message that reached the down-town Exchanges yesterday through one of the ticker services. It purported to be a cable message. The downward movement in stocks which had begun in early dealings was not affected by the announcement, which was received gravely enough until those who read it recalled that Nov. 28 would be Thanksgiving Day.

HUGO HIRSH STARTS A CONTEST

Supreme Court Candidate Objects to the Ballots of the Gleasonites in Queens County.

JAMAICA, L. I., Nov. 15.—The expected legal battle over the ballots cast in Queens County at the recent election was opened to-day. While the Supervisors were tabulating the results of their official canvass of the vote, they were served with an order issued by Justice Gaynor, directing them to show cause why they should not be enjoined from counting for Supreme Court Justice the battle-axe ballots of the Gleason party. The order is returnable at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court to be held in the Court House, Long Island City.

The order was obtained in the interest of Hugo Hirsh of Brooklyn, one of the three Republican candidates for the Supreme Court bench, and was granted on affidavits of Mr. Hirsh and B. Frank Wood of this place, who is Secretary of the Queens County Republican Central Committee. The allegation is that putting the names of the regular Democratic State nominees on the Gleason ballot made the latter void, because the Gleason party did not nominate any State officers.

The Supervisors have engaged ex-District Attorney John Fleming and Harrison S. Moore to represent them at the proceedings. The Gleason party cast nearly 3,000 ballots, and should the present legal action succeed, it will result in the defeat of several candidates. As nearly every candidate on the ticket has entered objections of some kind against the official canvass, the hearing of the case to-morrow promises to be decidedly lively. In case Mr. Hirsh wins, he will have to devise some plan for finding out which were Gleason ballots and which were not, as all the ballots used in this county have been burned.

FOR LIBERAL SUNDAY LAWS

GERMAN-AMERICAN CITIZENS' UNION TO MAKE A CAMPAIGN.

Petition to be Circulated and Presented to the Legislature— An Address Issued.

The German-American Citizens' Union has taken steps to push the campaign for a liberal change of Sunday and excise legislation. Its Law Committee is preparing a petition to the Legislature which will be circulated among all classes of New-York's population, regardless of nationality or party allegiance. A strong delegation will present it in Albany as soon as the legislative session is ready for work. Headquarters for the circulation of the petition will be opened at once at 25 and 27 Third Avenue, Room 101.

Moses Oppenheimer, who had charge of the headquarters of the union during the recent campaign, will supervise the work under the direction of the Executive Committee.

This appeal to German-American citizens has been issued:

To the German-American Citizens of New-York:

A few weeks before the election, when the so-called German-American Reform Union, entirely disregarding its own originally proclaimed aims, went over into the camp of Tammany Hall, and when the leading German newspaper fanned into senseless passion the discontent with the Sunday law and its enforcement by the administrative and judicial authorities, the German-American Citizens' Union entered into the political arena. It was organized by those members of the so-called reform union who were determined under all circumstances to remain true to its basic principles. The new organization soon gained support from that large circle of the German-American population which cared sufficiently for the welfare of the community to realize the grave danger of a Tammany victory, not merely in regard to the administration of the city, but more particularly regarding a prospective change of the burdensome Sunday legislation.

Without delay, the German-American Citizens' Union devoted itself energetically to its difficult task, calling a halt, by a campaign of education, to the passionate excitement which had been systematically stirred up for months past. In spite of the prevailing excitement and of the relentless opposition of the leading German daily, we succeeded in establishing an organization in all the districts of the city, in an incredibly short time, numbering our bona-fide membership by the thousands. Thus we proved clearly that the claim of the so-called reform union that it would lead the German-Americans en masse into Tammany Hall was at least grossly exaggerated. The Citizens' Union's success in so short a time shows plainly that two weeks more of active work would have been thoroughly sufficient to make impossible Tammany's comparatively small plurality.

The German-American Citizens' Union derives from this the practical lesson that a repetition of similar occurrences in the future can be avoided by the maintenance and strengthening of an organization which is neither the tool of politicians nor of passions, but which devotes its labors to the lasting welfare of the City of New-York, thereby serving best its German-American inhabitants. The continuation of the German-American Citizens' Union as a permanent, non-partisan organization for the promotion of good government in the City of New-York and for the struggle against all the elements hostile to good government, especially against Tammany Hall, is, therefore, firmly determined upon. With this platform as a basis, the organization will be built up and strengthened in all the districts and kept alive by appropriate activity.

As the most important field for such activity in the immediate future, we consider a thorough agitation for the speediest change of the Sunday and excise legislation in a liberal direction. We cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that the work before us has been made very difficult by the action of Tammany's German-American followers. We sincerely warned our German fellow-citizen to beware lest the principle of a liberal Sunday, dear to all of us, should be disastrously identified with Tammany Hall. Unfortunately, a sufficient portion of our countrymen let their heed to our warnings, and allowed Tammany Hall to win as the alleged champion of personal liberty. If the present obnoxious laws are not changed, their enforcement will remain for years in the hands of the same officials who have been for months the target of passionate abuse. In the face of an overwhelming Republican majority, a change of those laws can only be expected from a Legislature and a Governor who have been deprived by the other side as the embodiment of bigotry and fanaticism. In short, Tammany Hall could, even if ever she sincerely wished, do absolutely nothing for the interests of the blinded people by whose assistance she won her victory. The famous slap in the face which the so-called reform union meant for Strong and Roosevelt struck in reality only the cause of Sunday liberty.

Under such circumstances the German-American Citizens' Union finds doubly difficult its task of bringing about a change in the Sunday legislation; yet, we consider ourselves morally bound by our sincere interest for the cause, to labor with all our strength for a speedy change of the present Sunday legislation, and for the entire elimination of the excise question from politics.

The German-American Citizens' Union will concentrate all its energy upon this task. In view of the election results and their inevitable consequences, we may rely all the more upon the support of all the intelligent German-Americans, since passionate excitement must now give way to cool deliberation.

GERMAN-AMERICAN CITIZENS' UNION,
JOHN B. PANNES, President.

This appeal is being industriously circulated.

PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY

Dr. Whitman Inaugurated in Presence of a Large and Notable Audience.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Rev. Dr. Benaniah L. Whitman, the new President of Columbian University, was inaugurated to-night in the presence of an immense audience at Convention Hall.

Although Dr. Whitman is only thirty-three years old, he has already achieved an enviable reputation in educational circles as President of Colby University, Maine, and his administration of Columbian is expected to be brilliant and successful.

The arrangements for the inauguration to-night were in the hands of a committee comprising Postmaster General Wilson, an alumnus; Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court, an instructor in the Law School; the Rev. J. L. Curry, ex-Minister to Spain, and Mr. Gardner G. Hubbard, President of the National Geographical Society. The Rev. Samuel M. Greene, Vice President, was the Chairman of the evening, and music was furnished by the Marine Band.

Addresses were made by the Rev. Augustus H. Strong, D. D., LL. D., President of Rochester Theological Seminary, and by the Rev. Francis L. Patton, D. D., LL. D., President of Princeton University.

The inaugural address of President Whitman was entitled "The Mission of Culture."

Laimbeer Did Not Appear.

John Laimbeer, a member of the Calumet Club, who caused the arrest of William Lively and Thomas Moran Thursday for the alleged theft of his gold watch, valued at $250, Tuesday night, failed to appear in Jefferson Market Court yesterday to press the charge against the prisoners, and they were discharged. The detectives who made the arrest say that Laimbeer had been promised the return of his property, and was induced to withdraw the charge on that account.

BONDS FILED TO BUILD THE ROAD

Third Avenue Company, It Is Estimated, Will Have to Pay $200,000 a Year for King's Bridge Right.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company filed its bond with the Controller yesterday, in the total amount of $500,000, to guarantee the construction of the King's Bridge Road extension, under the franchise which it bought at public auction Thursday.

It is estimated that when the company completes the extension it will have to pay about $200,000 a year to the city, under its 88½ per cent. bid. At present the Broadway and Seventh Avenue line, which is operated by the Metropolitan Traction Company, pays the largest amount to the city for its franchise.

It is required by the terms of its charter to pay 5 per cent. of its gross receipts. If that 5 per cent. does not reach a total of $150,000 a year, the company must make good the deficiency.

The Sixth Avenue, the Belt Line, the Eighth Avenue, the Forty-second Street and Grand Street, the Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry, and the Ninth Avenue Roads pay what are known as car fees. They were all organized before the passage of the law requiring the payment of 3 and 5 per cent. of the gross earnings. Last year the Sixth Avenue Road claimed to operate ninety cars. Each car paid $50, or a total of $4,500. The Belt Line paid $5,400, on 108 cars; the Eighth Avenue $4,400, on 88 cars; the Forty-second Street and Grand Street $2,150, on 43 cars; the Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry $2,200, on 44 cars, and the Ninth Avenue Road $940, on 47 cars, the price of the latter being only $20 per car.

Some time ago a demand was made upon the Third Avenue Company for car fees at the rate of $20 a car. The demand was refused, because it was claimed that cable cars were exempt from such payment. The company offered to pay car fees on the few horse cars it was running at that time, but the Controller declined to accept the money, and turned the case over to the Corporation Counsel.

COST OF SENATORIAL CAMPAIGNS

Lexow Paid $2,111 to be Re-elected—Raines Spent $1,008—L. W. Tyler of Theresa Put Out 32 Cents.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—A certificate of election filed to-day with the Secretary of State shows that it cost Senator Lexow $2,111 to be re-elected, $1,000 going to the Orange County Republican Committee and $500 to the Rockland County Republican Committee.

Senator-elect J. Irving Burns of Westchester spent $1,324, of which $800 went to Republican committees.

Nathaniel Marsh, Democratic candidate for Senator in the First District, gave $500 each to the Richmond and Suffolk County Committees and $200 to the Treasurer of the Richmond County Democratic organization and spent $458 for printing and advertising.

Senator John Raines spent $1,008, giving $400 to the Ontario County Republican Committee and $200 to the Wayne County Republican Committee.

J. Franklin Barnes of Montour Falls, Democratic candidate for Senator, spent $825. Of this amount, $500 went to county committees.

Senator-elect T. E. Ellsworth of Lockport, who is a candidate for President pro tem. of the new Senate, expended $781 in aid of his election, $200 going to the Genesee and Orleans Republican County Committees, $500 to the Niagara committee, and the remainder for miscellaneous expenses.

Frank P. Hulette, Democratic candidate for Senator in the Forty-sixth District, expended $77.

L. W. Tyler of Theresa, candidate against Senator Mullin, in the Jefferson district, expended 32 cents.

BOOKSELLER MILLER IN COURT

Hearing in Case Brought by Mr. Comstock—Decision Reserved.

Henry Miller, the bookseller of 122 Nassau Street, arrested Wednesday by the agents of the Society for the Suppression of Vice and admitted to bail, was examined before Magistrate Kudlich, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday. He was charged with selling obscene and immoral etchings and engravings.

Mr. Miller and his clerk, George Carew, informed the Magistrate that the originals of the pictures sold in reduced form in the objectionable books have been exhibited in the Paris Salon.

The Superintendent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice contended that the books were not gotten up as works of art nor to further the study of art. He informed Magistrate Kudlich that one of the higher courts had recently decided that a similar publication was immoral. Lawyer Henry Thompson knew of no decision affecting works of the description seized.

Both sides promised to submit briefs, and Magistrate Kudlich reserved decision until Nov. 20.

DESIRES TO ACT AS OFFICIAL HANGMAN

A Colorado Man Offers to Execute Kansas Murderers at Job-Lot Prices.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 15.—Among Gov. Morrill's letters yesterday was one from Creede, Col., signed "Cyrus K. Ileyrie, alias Teller the Terror," saying the author had read in the newspapers that the Governor proposed to order all the prisoners in the penitentiary to be hanged, and he wanted the job at $10 per capita for men and $5 for women. He also makes a job-lot proposition, as follows:

Mining is dead; there is no work for a hard-working man. Am hard up and will take the contract to hang all in the penitentiary and all the State officials—bargain—for $1,000. Telegraph me at Creede.

The newspaper story referred to was the account of the petition presented by the citizens of Kinsley last week asking the Governor to order to be hanged the two men who murdered Mayor Marsh a year ago, and which the Governor, under the law, has the power to do. In all there are forty-six "death" prisoners in the penitentiary who may be hanged upon the Governor's orders.

A FAITHFUL PRIEST'S HARD RIDE

Travels Three Hundred Miles Horseback to Minister to a Dying Woman.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 15.—Father John Bagley, a pioneer priest, stationed at Kingman, this State, arrived here last night, after having made one of the most wonderful rides on record.

Mrs. Quinlan of New-York was dying on the ranch of her son, in the wilds of the Pan Handle of Texas, and Father Bagley was sent for to give her the consolation of religion. The distance was 310 miles. One hundred and sixty miles of this distance was over the wild prairies of Western Oklahoma, No Man's Land, and Northern Texas. Six relays of horses had been arranged for him by the ranchmen en route from the end of the railroad at Englewood, Kan.

He rode the entire 160 miles in 21 hours and 30 minutes, arriving at the ranch five hours before Mrs. Quinlan became unconscious. He ate nothing during the trip, and took only one drink of water.

To Benefit the Bryson Nursery.

A Christmas sale will be held next Friday, from 2 until 7 o'clock, at the Waldorf for the benefit of the Bryson Day Nursery, under charge of the managers, Mrs. Bryson, Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mrs. Frederic D. Philips, Mrs. Robert Sturgis, Mrs. Benjamin Welles, Miss Colby, Mrs. Walter James, Miss Frances O. Jones, Mrs. Robert Livingston, Mrs. Hoffman Miller, Miss Parish, Mrs. Francis De R. Wissman, and Mrs. Thomas Howard.

Each of the ladies will have charge of a table, where useful and attractive articles will be sold at reasonable prices. Tea will be served in an adjoining room, and Lander's Orchestra will furnish music.

To Pay for Street Cleaning.

The Board of Estimate held a special meeting yesterday to order $11,567.86 paid to the Department of Street Claning.

Since Col. Waring exceeded his appropriation the Board of Estimate allows him a monthly sum to run his department until the first of the year, upon a certificate of the Board of Health. The monthly distribution of moneys among the charitable institutions was ordered.

TO CHICAGO WITHOUT HORSES

R. H. Macy & Co. Start Out a Vehicle—It Is Thought the Run May Be Made in Ten Days.

R. H. Macy & Co. started a horseless carriage yesterday at noon on its way to Chicago, where it will take part in The Times-Herald contest, to be held Nov. 28.

The carriage in question is a four-wheel victoria, with comfortable back seats for two persons, and a movable front seat which can hold two more persons. It was imported by Macy & Co. from the horseless carriage firm of E. Roger of Paris, and is similar in construction to the vehicle manufactured by that firm which won second prize in the great race from Paris to Bordeaux and back last Spring.

Just before the carriage started on its long journey, a considerable crowd gathered in front of Macy & Co.'s store, in Fourteenth Street, to have a look at the vehicle and its occupants.

The carriage rolled easily down from Macy's stables, in Nineteenth Street, near Seventh Avenue, in charge of Jeremiah O'Connor, the engineer. It easily avoided the trucks on its way down Sixth Avenue, and crossed the street car rails without any apparent effort.

Frank R. Macpherson, the manager of Macy's bicycle department, joined Mr. O'Connor in front of the store, and Nathan Straus came down stairs to give Mr. Macpherson final instructions, and bid him goodbye.

Mr. Macpherson gave the word to start, and Engineer O'Connor, with a touch of his finger, sent the machine bowling along Fourteenth Street at a good rate. When Fifth Avenue was reached, the carriage was turned up that thoroughfare to Fifteenth Street. Then a westerly route was taken until Eighth Avenue was reached.

The route as planned was Eighth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, thence by the Boulevard and King's Bridge Road to Yonkers, where the first stop for the night will be made. Very early to-day a start will be made for Albany, via Peekskill, Poughkeepsie, and Hudson.

After Albany is reached, the stops will be at Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Goshen, Elkhart, La Porte, and Chicago. It is hoped that the journey to Chicago will be made in ten days, or an average distance of about 100 miles a day. If this is accomplished successfully it will constitute the longest single regular trip ever made with a horseless carriage.

Before the carriage left the stable, it was inspected by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Its total weight, exclusive of passengers, is 1,600 pounds. It is operated by a Benz naphtha motor, which develops four horse power.

The naphtha is sprayed into a combustion chamber and ignited by an electric spark. The driving axle is in the back of the carriage, and communicates the power to an intermediate axle by means of belting. It has two fixed speeds, the highest being sixteen miles an hour, and the lowest three miles an hour. Varying speeds between these rates are obtained by means of a friction brake.

The wheels are shod with rubber tires, and the steering is done by the front pair, which are pivoted close to their hubs. The brake is operated from the side of the machine, and is in the form of a smooth shoe, acting on the back of each of the hind wheels.

SENATOR SQUIRE IS APPREHENSIVE

The Alaska Boundary Question Regarded as a Serious One.

SEATTLE, Washington, Nov. 15.—Senator Watson C. Squire, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Coast Defenses, who will within a few days leave for the National capital, has very decided views concerning the Alaska boundary dispute. He is by no means pleased with the present outlook.

"Do you anticipate trouble or international complications?" he was asked.

"Well, our people should at least be vigilant. Some things have been said indicative of a disposition on the part of Canada to shift the boundary line over on our soil if there is any possible pretext for doing so."

"In what light do you regard the action of the British Government in stationing police along the boundary of the disputed territory?"

"I do not know what friendly object England can have in sending an armed body of men there at this particular time. Both nations, as I understand the matter, are engaged in a friendly effort to definitely locate the international boundary line. If the present unfavorable developments continue I shall certainly call the attention of Congress to this matter at an early date, and in no uncertain tones."

Thanksgiving Tea Party.

The Daughters of the Guild gave a Thanksgiving tea party at the residence of Mrs. Ella Doughty, 250 West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday in aid of the fund for the Flower Free Homeopathic Hospital. The Daughters of the Guild is an association of young ladies which supplies necessary articles for the operating room of the hospital. The members dispensed tea and delicacies to a large gathering of friends of the hospital, and a handsome addition was made to the fund.

ST. JOHN'S (N. F.) BANK DIRECTORS HELD

Prima Facie Case Against Union's Officials—Bail, $36,000 for Each.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 15.—The Directors of the defunct Union Bank, Sir Robert Thorburn, ex-Premier of the colony; Augustus Harvey, until recently a member of the Whiteway Executive and leader in the Government upper house; Walter Baine Grieve, a leading merchant, and William Donnelly, ex-Receiver General, were committed to-day for trial before the Supreme Court on the charge of presenting false statements of the bank's affairs.

Judge Conroy, the investigating magistrate, stated that a perfect prima facie case had been established against all four, and that it was his duty to commit them. Bail was accepted in the sum of $36,000 for each defendant.

The cases are likely to be tried at a special term of the Supreme Court, to be held in January, although the opinion is freely expressed in certain quarters that nothing more will ever be heard of the matter because the authorities do not desire the commercial and social convulsion that would be certain to follow a conviction of the defendants.

THE SALTZMAN TRIAL CONTINUES

The Defendant Testifies to Taking Money to Use Against Mrs. Jacobs.

The trial of David T. Saltzman, the former Parkhurst agent, for extortion in demanding $40 from Mrs. Minnie Jacobs, the keeper of an alleged disorderly house at 54 Great Jones Street, was resumed yesterday before Judge Allison in Part II., General Sessions.

Abraham Levy, counsel for Saltzman, asked that the complaint against his client be dismissed, but his request was refused.

Saltzman was then called to the stand. He had made three visits to her home, he said, to see a man who was to give him some information as to gambling games.

While there Mrs. Jacobs offered him money if he would warn her of any move against her.

He took $40, he said, to turn over to Mr. Dennett of the society to strengthen the case against her. An adjournment was taken till Monday.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 16 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, per steamship Werra, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Werra";) at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana,") at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem II., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curaçao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem II.";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York; at 7 PM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded, via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. *7 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for, except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 7 and up to Dec. 9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Werra, Sat., Nov. 16, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Dec. 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Nov. 19, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Dec. 31, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Dec. 3, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Dec. 10, 10 AM | Ems, Tu., Jan. 14, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. Express Steamers to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*Fulda, Nov. 16, 11 AM | †Kaiser W.II., Dec. 7, 11 AM
*Col'bia, Nov. 23, 11 AM | †Fulda, Jan. 4, 10 AM
†Ems, Nov. 30, 11 AM | †Norm'nia, Jan. 8, 11 AM
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to PLYMOUTH (LONDON), CHERBOURG (PARIS) and HAMBURG, returning from Hamburg via Southampton (London) and Cherbourg (Paris.)
Fuerst Bismarck, Nov. 21, 11 A. M.
Augusta Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 A. M.
I. Cabin, $80 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (5 hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT
Mediterranean and the
The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York January 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.
Also cruise to the
WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S. S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York January 25, 1896, for Fort au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. L. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 20 | ST. LOUIS.....Dec. 11
ST. PAUL.....Nov. 27 | ST. PAUL .....Dec. 18
PARIS.....Dec. 4 | PARIS .....Dec. 25

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
FRIESLAND...Nov. 20 | WESTERNLA'D..Dec. 4
SOUTHWARK..Nov. 27 | NOORDLAND ..Dec. 11
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Pier 14 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hastaged, E. A. W. H. Ribett, Gen. Agt. S.F.&W.Ry. 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A. O.S.S.Co. N Pier 35 N.R. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Nov. 16, 3 P.M. | Umbria, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.
Campania, Nov. 23, 10 AM | Lucania, Dec. 7, 9 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Adriatic, Nov. 20, 8:30 AM | Majestic, Dec. 17, 11 AM
Germanic, Nov. 27, 2 PM | Germanic, Dec. 25, Noon
Teutonic, Dec. 4, 7 AM | Teutonic .....Jan. 1
Britannic, Dec. 11, 2 PM | Britannic..... Jan. 8
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot. Sat., Nov. 23, 8 A.M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf. Sat., Nov. 30, 2 P.M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Nov. 21, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Nov. 30, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....Dec. 10, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Dec. 21, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....Dec. 31, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.) THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
ALLIANCA, Nov. 20. | ADVANCE, Nov. 30.
For rates of freight and passage, apply to the General Agents,
STAMFOR